

E. LEWIS STURTEVANT.

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A
NEW HERBALL,
OR
HISTORIE OF
PLANTS:

Wherein is contained the
whole discourse and perfect de-
scription of all sorts of Herbes and
Plants: their diuers and sundrie kindes:
their Names, Natures, Operations, & Vertues:
and that not onely of those which are heere
growing in this our Countrey of Eng-
land, but of all others also of for-
raine Realms commonly
vsed in Physicke.

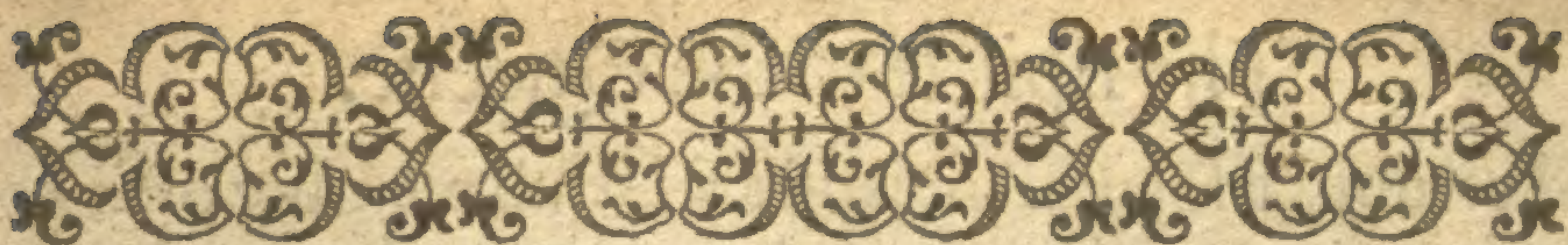
First set foorth in the Douch or
Almaigne toong, by that learned D.
REMBERT DODOENS, Physitian
to the Emperor: And now first tran-
slated out of French into Eng-
lish, by Henric Lyte
Esquier.

Mo. Bot. Garden,

1893

Imprinted at London by
Ninian Newton.

1586



¶ TO THE MOST HIGH, NOBLE,
and Renowmed Princeſſe, our moſt dread redoub-
ted Soueraigne Ladie ELIZABETH, by the grace of God,
Queene of England, France, and Ireland, defendor of the faith, &c.
Your Graces moſt humble, loiall, and faithfull ſubieſt Hen-
rie Lite, wiſbeth long life, perfect health, flourishing
raigne, and prosperous ſucceſſe to Gods
good pleaſure, in all your moſt
Roiall affaires.



W O things haue mooued me (moſt noble Princeſſe) hauing newly tranſla-
ted into English this Herbal or Histo-
rie of Plants (not long ſithence ſet
forth in the Almaigne or Douch tong,
by that painful and learned Phyſition
D. Rembert Dodoens, and ſithence that,
again by the trauel of ſundrie ſkilfull
Herbarians into diuers other langua-
ges tranſlated) to offer the ſame vnto your Maieſties protecti-
on. The one was that moſt cleere, amiable and cheerfull coun-
tenance towards all learning and vertue : which on euery ſide
moſt brightly from your roial perſon appeering, hath ſo infla-
med and incouraged, not onely me, to the loue and admirati-
on thereof: but all ſuch others alſo, your Graces loial ſubieſts,
which are not too dull of vnderſtanding : that we thinke
no trauell too great, whereby we are in hope both to profite
our countrie, and to pleaſe ſo noble and louing a Princeſſe :
whoſe whole power and endeuer we ſee thereto bent, that
vertue and knowledge (the two moſt beautifull ornaments of
a well gouerned kingdome) may flouriſh and beare ſway : vice
and ignorance (the foes of all goodnes) may vaniſh and giue
place. The other was, that earneſt zeale, and feruent deſire
that I haue, and a long time haue had, to ſhew my ſelfe (by
yeelding ſome fruit of painfull diligence) a thanfull ſubieſt

The Epistle to the Queene.

to so vertuous a soueraigne, and a fruitfull member of so good a common weale. The first of these hartened or emboldned me against those perswasions of mine owne vnwoorthinesse: which (vndoubtedly) had put me to vtter silence, had I not been sustained both with the comfortable remembraunce of your highnesse clemencie, and withall considered, that no gift may lightly be more acceptably presented to the head, than that, which wholly tendeth to the preseruatiō of the rest of the body. Of which sort, when I considered this historie of Plants to be, I feared the lesse to present it vnto your maiestie. Knowing that by your princely clemencie the same beyng receiued, & by your high wisdom & authoritie allowed, shall take such place in your body politike, as in the naturall, those do that by the head (which by reasons rule gouerneth the whole) are known to be approoued and condignly allowed. The second pricketh me continually forward with this or the like perswasion: That as a thankful hart towards a naturall mother can not be better testified, than by loue shewed and practised towards hir deere children: nor a more acceptable fruitfulness be required of any one branch, than that which may redound to the ornament of the whole stocke: so I in no wise should be more able to shew my thankfull minde towards your Highnes (the most louing and tender mother of this common weale) than in publishing this history to the benefit of your most louing subiects, as being the best token of loue & diligence that I am at this time able to shew vnto either. And (doubtles) if my skil in the translation were answerable to the woorthines either of the historie it self, or of the authors thereof, I doubt not, but I should be thought to haue honored your maiestie with an acceptable present. As touching the woorthinesse of the historie it selfe, truely that thing may not iustly be thought vnmeete to be offered vnto a prince, the knowledge wherof, beside that it is by daily experience known to be both profitable to all, and pleasant to many, is aboue all other faculties (the diuine knowledge whereby the soule liueth onely excepted) with so high commendations in the holy scriptures extolled, that not onely the professors thereof are accounted

The Epistle to the Queene.

counted worthie of admiration and honor : but euen *Salomon* that roiall and wise King, for that he had the knowledge of the natures of Plants, and was able to dispute thereof, from the highest to the lowest, from the Cedar in *Libanon* to the Hysope that springeth out of the wall, is therefore in the sacred Bible highlie dignified and renowned. I will say nothing of *1.Reg.4.*
Mithridates, Lysimachus, Gentius, Artemisia, and such noble and mightie Princes, whose delight and liking towards this knowledge of the nature of Plants was such, that as by their diligent inquisition they wittily found out the vse of manie of them : so, hauing found the same, they disdained not to denominate and impart thereto their owne names, which euen to this day manie of them do still retaine. But arguments to this purpose, are before your most excellent Maiestie needlesse to be alledged : as well bicause your Highnes is daily conuersant in the most cleere light of all both diuine and humane knowledge, whereby you farre more easily see the whole compasse, than men of meane estate are able to conceiue a part : as also for that the professors of this facultie be with your Highnes had in such price and estimation, that they are not onelie by your Maiestie and your most noble Progenitors, with sundrie priuileges and liberties endowed, with manie and great stipends & pensions in your Graces Vniuersities and Schooles fostered and maintained : but also as they shall be founde to haue laudably profited therein, so are they aduanced and called to the charge of your person, and of the persons of your Nobles. And art being by honor nourished, encreaseth daily, and putteth all men out of doubt, that they which so imbrace the professors thereof, do both well like and thinke of the facultie, and sufficiently vnderstand both the vse and the excellencie thereof. As touching the Author of this worke which I haue translated, how painfull a man he is, how skilfull, and how luckily he hath atchieued this his busines, as it shall best appeere by diligent reading ouer his works : so also may it easily be knowen by the testimonies and iudgements of the most learned Physitions of this age. Of whom, some are by their owne works alreadie extant, notable and renowned, and
✱ 3 others

The Epistle to the Queene.

others (by the great trauell that they haue bestowed in translating him out of his toong wherein he wrote, into diuers other languages) are made euident and famous : but none before this into English. Which hath made me desirous (following their example) to make my countrimen partakers of such knowledge, as other learned and wise men in other countries haue thought meete to be made knowen in the native toongs of their common weales. Touching my selfe this onlie I haue to promise, that in this translation I haue vsed my most skill and diligence to please and pleasure all such as delight in this so honest and profitable a knowledge. Most humbly crauing a fauorable acception heereof at your Maiesties hands, and pardon, if in any point I haue giuen iust occasion of blame, and deserued reprehension.

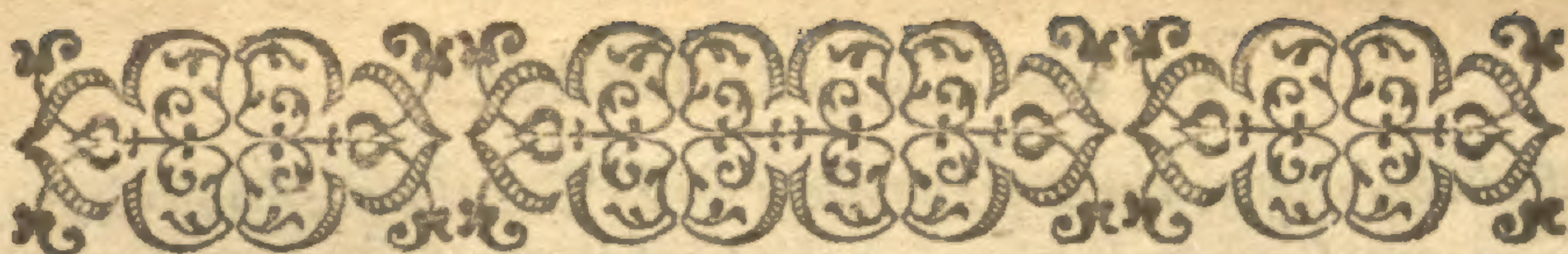
From my poore house at Lytescarie within your Maiesties Countie of Somerset, the first day of Ianuarie, M.D.Lxxviij,

Your Maiesties most humble

and faithfull subiect,

HENRIE LITE.





To the friendly and indifferent
Reader.

If thou be ignorant (gentle Reader) and desirous to knowe, either how profitable this Historie of Plants is, or how woorthie to be studied, either how hard and how highly in times past esteemed, what be the causes of the hardnes thereof, how they may be remedied, and why the Author heerof (after so many learned both ancient and late writers) tooke upon him the setting foorth of the same: or why in his Annotations and last edition he hath renoked certaine things which in the first escaped him: for thy instruction and resolution in these matters, I referre thee to the same Authors two Prefaces, wherein he learnedly, and as briefly as the nature of the matters will permit, discourseth thereof sufficiently. But if thou wouldest know of me, why I haue taken upon me the translation and publication of the same in this our native toong, as I might without any great labor yeld thee many iust and reasonable causes of my so doing, if I thought it greatly expedient or necessarie so to do: so I thinke it sufficient for any, whom reason may satisfie, by way of answere to alledge this action and sententious position: Bonum, quo communius, eo melius & præstantius: A good thing the more common it is, the better it is. Seeing then that my translation shall make this good and profitable historie (which hitherto hath lien hid from many of my countrymen, under the vaile of an unknownen language) familiar and known unto them: and if it be good (as no good man will denie) to enlarge a good thing, and to make manie partakers thereof: then can there not lacke iust cause to be alledged of this my dooing: neither thinke I, that any will mislike or repine thereat, except such, as either ennie the weale of others whom they account simpler than themselves, and therefore reckon unwoorthie to be in their owne language made partakers thereof: or else are so studious of their owne priuate gaine, that they feare, least by this meanes some part thereof may be lessened: whiles others understanding the nature and vertues of Plants & herbs, shal be
the

To the friendly Reader.

the lesse beholding to their scrupulous skill. But the good and vertuous Physition, whose purpose is rather the health of many, than the wealth of himselfe, will not (I hope) mislike this my enterprise, which to this purpose specially tendeth, that euen the meanest of my Countrymen (whose skill is not so profound that they can fetch this knowledge out of strange toongs, nor their abilitie so wealthie, as to entertaine a learned Physition) may yet in time of their necessitie haue some helpes in their owne, or their neighbors fields and gardens at home. If perchance anie list to picke a quarrell to my translation, as not being either proper or not full, if I may obtaine of him, to beare with me till he himselfe shall haue set forth a better, or til the next impression, and the meanwhile (considering that it is easier to reprehend a mans doings than to amend it) vse me as a whetstone to further himselfe, I will not much strine: for I seeke not after vaine glorie, but rather how to benefite and profite my Countrie. Fare well.

(* *)



W. B.

Germani fateor Dodoneo plurima debent,
Nec debent Angli (Lite) minora tibi.
Ille suis etenim plantarum examina scripsit,
Túque tuis transfers, quæ dedit ille suis.
Quódque opus ijs solis priuatum scripserat, illud
Tu commune Anglis omnibus esse facis.
Crede mihi plantas quia transplantaueris istas,
Belgica quas primûm soláque terra dedit,
Inque Britannorum lætas adduxeris oras;
Lite tuæ laudis fama perennis erit.
Dono te nobis Dodoneum (Lite) dedisse,
Donum est, quo nullum gratius esse potest.
Nam terræ insignes foetus, plantásque potentes,
Pœoniásque herbas, hac ratione feris.
Inde etiam lites medicorum (Lite) resoluis,
Ægrotísque offers Phœbus vt alter opem.
Quid superest? (medici) Lito, húc præstare fauorem.
Si quando affectus sit grauiore modo,
Confluit, & Litum gratis curate, nec illum
Lætho immaturo vos finitote mori.

E I V S D E M.

Gratum opus est, dignúmque tuo sub nomine ferri,
(E L I Z E B E T H A potens) cuius moderamine solo,
Pax iucunda Anglis, atque Arbor pacis Oliua
Sic viget, vt passim per apricum incedere possit
Gens Britonum, & tutò fragrantem carpere flores.
Quid igitur Litus Plantas tibi ferret & herbas
Omnigenas, donóque daret, cui porrigat herbam,
Rex quicumque tenet spatiosum sceptrum per orbem.

Thomas Newtonus,
Cestreshirus.

PErpetuum tibi ver liber hic philomuse ministrat,
Ac paradisiaci germania leta soli.
Herbarum huic thesaurus inest, florúmque suppellex,
Alcinoi hic hortos Hesperidúmque vides.
Nec flos hic desit, nec floris grata venustas,
Nec vires, nec odor, nec medicina valens.
Hoc viuunt, viuéntque libro Podalyrius, Alcon,
Hippocrates, Pæon, Musa, Galenus, Arabs,
Phillyrides Chiron, Epidaurius, atque Melampus,
Gentius, Euphorbus, Iosina, Lysimachus,
Telephus, ac Mithridates, Artemisia, Achilles,
Alcibides, Hieron, Attalus, atque Iuba,
Pamphilus, Arrides, Nicander, Bassus, Iollas,
Crateias, Glaucon, & Cato, Pythagoras,
Rasis & ipse Dioscorides, Auicenna, Machaon,
Serapio, Celsus, Menecratésque tumens,
Aetius, Aegineta, Ruellius ac Theophrastus,
Tragus, Auerrhoys, Plinius, Agricola,
Macer, Oribasius, Mesue, & Brunfelsius Ottho,
Manardus, Zerbis, Fuchsius atque Sethi,
Ginus, Humelbergus, Matthaeolus ac Columella,
Fernelius, Pineus, Pena, Eliota, Lobel,
Copho, Taranta, Leonicerus, Ibérque Lacuna,
Mago, Varignanus, Varro, Ioannicius,
Soranus, Constantinus, Merula, Aurelianus,
Guido, Godaldinus, Curtius, Encelius,
Moschio, Philotheus, Cleopatra, Bonaciolúsque,
Arnaudus, Rocheus, Ferrinus, Albucasis,
Hildegardis, Trotula & Albicúsque Torinus,
Pandulphus, Suardus, Manlius & Diocles.
Thurinus, Dimocles, Guilandinus, Philaretus,
Bucius, Eudoxus, Garbus, Aphrodiseus,
Montius, Aubertus, Fallopius atque Biesus,
Belfortis, Bayrus, Montuus, Akakia,

Lemnius

Lemnius & Cordus, Rondletius atque Dryander,
 Cardanus, Vidius, Iunius, Hermoleos,
 Hinc Collimitius, Fracastorius, Gemusæus,
 Clusius ac Stephanus, Scaliger atque Kiber,
 Saracenus, Mizaldus, Saonarola, Erastus,
 Cum Bacchanello Cellanona atque Rota,
 Rhegius, Erotes, Montagnana atque Aquilanus,
 Manfredus, Bacchus, Wolphius, Arculeus,
 Ioubertus, Trincauelius, Pictorius, Enax,
 Gesnerus, Brunswich, Langius atque Cocles,
 Turnerus, Caius, Bullenus, Linacrus, Askam,
 Guintherius, Vasseus, Kraut, Lonicerus item,
 Brissotus, Polybus, Clementinus, Mari ab alto,
 Landulphus, Phairus, Quiricus, Hollerius,
 Cubba, Lasmascenus, Gatinaria, Crato, Rylandus,
 Hallus, Culmannus, Ruff, Paracelsus Hobeim,
 Angerius, Landus, Galeottus, Orosius, Oddi,
 Struppus, Heresbachlus, Gratalorúsq; pius,
 Atque Fauentinus, Merenda, Wierus, Amatus,
 Cum Quercetano, Placotomóq; graui,
 Syluius, Honterus, Cornarius ac Morisotus,
 - Cúmq; Argenterio Frerus & Hatcherides,
 Fumanellus, Trallanius, Bellonius, Isack,
 Musinus, Riccus, Villanouanus item,
 Pantinus, Gaynerus, Clinolus ac Bruyrinus,
 Riffus, Mantinus, Plancius, Emericus,
 Complurésq; alij : quos nec numerare necesse est,
 Nec scio, si coner, qua ratione queam.
 Id sed Apollineo Rembertus acumine præstat,
 Quem suus ornat honos, gloria, fama, decus.
 Herculeo exantlans molimina tanta labore,
 Quæ non sunt ullo deperitura die.
 Utile Lexicacon qui promit Pharmacopolis,
 Utile Chirurgis, utile Philatris :
 Utile opus docto, indocto, iuueniq; seniq;
 Duitibus simul ac utile pauperibus.

Nec

*Nec tu Leite tuo certè es fraudandus honore,
Qui tantas Anglis sponte recludis opes.
Maeste animi: sic fama polum tua scandet ad altum,
Sic te, sic patriam nobilitare stude.*

THOMAS NEWTON.

In commendation of this worke,
and the Translatour.

IF all Dame Enuies hatefull broode hereat should hap to prie,
Or *Momus* in his canckred spight, should scowle with scoining eie:
Yet maugre them this worthy worke the authors name shall raise,
And painefull toile so well imploid: shall reape renowned praise.
Not onely he whose learned skill and watchfull paine first pend it,
And did with honor great (in Douch) to countrie his commend it:
But also he whose tender loue to this his natieue soile,
For vs his friends hath first to take almost as great a toile.
A trauell meete for Gentlemen and wights of worthy fame:
Whereby great princes heretofore haue got immortall name.
As *Gentius*, *Lyfimachus*, and also *Mithridates*,
With *Iuba*, *Euax*, *Attalus*, and *Dioscorides*.
And many noble wights besides, and great renowned kings,
Haue so bewraied their skill in this (besides all other things)
By registering their names in herbes, as though thereby they ment,
To testifie to all degrees their toile and trauell spent
In such a noble facultie, was not a flauish thing:
But fit for worthy Gentlemen, and for a noble king.
For if by herbes both health be had and sickenesse put to flight:
If health be that, without the which there can be no delight?
Who dare enuy these worthy men, that haue emploid their paine,
To helpe the sore, to heale the sicke, to raise the weake againe?
No sic of that, but *Dodoneus* aye shall haue his dew,
Whose learned skill hath offered first, this worthy worke to view.
And *Lire* whose toile hath not bene light, to dye it in this graine,
Deserues no light regard of vs: but thankes and thankes againe.
And sure I am, all English harts that like of Physickes lore,
Will also like this Gentleman: and thanke him much therefore.

W CLOWES.

To the Reader, in commendation
of this worke.

WHere vertue shines, and deeply seemes to rest,
Where aid appeares, to helpe the health of man,
Where perfect prooffe assignes vs what is best,
Where counsell craues, ech willing mind to skan,
Where learning lies to helpe vs now and than:
There best is deemd for man to spend his daies,
Though it be reapt with toile ten thousand waies.

Then blame not him, whose carefull hand first pend
This worthy worke, which is now brought to light,
But it embrace, and double thanks him lend,
Whose daily toile deserues the same by right:
For vertue shines herein to ech mans sight.
Whose aid for health, with prooffe and counsell graue,
Whose learned iues, ought sure due praise to haue.

Well: *Rembert Dodoens*, wrote this first in Douch.
Which since in French was turnd by others toile.
And now by *Lyte*: whose trauell hath beene such.
For ease of all within this native soile.
Where (loe) to *Momus* mates, he giues the foile.
And here presents in the English toong,
To comfort all that are both old and young.

The worke it selfe of sundry trees intreat,
Besides of Herbes, Flowers, Weeds, and Plants that growes.
Sets downe their vertues sure which are so great,
That we may say therein great learning flowes.
The author hath (so farre foorth as he knowes
By skilfull iudgement) vnto ech disease,
Set downe a cure, the sicke and sore to ease.

Great was his toile, which first this worke did frame.
And so was his which ventred to translate it,
For when he had full finisht all the same,

He

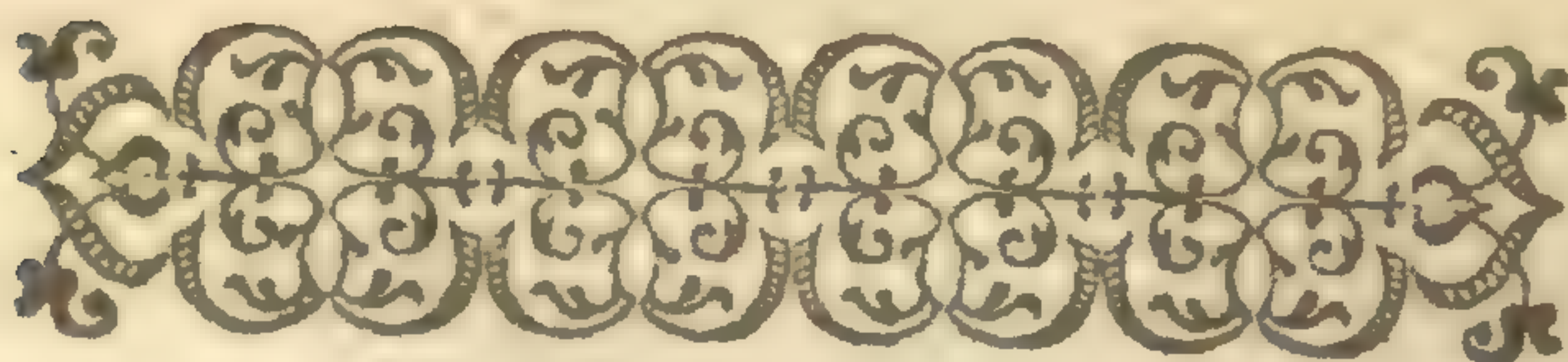
He minded not to adde, nor to abate it.
But what he found, he ment whole to relate it.
Till *Rembert* he, did send additions store,
For to augment *Lytes* trauell past before.

Which last supply so come to *Lyte* his hand,
He fitly furnisht euery piece in place:
The worke againe he wrote I vnderstand,
For feare if ought therein should breed disgrace,
And did as much as one could in this case.
For English names to euery herbe and plant
He added hath, whereby is nothing skant.

This rare deuise, each one may well esteeme,
Which bringeth aide, and comfort vnto man,
The learned will accept the same I deeme,
Wherfore I craue if ought espie thou can,
(As none can be so watchfull now and than
But faults may scape, for want of *Argus* eyes,)
To mend the same, and nought herein despise.

With willing mind, good Reader here I craue,
Accept this worke, thus written for thy sake,
And honor him that seeks mans health to saue.
Yeelding him thanks, which it did vndertake,
And vnto *Lyte* due thanks thou hast to make.
His painfull pen deserues thy good report,
Whose toyle was great, to end it in this sort.

T. N. Petit ardua virtus.



IOHANNIS HARDINGI IN
LAUDEM TAM AVCTORIS
quam interpretis Duodecasticon.

CEdant Turneri pingues simulátque Lobeli,
Horti ac egregij gloria summa Tragi.
Unicus hic reliquis longe est Præstantior hortis,
Quem pia iam Liti cura labórque dedit.
Illorum tenues abiit decor omnis in auras,
Huius at æterno gloria viua manet.
Aspice quam virides insultent vndique plantæ,
Quales viderunt secula nulla priûs.
Tantum igitur Lito debes gens Anglica docto,
Quantum Remberto Teutonis ora suo.
Nec plus Remberto lætantur Meclinienfes,
Quam te Lito tui Candide Murotriges.

Fato prudentia maior.

REMBERTI DODONAEI
MECHLINIENSIS MEDICI,
IN SECVNDAM COMMENTA-
riorum suorum, de stirpium historia,
editionem, ad studiosos Medicinæ
Candidatos, Præfatio.



STIRPIVM ac vniuersæ materiæ Medi-
cæ cognitionem potentissimis Regibus,
antiquissimis Heroibus, Præstantissimis
Medicis ac Philosophis olim in pretio
habitam, vtilem ac necessariam Medicæ
arti iudicatam, summo studio, nec mino-
ri diligentia excultam, adeo manifestum
est, vt multis assertionibus opus non sit.
Præsertim non Paucis herbis Regum ac
Heroum, qui has vel primi inuenerunt, vel in frequenti me-
dendi vsu habuerunt, nomina retinentibus, vt Mithridatium,
Eupatorium, Gentiana, Lysimachia, Achillea, Centaurium
Alcibiadium, Telephium, Arthemisia, aliæque plures: & vete-
res ipsos, atque inter eos Hippocratem, Medicorum omnium
longè principem, Gallenum, nonnullósque alios, longinquas
peregrinationes, cognoscendæ materiæ Medicæ causâ suscepis-
se, & propria & aliorum scripta testentur.

Eandem verò scientiam, à posteriorum nostróque tempore
vicinorum seculorum medicis ac philosophis, planè negle-
ctam & contemptam fuisse, res ipsa quoque euidenter docet.
Solæ enim illæ Medicinæ partes, ab illorum seculorum Medi-
cis coli visæ sunt, quæ ex rationum physicarum fontibus dedu-
ctæ, hinc dubitandi disputandique vberem materiam præbe-
rent: aliæ verò, vsu atque experientia constantes, vt steriles
ac ieiunæ spretæ. Cuiusmodi ipsa *Botanica* est, Physicarum ratio-
num subsidium vel nullum vel exiguum admittens. Quamob-
rem eius omni notitia, mulieribus, herbarijs analphabetis, vel
indoctis pharmacopœis relicta, indignum professione sua ac
magnificis titulis parum decorum infœlices illi Medici existi-
mabant,

MEDICINÆ CANDIDATOS.

mabant, cognoscendæ alicuius materiæ medicæ herbę aut stirpis causa, vel minimum operæ laborisq̃ue sumere : extra vrbes ad montes, conualles, prata, suburbanáque loca excurrere.

Tantam studiorum dissimilitudinem, fatalis ille seculorum ordo peperit, qui & maximas vrbes, potentissima regna, latissimè patentia imperia, & hanc Medicinæ partem, nonnullásque alias pessundedit, ac propemodum extinxit. Vnde factum, vt quæ olim facillimè, ac nullo propemodum negotio materiæ Medicæ ac Stirpium cognitio percipi poterat, difficilis ac obscura reddita sit.

Tradebant eam Dioscorides, Galenus, eiúsque ætatis Medici, veluti per manus à maioribus acceperant, seruatis eósq; nominibus, quæ magna ex parte incorrupta ad illorum tempora venerant.

Nobis ea fœlicitas denegata, multis modis veris ac genuinis appellationibus, corruptis, peruersis, ferè abolitis, barbaris in earum locum suppositis, multo tempore intermissa Stirpium notitia, solis veterum descriptionibus relictis, ex quibus hæc disciplina & requirenda & restituenda est. Id quàm difficile sit, licet alio loco scripserimus, tamen hîc repetere visum fuit non alienum.

Non levis autem difficultatis huius scientiæ, aut vna aliqua causa est, sed maximè eæque præcipuæ duæ : innumera videlicet multitudo stirpium, immensáque varietas : & eorum qui de harum historia, aut materia Medica scripta reliquerunt, breuitas, incuria, negligentia, subinde varia atque dissimilis apud diuersos descriptio : & vtinam non quorundam errores obscuritatem non exiguam in eam intulissent.

Stirpium siquidem herbarúmque infinita sunt genera, variè per orbem terrarum sparsa immensa multitudo, vt non vno loco paucisq̃ue regionibus requirere eas liceat, sed ad eas omnes cognoscendas omnium ferè regnorum ac prouinciarú peragratione, longi temporis peregrinatione opus videatur. Sunt nonnullæ quibusdam vel insulis dicatę vel regionibus propriæ, quæ in alia quæuis loca transferri nequeunt, vel tellure cœlóq; mutatis mutantur, vt Theophrastus libro quarto ait. Aliæ pluribus quidem terris communes, non omnes tamen passim aut

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crebrò obuiæ, sed certis tractibus peculiare, vel montibus scilicet, promontorijs, præruptis rupibus, saxosis aut niualibus locis, collibus, densis sylvis, vmbrosis lucis, arborum caudicibus, aruis, campestribus, apricis, læto pinguique solo, macro & sterili, humidis, vliginosis, riguis, paludibus, stagnatibus aquis, fontibus, fluminibus, fluuiorum ripis, maris littoribus, scopulis, vel ipso denique mari addictæ. Harum autem istæ eandem ferè vbique formam retinent, vel exiguam mutationem assument: illæ in diuersis regionibus pro cœli scilicet varietate, aliam formam & magnitudinem induunt. Quod segetum, fabarum, nucum, aliorumque apud Indos nascentium (si Herodoto fides) exemplis manifestum est, quorum longè maior magnitudo, quàm in Ægypto nascentium. Segetum enim culmi instar harundinum crassescunt: fabæ triplo maiores Ægyptijs, sesamum miliumque eximiæ magnitudinis: nuces tantæ molis vt miraculi loco in templis suspendantur. Strabo quoque in extremo Mauritanorum quodam tractu, iuxta creditum Nili exortum vitem tantæ crassitudinis nasci tradit, quam vix duo homines complecti queant: omnem herbam cubitalem: Staphylinorum, Hippomarathri, Solymi caules duodenum cubitorum, crassitudine quatuor palmorum reperiri. Et tantus quidem Stirpium numerus, immensa latissimè sparsa multitudo, varia ac multiplex natura.

Auctorum verò ipsorum quanta fuerit negligentia, vel incuria in multarum præsertim vulgo notarum, formis differentiisque describendis, cum multarum extent nomina, quarum formæ non sunt expressæ, aut leuiter tantum descriptæ, nemo ferè est qui ignoret, Ruellio id ipsum scriptis suis testante.

Eosdem verò non semper conuenire, atque interdum inter sese dissidere, dum sub vno eodemque nomine alius aliam herbam vel fruticem designat, vel eandem alia nomenclatura exprimit, Dioscoridis cum Theophrasti aliorumque scriptis diligens collatio ostendit, suppeditabit & huius varietatis Historia nostra non pauca exempla.

Descriptiones verò quorundam erroribus esse conspersas, quod ad Plinianas attinet manifestissimum est, Leoniceni enim libri de Plinij erratis passim prostant, & omnes ferè nostri seculi,

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culi, qui de materia Medica aut Stirpibus scripsere, in redarguendis ac notandis Plinij lapsus plurimi sunt.

Verum de Dioscoride id nemo forsitan expectauerit aut suspicatus fuerit, Galeni testimonio atq; scriptis commendato. Reperiuntur tamen in eius commentarijs non exigui errores. Alias enim dissimilium Stirpium, eiusdem apud diuersos auctores nominis, delineationes in vnam historiam contrahit: alias eandem non iisdem nominibus nuncupatam, veluti membratim diuulsam diuersis locis describit, ut ijs commentarijs quos in Stirpium historias, quæ apud Dioscoridem extant meditamur, ostensuros (si Deus vitam, valetudinem, ociûmque concesserit) nos speramus.

Nec tamen hi errores impediunt, quo minus Dioscorides alijs omibus longè præstet, cum omnes vel imperfectiorem multò historiam, vel pluribus, maioribus erroribus, ac fabulis, præstigiisque plena scripta reliquerint. Theophrastus reliquos omnes in suo scribendi genere superans, formas ex professo non descripsit, sed Stirpium multiplicem differentiam aliâque philosopho homine digna prosequi studuit. De Plinij scriptis quid iudicandum, iam scripsimus. Nicandri, *Ἡμετέριον ἢ ἀλκιφάρμακον* solum reperiuntur. Apuleius de paucis tantummodo egit, Galenus, Paulus Aëtius, figuras à Dioscoride expressas omiserunt. Alij veteres Græci & Latini, Philosophi, Medici, Poetæ, Historiographi, Architecti, Agriculturæ scriptores, Hippiatri siue Veterinarij, quorum lectione ad quarundam plantarum notitiam peruenimus, non nisi obiter quarundam meminerunt. Bithyni Iolæ, Heraclidis Tarentini, Crateuæ herbarij, Andreæ medici, Iulij Bassi, Nicerati, Petronij Nigri, Diodoti, Pamphyli, Manteiæ, Apollonij antecessorum Dioscoridis & Galeni scripta, neque ad posteritatem peruenerunt, neque perfectum aliquid tradiderunt. Plerique horum anilibus fabulis aut præstigiaturis Egyptijs, coniurationibusque pleni sunt, alij de vna aliqua materia aut paucis tantum, ut Galenus scribit, egerunt: vniuersam verò materiam complecti non studuerunt.

Quibus de causis illorum omnium scriptis posthabitis, vni Dioscoridi summam laudem auctoritatēque Galenus tribuit, quam illi quoque deberi nemo negare potest, absq; eius

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siquidem scriptis, Stirpium materiæque Medicæ cognitio restitui nulla ratione potest.

Non enim idcirco veluti parum utilis abdicandus aut reijciendus, quòd in plerisque locis lapsus sit, cùm nec Plinium multo grauius & pueriliter sæpè hallucinatum minimè negligi oporteat ad Stirpium notitiam plurimum conferentem. Neque enim eam ob causam de erratis eius cœpimus admonere, sed vt huius scientiæ & studij difficultas ab omnibus intelligatur, maiorique cum attentione in stirpium cognitionem studiosi incumbant : diligentius omnes notas expendant : leuibus coniecturis contenti faciliè iudicium non promant, minus admirentur si post complures in hoc studio versatos, multa in notitiam nondum perducta adhuc lateant : plures quotidie exoriantur in restituenda hac Medicinæ parte laborantes, aut quod hi qui in lucem subinde nonnulla dedêre, sententiam alicubi mutent. Nam hæc omnia, haud dubio, difficultati huius scientiæ magis, quàm negligentia, incuriæ, aut temeritati huius ætatis scriptorum accepta referre æquum est.

Si enim Dioscorides exercitatissimus vir, qui multum studij, laboris, in stirpium, materiæque Medicæ cognitionem impendit, eo seculo quo nomina magna ex parte incorrupta vulgo retinebantur, ipsarum notitia à maioribus accepta veluti per manus tradebatur, vel immenso numero multiplicique earum varietate, vel auctorum imperfectis, varijs, fabulosis descriptionibus detentus, errorem vitare non potuit : qua ratione nunc quisquam, antiquis nomenclaturis ac appellationibus vix receptis, aut plurimum deprauatis, Stirpium cognitione longo tempore intermissa atque contempta, in tanta veterum (vti diximus) negligentia, incuria, varietate, atq; erroribus subinde implicata obscuritate, vel faciliè vel absq; magno labore, diligentissima inquisitione earum notitiam consequi se posse sperabit?

Quum igitur tanta huius scientiæ vel magnitudo vel difficultas sit, vt non nisi diligentissimo omnium stirpium maturoque examine plurimorum veterum auctorum lectione, exactissima, id est, multo labore, diutinis peregrinationibus, continuo studio comprehendi queat : ac fieri vix possit, vt his omnibus, vnius hominis aut paucorum vita diligentiaque par sit.

Citra

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Citra omnem admirationem esse debet, post multos recentiorum in hac materia diligenter versatos, alios indies exoriri, qui hanc augere studeant, & nostros quoque de Stirpium historia libros prodire.

Nemine siquidem hanc scientiam ad perfectionem perducere, sed omnibus plurima prætermittentibus, occasio posteris relinquitur, priorum inuentis ac obseruatis plurima adiiciendi atque stirpium cognitionem locupletandi. Quod recentiorum non paucis præstantibus, priuato studio, peregrinatione, aliâue occasione comperta in commune proferentibus & mei officij fore iudicaui, vt eam quam existimabam me huic scientiæ posse accessionem facere, aut emendationem adhibere, in publicum mitterem, atque veræ Medicinæ Stirpiûmque studiosis communicarem.

Non frustra autem vel inutiliter hunc laborem vel recentiores vel nos suscepimus. Pertinet enim hæc scientia ad præcipuas & principes duas Medicinæ partes *διατητικὴν καὶ φαρμακευτικὴν*. Illa victus rationi: hæc medicamenti sanitati hominis consulit: vtraque herbis, frugibus, stirpibus, earûmque seminibus, fructibus, radicibus, succis, veluti necessarijs & materia & instrumentis vtitur. Hæc enim vt plurimum ad artis opera Medici vel impermixta, vel alijs aut inter se commixta adhibent. Si enim nemo illum bonum fabrum aut artificem dixerit, qui malleum, incudem aut ferrum, aliâue artis suæ instrumenta vel materiam non nouerit: Medicum quis habebit doctum, qui Betam à Blito distinguere nesciat, in crassa supinâque omnium Stirpium Medicæque materiæ ignorantia versetur.

At multum, fortasse dicet aliquis, inter medicum & reliquos artifices interest, neque enim manum medici operibus apponunt, sed veluti architecti tantû præcipiunt, omnem Stirpium & Medicæ materiæ notitiam, præparationem, variam mistionem pharmacopœis relinquunt.

Fatemur à multis annis medicos preparandorû miscendorûmq; pharmacorum morem omisisse, ac à veterum consuetudine recessisse, quos abunde constat nulla pharmacopœorum opera vsos, medicamenta etiam proprijs & discipulorum manibus miscuisse, neq; vt pharmacopœi rursus fiant requiramus,

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& quærendis, terendis, tundendis, præparandis, miscendis, medicamentis occupentur, sed Stirpium & materiæ Medicæ, quarum potissimum frequentior ac quotidianus vsus, notitiam exigimus: non secus ac in Architecto omnis materiæ ædificiorum cognitio requiritur. Qui enim eam ignorauerit, bonus Architectus esse non potest. Sic etiam neq; doctus aut perfectus medicus, qui artis suæ materiæ non cognorit. Quod si fabri ex non conuenienti ligno vel trabes vel ædium contignationes struant, Latomi luto pro cemento parietes compingant aut reliqui artifices alijs modis imposturas moliantur, admittet aut dissimulabit hæc bonus Architectus? Non existimo quenquam fore, qui non putet harum rerum curam ad eum pertinere. Cur igitur conniuebit Medicus, si pharmacopœus spuria legitimis, genuinis adulterata, recētibus exoleta, calida frigidis, frigida calidis, alexi pharmacis deleteria substituatur, ac deficiente vno, alias hoc, modo illud, absque vllō iudicio aut delectu supponat? Conniuere autem cum huiusmodi imposturis aut grauissimis erratis oportebit, si huius scientiæ rudis imperitus fuerit, cum nulla ratione dolum deprehendere poterit.

Omnes igitur Medicinæ studiosos in hac Stirpium materiæque Medicæ notitia sese exercere conuenit, atque operam & diligentiam summam adhibere, vt harum cognitionem reliquis Medicæ artis partibus adiungant: veterum antiquissimorum, probatissimorumque Medicorum huius scientiæ studiosissimorum, vestigijs hac in parte insistant, ac Galeni clarissimi & maximæ auctoritatis medici, præceptis & consilio obsecundent, qui omnes Medicos & iuuenes artis candidatos ad Stirpium & Medicamentorum materiæ exactam notitiam admonet, atque incitat, Medicus (inquit libro de antidotis primo) omnium Stirpium, si fieri potest, peritiam habeat, consulo: sin minus, plurium saltem quibus frequenter vtimur. Item tertio de Medicamentis secundum genera. Hinc puto bonæ indolis iuuenes incitatum iri, vt medicamentorum materiæ cognoscant, ipsimet inspicientes, non semel aut bis, sed frequenter, quoniam sensibilium rerum cognitio sedula inspectione perficitur. Et ibidem paulò infra: Vos ergo admoneo amici, vt in hoc quoque me sequamini si artis opera pulchrè obiri velitis.

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velitis. Nouistis enim quomodo ex omni natione, præstantissi-
ma quotannis medicamenta mihi adferantur, eò quòd perditì
illi omnigerarum rerum coemptores (Græci *ραιοπόλαις* vocant)
varijs modis ea contaminant. Præstiterat fortassis non hos so-
lùm, sed multò magis etiam mercatores, qui illa aduehunt, in-
cusare: atque his multò magis ipsos herbarios: item nihil mi-
nus eos, qui radicum liquores, succos, fructus, flores & germi-
na ex montibus in vrbes conferunt. Hi siquidem omnium pri-
mi in eis dolum exercent. Quisquis igitur auxiliorum vndique
copiam habere volet, omnis materiæ Stirpium, animalium, &
metallorum, tum aliorum terrestrium corporum, quæ ad Me-
dicinæ vsum ducimus, expertus edo, vt ex eis & exacta & no-
tha cognoscat. Deinde in commentario meo, quem de simpli-
cium medicamentorum facultate prodidi, sese exerceat. Nisi
enim hoc modo instructus ad præsentis operis præsidia veniat,
verbotenus quidem medendi methodum sciet, opus verò nul-
lum ipsa dignum perficiet. Hactenus Galeni verba. Ex quibus
manifestum est ac indubitatum relinquitur, hanc scientiam
medico & vtilem, & necessariam, vt qui absque huius peritia
nihil poscit medendo certi assequi, aut eximium quicquam ex
arte præstare, herbariorum, myropolarum, pharmacopœo-
rùmque dolis, imposturis, ac subinde crassa vel pertinaci igno-
rantia delusus. Quod omnes medicos diligentissimè cauere
cum salutis ac valetudinis suæ fidei concreditorum, tum pro-
priæ existimationis causa, maximè decet.

Neque scientiæ huius difficultas, quæ ipsius penè immen-
sam magnitudinem ostendit, quenquam ab eius studio abster-
rere debet, sed potius ad auxiliares ei manus conferendas om-
nes studiosos excitare, accendere, inflammare: ne tam neces-
saria humanæ vitæ scientia diutius vel neglecta, vel contempta
iaceat, sed plurimorum communi labore atque diligentia cres-
cens, ad perfectionem veniat, ab interitu vindicetur, medicinæ-
que reliquis partibus adiungatur, ac veluti postliminio restitu-
atur. Quò enim difficultatis ac magnitudinis scientia aliqua
amplius nabet, hoc magis bona ingenia in ea occupari libenti-
us solent. Ignauorum existimatur in paruis ac facilibus versa-
ri: industriorum verò ac diligentum in grauib, magnis, ac
diffici-

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difficilibus. Paruæ ac faciles res nulli opinionem aut auctoritatem pariunt. Difficiles & magnæ, honores & gloriam conferunt. Magnæ enim rei, quantumcunque quis possederit, participem fieri, non minima est gloria, ut Columella ait.

Sed ut ad hos de Stirpium commentarios veniamus. Contraxeramus in hos, quum primum ederemus, quicquid herbarum plantarumque in cognitionem nostram venerat. Secunda hac editione seuera animaduersione adhibita, omnia recognouimus, pleraque mutauimus, nonnulla transtulimus, totum opus non exigua accessione locupletauimus & auximus, multarum Stirpium nemini quod sciam adhuc depictarum imagines adiecimus. Vtrobique formas omnium, qua potuimus diligentia tradidimus: nomina Græca, Latina, officinis recepta, Germanica, Gallica, & nobis Brabantis ac vicinis Flandris aut Hollandis Frisij sue vernacula, singularum historijs adscripsimus. Temperamenta deinde ac vires ex probatissimorum Medicorum scriptis subiunximus, haud præteritis ijs quæ recentiorum experientia reperit, maximè earum quas in veterum cognitionem non venisse neoterici putant. Atque hæc omnia breuissimè complectentes non elementorum ordine stirpes digessimus, sed vel forma, vel viribus, vel alia ratione congeneres ac similes coniungere studuimus.

His autem describendis non tantum nostro studio vel, si quæ est, industria profecimus, sed antecessorum quoque scriptis plurimum adiuti sumus, Leoniceni videlicet, Hermolai, Manardi, Ruellij, Cordi vtriusque, Hieronymi Tragi, aliorumque. Leonharti Fuchsj imagines in priores nostros magna ex parte omnes recepimus (ut in ipsa imaginum nostrarum prima editione adiecta causa scripsimus) non sic tamen ut sententiam eius in omnibus sequeremur, sed adhibito iudicio & animaduersione, verisimiliorem amplecteremur.

In recognoscendis verò & noua accessione augmentandis, licet nostro labore plurimum creuerint, non tamen Petri Bellonij obseruationibus profecisse nos inficiari possumus: aut ex Petri Andreae Matthioli commentarijs quædam mutuos. Quibus tamen multum pepercimus, propterea quod ea, quas reliquimus, in conspectum nostrum non venissent. Annisi enim
sumus

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sumus ad hoc, vt vix alias describeremus, quàm oculis nostris aliquando subiectas & conspectui exhibitas. Itaq; paucissimas ex eius commentarijs accepimus, idque ferè non absque eius mentione, quæ videlicet propter naturæ affinitatem, vel nominis similitudinem cum alijs à nobis descriptis, negligi vix poterant: vel in opinione apud nostros sic versabantur, vt aliena pro veris supponerentur. Quod si autem quæ aliæ sunt nobis cum Matthiolo communes, eas nostra cura depictas fuisse, figuræ magna ex parte aliæ, atque vernaculi commentarij prius quàm Matthioli ad nos venirent editi, facile testabuntur. Nec defuit nobis locupletandis nostris Doctiss. Andreas Lacuna, qui Corrudam & Palmam in opus nostrum intulit. Profuit etiam industria Caroli Clusij cognitioni vniuersæ materiæ Medicæ, tum ipsius artis studiosiss. qui & raras quasdam stirpes nobis suppeditauit, & conuertendis commentarijs hisce in Gallicum Idioma, benignam ac diligentem suam operam exhibuit.

Reliquum est studiosi iuuenes, vt nostris hisce commentarijs, cum in Stirpium herbarumq; cognitione facilius assequenda adiuti, tum huius scientiæ & Medicinæ partis non minimæ, vtilitate necessitatèq; prouocati, excitatis, accensis, inflammatis animis, omni studio in hoc diligentissimè incumbatis, vt non solum quæ à nobis descriptæ sunt, ac per icones expressæ stirpes, in notitiam vestram veniant, verùm etiam earum quæ apud veteres supersunt, nondū satis notarum, ac vniuersæ materiæ Medicæ peritiam assequamini, vel saltem auctariū ali-

quod hætenus repertis ac traditis adiiciatis, quo multorum communi studio maius ac maius incremen-

tum hæc scientia accipiens, ad *auspiciū* tandem

ac perfectionem perueniat. Valete.

Mechlinia, Quinto Id. Iulias.



REMBERTI DODONÆI DE RE-
COGNITIONE SVORVM COMMEN-
tariorum ad Lectores Epistola cum imagi-

nium eius parte altera olim edita.



Vtutum omnino auguror candide Lector, vt simul ac nasutiores & morosiores aliqui, nostros de re Herbaria commentarios aut imagines viderint, studium statim nostrum sunt suggillaturi: quod post tam multos doctos viros, in hoc studij genere summa cum diligentia versatos, melius me aliquid inuenire, & eorum inuentis superaddere, posse sperauerim. Vbi verò in annotationes inciderint, quas hoc loco adiecimus, & in ijs quædam retractata, nonnulla in dubium reuocata à nobis offenderint, multo magis temeritatem nostram sint damnaturi: vt qui mox ab editione, aliam sententiam in nonnullis sequar, vel non satis perspecta atque comperta in publicum dare voluerim. His responsum cupio, huic studio hoc vnicè proprium esse multorum operam atque laborem desiderare: nempè in quo non exigua sit difficultas, nec minor varietas, quæ summam etiam diligentissimorum industriam fatigent. Infinita enim sunt stirpium quæ vel sine nominibus, vel cum barbaris & peregrinis nobis sese offerunt genera, quibus vetera & antiqua reddere nomina instituti nostri præcipua & maxima pars est. Quarum etsi veteres Herbariæ rei & stirpium historiæ scriptores, differentias ac notas omnes, summa diligentia descriptas nobis reliquissent, impossibile tamen foret, de omnibus faciliè aut citra summum laborem & indefessum studium, veritatem assequi, cum non vno loco, sed per vniuersum orbem sperfas requirere & cognoscere oporteret. Nō vno enim loco aut eadem in regione omnes pluresque, sed aliæ alijs vel regionibus vel locis addictæ sunt. Dictamnium Cretæ proprium est. Rha supra Bosphorum regiones & paucae aliæ suppeditant. Thus Sabæorum gignit prouincia. Balsamum sola Palestina producit. Et vt plures tales regionibus quibusdam solis proprias prætereamus, ex his quæ in pluribus terris inueniuntur, nonnullæ nisi in conualibus proueniunt: sunt aliæ montibus familiares & propriæ. Amant hæ aprica loca: illæ vmbrosa aut densæ sylvas. Inter saxa, lapidosos locos aut in præruptis rupibus reperiuntur quædam: aliæ in arborum caudicibus nascuntur. Lætum pingueque solum desiderant nonnullæ: in sterili agro magis proficiunt aliæ. Delectant quasdam arua: alias vineta: illas horti: istas prata: nonnullæ in vliginosis & riguis oriuntur. Sunt quas temerè alio loco quam in maris littoribus requiras. Ad quas omnes cognoscendas & perquirendas cum præter diligentem veterum lectionem, diuturna & longi temporis per infinita loca, per omnes ferè orbis partes peregrinatione opus sit, multi labores sudoresque; perferendi, infinita pericula subeunda, fieri non potest, vt vna hominis vita his omnibus satis sit, vt interim omittamus quam multa superueniunt incommoda quæ peregrinandi occasionem aut adiungunt aut multum impediunt, veluti bella incogniti diversarum gentium, ritus, mores & lingua, horridæ, incultæ, squalidæ regiones, & ad hæc maximè rerum vel publicarum, vel priuatarum & domesticarum curatio, aut ferendis maximis sumptibus impar fortuna. Nunc autem cum his omnibus grauissimis impedimentis, accedat etiam, quod veteres multarum stirpium

EPISTOLA AD LECTOREM.

um veluti vulgo cognitarum formas non expreſſerint: aliarum tam leuiter deſcripſerint, vel attigerint, vt non uideantur tradidiſſe: iam & in nonnullarum deſcriptionibus non vulgares ſed maximi auctores varient, velut in Aſphodelo & alijs quibuſdam, quis non ſummam in hac diſciplina difficultatem eſſe affirmet, quæ multorum quantumuis induſtriorum & ſtudioſorum indefeſſos labores & maximam diligentiam requirat? nec ſolum requirat verum etiam ſuperet? Cum igitur tam infinita ſtirpium ſunt genera, ſingulorumq; multiplices differentiæ, tam diuerſa & natura, & ſitu diſſidentia in quibus gignuntur loca, quæ adire omnia non ſolum difficile verum etiam impoſſibile fuerit, & ad hæc mutilæ, imperfectæ ac conſuſæ veterum deſcriptiones, vt propter hæc grauiffima impedimenta, de abſoluta ſtirpium cognitione deſperandum videatur. Nulla certè præſentior via, commodior ratio, aut expeditius conſilium, quo hoc ſtudium, hæc ſcientia in lucem reuocari & creſcere poſſit, quàm vt multorum laboribus & lucubrationibus adiuuetur. Plurimorum enim poterit induſtria quod paucorum nequit præſtare opera. Dum enim hic quædam in lucem adfert, alij quædam adiungunt, nonnulla corrigunt, alia ſupplent, non exiguum herbarum ſtudium & ſimplicis medicinæ cognitio incrementem capit. Hanc rationem videntur mihi inſequuti Leoniceſus, Manardus, Ruellius, Cordus uterque, Muſa, Tragus, Fuchſius, & quotquot in hac diſciplina non omnino inſœliciter hac ætate verſantur. Neque enim quiſquam iſtorum, aut ſtirpium hiſtoriam abſoluit, aut perfectam ſibi eius cognitionem vendicat: cum multas etiam de induſtria prætereant. Sed quod quiſq; ſibi ſuo labore, ſua induſtria per otium peperit, peregrinatione inuenit, aut alia ratione cognouit, hoc in commune proferre, & veritatis amatoribus communicare ſtudet, & quo quiſq; poſterior hoc maiorem huic ſcientiæ acceſſionem facit, dum antecellorum opera ac laboribus etiam adiuuatur. Mouit certè nos & hæc ratio, cum enim multas ſtirpes in omnibus recentioribus deſiderari animaduertiſſem, in quibuſdam deceptos eos obſeruaviſſem, & non paucas me ſupplere & aliorum inuentis adijcere, nec non in quibus erratum videbatur, veritatem aperire poſſe ſperaviſſem, volui vt poſt multorum doctorem virorum qui in ſtirpium hiſtoria verſati ſunt commentarios, mei quoque labores, mei conatus, in publicum prodirent, non quod laudem ac gloriam mihi hinc aliquam poſtulem, ſed vt noſtris inuentis & ſtudijs aliquo etiam modo, ſtirpium herbarumq; cognitio, & ſimplicis medicinæ ſtudium promoueatur. Deſinant igitur moroſi cenſores, fruſtra aut temere hunc laborem à nobis ſuſceptum criminari, quando noſtra induſtria & opera huic ſcientiæ non mediocriſ plantarum, fruticum ac arborum numerus acceſſerit, antea à nemine quod ſciam, recentiorum traditarum, præter omnes quæ ab errore vindicatæ ſunt quarum non exiguus quoque numerus eſt. Quod verò paucula quædam, poſt editos commentarios à nobis retractentur, facit ſumma huius ſcientiæ & maxima, vt diximus, difficultas, quæ nos ita tenet Cimmerijs quaſi tenebris immerſos, vt vix etiam ſummo ſtudio, & frequenti ipſarum plantarum collatione, veritatem queamus inuenire. Si enim in ijs ſcientijs aut artibus (vt Socrates alicubi inquit) errores etiam ſubinde committantur, quæ vel ex naturalium rationum fontibus deducuntur, vel certis præceptionibus, regulis aut methodo conſtant, quo non tandem modo, in Herbaria diſciplina, nullis regulis, nulla methodo firmata, ex naturalibus rationibus minimum, imo penè nullum

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nullum subsidium admittente, sæpius & nolentibus, & non sentientibus nobis errores irrepent? Docent id scripta Leonicensi, Hermolai, Manardi, Cordi, Ruellij, Musæ, Tragi, Fuchsi & aliorum recentiorum, quorum iudicia vel à seipsis sæpius reuocata, vel ab alijs retractata & correctæ sunt. Non reputo me his diuiniorum, & ego homo sum, decipi & errare possum, præsertim in re tam multis de causis difficili ac obscura, ut si alicubi ferendus aut dissimulandus est error, hic dissimulari & tolerari debeat. Quamobrem non tam pudet nos horum errorum, quam pœnitet. Quando igitur mihi hoc commune cum alijs est, ut in quibusdam minus veritatem assequutus fuerim, non habeo aliud præsentius remedium, quam ut mihi ipsi medear meosq; errores ipse è medio sustollam. Et præstat sanè me mei ipsius correctorem esse, quouis alio, quamuis & aliorum animaduersiones non nisi æquissimo animo accepturus sum. Cùm enim publicæ utilitatis causa hunc laborem susceperim, & eiusdem intersit sicubi à me erratum id ipsum corrigi ac notari, nulla in re magis mihi gratificari poterunt veritatis studiosi, quam si nostra omnia ad examen ducant, cùmq; veterum descriptionibus diligenter conferant, ac ubi me veritatem minus assequutum deprehenderit, amicè & synceriter admoneant. Atqui sic morosis & seueris istis censoribus responsum esto, quos optauerim ab ista calumniandi tentigine, & doctorum huius seculi scriptorum, suggillandi & reprehendendi studio, ad meliorem frugem, & bonarum artium ac scientiarum studia conuersos in hoc totos esse, & omnibus ingenij viribus certare, ut, vel mediocris eruditionis viros, doctrina æquent, si superare se posse diffidant. Cæterum quod ad annotationes istas attinet, sequuti in his sumus, secundam commentariorum nostrorum editionem, quam ob causam quædam retractauimus, de nonnullis videlicet aliter iudicantes, de alijs vel nostram vel aliorum huius ætatis doctorum virorum coniecturam indicantes: vnum aut alterum Dioscoridis locum aut vitiosum aut confusum ostendimus: figuras complures adiecinus, omnes videlicet quæ secundæ ac posteriori editioni accesserunt. Sunt autem ex his non paucae quidem novæ, id est, antea aut prius non depictæ: nonnullæ infœliciter prius expressæ, nunc ædificiosius & elegantius formatæ paucissimæ ex Doctis. Pet. And. Matthioli commentarijs translatae, quas nempe cognatio vel similitudo cùm alijs à nobis descriptis, non sinebat prætermitti, ut etiam in commentariorum nostrorum præfatione scripsimus. Nam à reliquis, quas fortè alius in suos commentarios traduxisset propterea abstinuimus, quòd in conspectum nostrum non venissent. Illud enim nobis in primis curæ fuit, ut quam paucissimas describeremus, quas non aliquando oculis coram cernere contigit, & maxima nouarum figurarum pars ad viuarum plantarum imitationem depingeretur, ut ipsæ stirpium descriptiones, & imagines aliæ nec aliorum similes facillè testabuntur. Vale, atque præsentibus frui, dum succisuiis horis otium nacti, alia his locupletiora, meditamur.

DE HIS QUI LATINE VSVS HER- BARVM SCRIPSERVNT, ET QUANDO

ad Romanos notitia earum peruenerit . Item de

Herbarum inuentione , & antiqua medicina, &

quare hodie minus exercentur earum re-

media, ex Plinij lib. 25. cap. 2.

MInus hoc quam par erat, nostri ce-
lebrauere, omnium utilitatum & virtutum
rapacissimi. Primusq; & diu solus idem ille
M. Cato, omnium bonarum artium magister,
paucis duntaxat attigit. Bonum etiam medica-
mina nō omissa. Post eum vnus illustrium ten-
tavit C. Valgius, eruditione spectatus, imper-
fecto volumine ad diuum Augustum, inchoa-
ta etiam prefatione religiosa, ut omnibus malis humanis illius potissi-
mum principis semper medicetur maiestas. Ante condiderat solus apud
nos, quod equidem inueni, Pompeius, Lenaus, Magni Pompei libertus,
quo primum tempore hanc scientiam ad nostros peruenisse animadu-
erit. Nam quam Mithridates, maximus sua etate regum, quem debella-
uit Pompeius, omnium ante se genitorum diligentissimus vita fuisse ar-
gumentis praterquam fama intelligitur. Vni ei excogitatū, quotidie ve-
nenum bibere, praesumptis remedijs, ut consuetudine ipsa innoxium fie-
ret. Primo inuenta genera antidoti, ex quibus vnum etiam nomen eius
retinet. Illius inuentum autumant, sanguinem anatum Ponticarum mis-
cere antidotis, quoniam veneno viuerent. Ad illum Asclepiadis meden-
di arte clari, volumina composita extant, cum sollicitatus ex urbe Ro-
ma, praecepta pro se mitteret. Illum solum mortalium Mithridaten 22. Mithrida-
linguis locutum certum est: nec de subiectis gentibus vllum hominem
per interpretem appellatum ab eo annis 56. quibus regnavit. Is ergo in
reliqua ingenij magnitudine medicina peculiariter curiosus, ab homini-
bus subiectis, qui fuere pars magna terrarum, singula inquirens, scrini-
um commentationum harum & exemplaria, effectusq; in arcanis suis
reliquit. Pompeius autem omni regia praeda potitus, transferre ea sermo-
ne nostro libertum suum Lenum, grammaticè artis doctissimum, iussit:
vitaq; ita profuit non minus quàm reipublica victoria illa. Prater hos
Graci

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Euax.

Græci auctores medicina prodidere, quos suis locis diximus. Ex his Euax rex Arabum, quid de simplicium effectibus ad Neronem scripsit: Crateias, Dionysius, Metrodorus oratione blandissima, sed qua nihil penè aliud quam rei difficultas intelligatur. Pinxere namq; effigies herbarum, atque scripsere effectus. Verum & pictura fallax est ex coloribus tam numerosis, præsertim in æmulatione naturæ, multumque degenerat transcribentium sors varia. Præterea parum est singulas earum ætates pingi, cum quadripartitis varietatibus anni faciem mutant. Quare cæteri sermone eas tradidere. Aliqui effigie quidem indicata, & nudis quidem plerumque nominibus defuncti: quoniam satis videbatur, potestates vimque demonstrare querere volentibus. Nec est difficile cognitu. Nobis certè, exceptis admodum paucis, contigit reliquas contemplari scientia Antonij Castoris, cui summa autoritatis erat in ea arte nostro ævo, visendo hortulo eius in quo plurimas alebat: centesimum ætatis annum excedens, nullum corporis malum expertus, ac ne ætate quidem memoria, aut vigore concussis. Nec aliud mirata magis antiquitas reperietur. Inuenta iam pridem ratio est prænuncians horas, non modo dies ac noctes, solis lunæq; defectum. Durat tamen tradita persuasio in magna parte vulgi, veneficijs & herbis id cogi: in eo namq; foeminarum scientiam prævalere. Certè quid non replere fabulis Colchis Medea, aliæq; imprimisque Italica Circe, dijs etiam adscripta? Vnde arbitror natum, ut Æschylus è vetustissimis in poetica re, refertã Italianam herbarum potentia proderet. Multiq; Circaios agros, ubi habitavit illa, in magno argumento etiamnum durante in Marsis, à filio eius orta genere, quos esse domitores serpentium constat. Homerus quidem primus doctrinarum & antiquitatis parens, multus alias in admiratione Circes, gloriam herbarum Ægypto tribuit, tum etiam cum rigaretur Ægyptus illa, non autem esset, postea à fluminis limo inuecta. Herbas certè Ægyptias à regis uxore traditas sue Helena plurimas narrat, ac nobile illud Nepenthes, obliuionem tristitiæ veniamq; afferens, & ab Helena utique omnibus mortalibus propinandum. Primus autem omnium quos memoria nouit, Orpheus de his herbis curiosius aliqua prodidit. Post eum musæus & Hesiodus Polion herbam in quantum mirati sunt, diximus. Orpheus & Hesiodus suffitices commendauere. Homerus & alias nominatim herbas celebrat, quas suis locis dicemus. Ab eo Pythagoras clarus sapientia, primus volumen de earum effectibus composuit: Apollini, Æsculapioq; & in totum dijs immortalibus inuentione & origi-

Antonius
Castor.

Homerus.

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ne assignata: composuit & Democritus, amboperagratidis Persidis, Arabia, Æthiopie, Ægyptiq; magis. Adeoq; ad hac attonita antiquitas fuit, ut affirmaret etiam incredibilia dictu. Xanthus historiarum auctor, in prima earum tradidit, occisum draconis catulū reuocatum ad vitā à parente herba. quam Balin nominat: eadēmq; Tillonem, quem draco occiderat, restitutum saluti. Et luba in Arabia herba reuocatum ad vitam hominē tradit. Dixit Democritus, credidit Theophrastus esse herbā, cuius contactu illata ab alite, quam retulimus, exiliret cuneus à pastoribus arbori adactus. Quæ etiam si fide carent, admirationem tamen implent: coguntq; confiteri, multum esse quod vero supersit. Inde & plerōsq; video existimare, nihil non herbarum vi effici posse, sed plurimarum vires esse incognitas. Quorum numero fuit Herophilus clarus in medicina: à quo ferunt dictum, quasdam etiam fortassis calcatas prodesse. Observatum certè est, inflammari vulnera ac morbos superuentu eorum, qui pedibus iter confecerint. Hæc erat inter antiqua medicina, quæ tota migrabat in Græciæ linguas. Sed quare nunc non plures nascuntur causæ? Nisi quod eas agrestes, literarūmq; ignari experiuntur, utpote qui soli inter illas viuant. Præterea securitas querendi, obuia medicorum turba. Multis etiam inuentis nomina desunt, sicut illi quam retulimus in frugum cura, scimūsq; defossam in angulis segetis præstare, ne qua auis intret. Turpissima causæ raritatis, quod etiam qui sciunt demonstrare nolunt tanquam ipsis perituum sit quod tradiderint alijs. Accedit ratio inuentionis anceps. Quippe etiam in repertis, alias inuenit casus, alias (ut verè dixerim) Deus. Insanabilis ad hosce annos fuit rabidi canis morsus, pauorem aqua, potiusq; omnis afferens odiū. Nuper cuiusdam militantis in prætorio mater vidit in quiete, ut radicem syluestris rosæ, quam cynorhodon vocant, eblanditam sibi aspectu pridie in fruteto, mitteret filio bibendā in lacte (in Lusitania res gerebatur, Hispania proxima parte) casūq; accidit, ut milite à morfu canis incipiente aquas expauescere, superueniret epistola orantis ut pareret religioni: seruatusq; est ex insperato: & postea quisquis auxiliū simile tentauit. Alias apud auctores cynorhodi una medicina erat, spongiola, quæ in medijs spinis eius nascitur, cinere cū melle alopecias capitis expleri. In eadem prouincia cognoui in agro hospitis nuper ibi repertum dracunculum appellatum, caulem pollicari crassitudine, versicoloribus viperarū maculis, quem ferebant contra omniū morsus esse remedium. Alius est quem nos in priori volumine eiusdem nominis diximus, sed huic alia figura, aliudq; miraculū ex euntis è terra ad primas

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primas serpentium vernationes bipedali ferè altitudine, rursumq, cum iisdem in terram se condentis : nec omnino occultato eo apparet serpens, vel hoc per se satis officioso nature munere, si tantum pramoneret, tempusq, formidinis demonstraret.

Alia herbarum laus, ex eodem Plinij libro vicefimo septimo, Cap. i.

*C*Rescit apud me certe tractatu ipso admiratio antiquitatis : quantoq, maior copia herbarum dicenda restat, tanto magis adorare priscorum in inveniendo curam, in tradendo benignitatem subit. Nec dubie superata hoc modo posset videri etiam rerum natura ipsius munificentia, si humani operis esset inuentio. Nunc vero deorum fuisse eam apparet, aut certè diuinam, etiam cum homo inuenerit : eandemq, omnium parentem genuisse hæc & ostendisse, nullo vite miraculo maiore, si verum fateri volumus. Scynthicam herbam à Maotidis paludibus, & euphorbiam è monte Atlante, ultràq, Herculis columnas, & ipso rerum natura defectu, alia parte Britannicam ex oceani insulis extra terras positis : itémq, Ethiopidem ab exusto sideribus axe alias praterea aliunde ultrocitròq, humana saluti in toto orbe terrarum portari, immensa Romane pacis maiestate, non homines modo diuersis inter se terris gentibusq, verum etiam montes, & excedentia in nubibus iuga, pastusq, pecorum & herba quoque inuicem ostentant. Eternum queso deorum sit munus istud. Adeo Romanos, velut alteram lucem, dedisse rebus humanis videntur.

De laude Agriculturæ ex Marco Catone initio operis sui.

*E*st interdum præstare populo, mercaturis rem querere, ni tam periculosum fiet, & item fœnerari, si tam honestum fiet : maiores enim nostri sic habuerunt, & ita in legibus posuerunt, furem duplici condemnari, fœneratorem quadrupli. Quanto peiorem ciuem existimarunt fœneratorem, quam furem, hinc licet existimari. Et virum bonum cum laudabāt ita laudabant, bonum agricolā, bonumq, colonū amplissime laudari existimabatur, qui ita laudabatur. Mercatorē autem strenuū, studiosumq, rei querendæ existimo, verum, ut supra dixi periculosum, et calamitosum. At ex agricolis, & viri fortissimi, & milites strenuissimi gignuntur, maximèq, pius questus, stabilissimúsq, consequitur, minimèq, inuidiosus,

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uidiosi, minimèque male cogitantes sunt, qui in eo studio occupati sunt.

Quod antiquis maximum studium Agriculturæ fuerit, &
de culturæ hortorum singularis diligentia,

ex Plinio libro 18. cap. 1.

Sequitur natura frugum hortorumque ac florum, quæque alia præter arbores
Sunt frutices benigna tellure proueniunt, vel per se tantum herbarum im-
mensa contemplatione, si quis æstimet varietatem, numerum, flores, odores,
coloresque, & succos ac vires earum, quas salutis aut voluptatis hominum
gratia gignit: quæ in parte primum omnium patrocinari terra, & adesse cunc-
torum parenti iuuat, quanquam inter initia operis defensa. Quoniam tamen
ipsa materia intus accendit ad reputationem eiusdem parientis & noxia,
nostris eam criminibus urgemus, culpamque nostram illi imputamus. Genuit
venena, sed quis inuenit illa præter hominem? Cauere ac refugere alitibus
ferique satis est. Atque cum in arbores exacuant limentum, cornu elephanti, &
duro saxo rhinocerotes, & utroque apri dentium sicas, sciuntque ad nocendum
se preparare animalia, quod tamen eorum tela sua excepto homine venenis
tingit? Nos & sagittas ungimus, & ferro ipsi nocentius aliquid damus. Nos
& flumina inficimus & rerum naturæ elementa. Ipsum quoque quo viuunt
aërem in perniciem vertimus. Neque est ut putemus ignorari ea ab anima-
libus, quæ quidem quæ prepararent contra serpentium dimicationem, quæ
post prælium ad medendum excogitarent, indicauimus. Nec ab ullo præter
hominem veneno pugnatur alieno. Fateamur ergo culpam, ne iis quidem quæ
nascuntur contenti: etenim quando plura earum genera humana manu fiunt.
Quid? non & homines quidem ad venena nascuntur? Atra hominum cœu
serpentium lingua vibrat, tabesque animi contrectata adurit culpantium om-
nia, ac dirarum alitum modo, tenebris quoque & ipsarum noctium quieti
invidentium gemitu (quæ sola vox eorum est) ut in auspiciatarum animan-
tium vice obuij quoque vetent agere, aut prodesse vitæ. Nec ullum aliud abo-
minati spiritus premium nouere, quam odisse omnia. Verum & in hoc eadẽ
naturæ maiestas tanto plures bonos genuit ac frugi, quanto fertilior in iis
quæ iuuant aluntque: quorum æstimatione & gaudio nos quoque relictis æstu-
atione sua istis hominum turbis, pergamus excolere vitam: eoque constantius,
quo opera nobis maior quam fama gratia expetitur. Quippe sermo circa ru-
ra est, agrestisque usus, sed quibus vita honorisque apud priscos maximus fuerit

De iis qui in agri & hortorum cura Romæ illustres fue-
runt, ex Plinij lib. 18. cap. 3.

Quæ nam ergo tanta ubertatis causa erat? Ipsorum tunc manibus Im-
peratorum colebantur agri (ut fas est credere) gaudente terra vomere

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laureato, & triumphali aratore, siue illi eadem cura semina tractabant, quæ bella, eademq; diligētia arua disponebāt, quæ castra, siue honestis manibus omnia latius proueniunt, quoniā & curiosius fiunt. Serentē inuenerunt dati honores, Serranū, unde cognomen. Aranti quatuor sua iugera in Vaticano, quæ prata Quintia appellantur. Cincinnato viator attulit dictaturam, & quidē (ut tradit Norbanus) nudo plenōq; pulueris etiamnū ore. Cui viator, Vela corpus, inquit, ut proferā senatus populiq; Romani mandata. Tales tñ etiā viatores erant quibus idipsum nomen inditū est, subinde ex agris senatum ducēsq; accersentibus. Ac nunc eadē illa vinētī pedes, damnata manus, inscripti vultus exercent: non tamen surda tellure, quæ parens appellatur, coliq; dicitur & ipsa, honore hinc assumpto, ut nunc inuita ea, & indignè ferente credatur id fieri. Sed nos miramur erga stulorum non eadē emolumenta esse quæ fuerunt Imperatorum. Igitur de cultura agri præcepere principale fuit & apud exteros. Siquidē & reges fecere Hieron, Philometor, Attalus, Archelaus, & duces Xenophon, & Pœnius etiam Mago: cui quidem tantum honorem senatus noster attribuit Carthagine capta, ut cum regulis Africa bibliothecas donaret, unius eius duodeviginti, volumina censeret in Latinam linguā transferenda, cum M. Cato præcepta cōdidisset, peritīsq; lingua Punicæ dandum negotium: in quo præcessit omnis vir tum clarissima familia D. Syllanus, sapientia compositissima. Quos sequeremur prætexuimus in hoc volumine non ingrātè nominādo M. Varronē, qui octogesimū primum vitæ annū agens, de ea re prodendū putauit.

Laus agricolarum, & quæ obseruanda in agro parando
ex Plinij lib. 18. cap. 5.

Fortissimi viri & milites strenuissimi ex agricolis gignuntur, minimēq; male cogitantes. Pradiū ne capide emas. In re rustica operi ne parcas, in agro emendo minimē. Quod malē emptū est, semper poenitet. Agrū paraturos, ante omnia intueri oportet, aquarum vim, & vicinum. Singula magnas interpretationes habent, nec dubias. Cato in conterminis hoc amplius aestimari iubet, quo pacto niteant. In bona est, inquit, regione bene nitere. Attilius Regulus ille Punico bello bis cōsul, aiebat, neq; fecundissimis locis insalubrē agrum parandum, neq; effætis saluberrimum. Salubritas loci non semper incolarum colore detegitur, quoniam assueti in pestilentibus durāt. Præterea sunt quedam partibus anni s. lubria: nihil autem salutare est, nisi quod toto anno salubre. Malus est ager, cum quo dominus luctatur. Cato inter prima spectari iubet, num solū sua virtute valeat qua dictū est positione. Ut operariorū copia prope sit, oppidūmq; validū. Ut nauigiorum euectus vel itinerum: ut bene adificatus & cultus. In quo falli plerōsq; video.

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Segnitie enim prioris domini pro emptore esse arbitratur. Nihil est dānosius deserto agro. Itaq, Cato, de bono domino melius emi, nec temerè contēnendam alienā disciplinam: agróq, ut homini quamuis questuosus sit, si tamē & sumptuosus, non multum superesse. Ille in agro quaestuosissimā indicat vitem: non frustra, quoniā ante omnia de impensa ratione cauit. Proxime hortos irriguos: nec id falso, si & sub oppido sint. Et prata, quæ antiqui prata dixēre. Idēmq, Cato interrogatus, quis esset certissimus quaestus? respondit Si bene pascat, quis proximus? si mediocriter pascat. Summa omniū in hoc spectando fuit, ut fructus is maximè probaretur, qui quā minimo impendio constaturus esset. Hoc ex locorū occasione aliter alibi decernitur. Eodēmq, pertinet, quod agricolam vendacē oportere esse dixit Fundū in adolescentia conferendū sine cunctatione, adificandum non nisi consito agro. Tunc quoq, cunctanter, optimūmq, est (ut vulgo dixere) aliena insania frui, sed ita, ut villarū tutela non sit oneri. Eum tamen qui bene habitet, sepius ventitare in agrū: frontēmq, domini plus prodesse quam occipitium, non mentiuntur.

De hortorum cura ex Plinio lib. 19. cap. 4.

A B his superest reuerti ad hortorum curam, & suapte natura memorandā. Et quoniā antiquitas nihil prius mirata est, quam & Hesperidum hortos, ac regū Adonis & Alcinoi, itemq, Pensiles sine illos Semiramis, sine Assyria rex Cyrus fecerit, de quorū opere alio volumine dicemus. Romani quidē reges ipsi coluere. Quippe etiam superbus Tarquinius nuncium illum sanum atq, sanguinarium remisit ex horto. In duodecim tabulis legumstrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus: in horti verò haredium. Quam rem comitata est & religio quadā: hortosq, & fores tantū contra inuidientium fascinationes dicari videmus. In remedio saturnica signa, quanquam hortos tutela Veneris assignante Plauto. Iam quidam hortorum nomine in ipsa vrbe delitias, agros, villasq, possident. Primus hoc instituit Athenis Epicurus, hortorum magister. Vsq, ad eum, moris non fuerat in oppidis haberi rura. Roma quidem per se hortus ager pauperis erat. Ex horto plebi macellū, quanto innocentiore victu. Mergi enim credo in profunda satius est, & ostrearum genera naufragio exquiri: aues ultra Phasidē amnē, peti & fabuloso quidē terrore tutas, imo sic preciosiores. Alias in Numidia atq, Ethiopia in sepulchris aucupari, aut pugnare cum feris, mandī ab eo cupientē quod mandat alius. Ad hercle, quam vilia hac, quam parata voluptati satietatiq, nisi eadem quæ ubique indignatio occurreret. Ferendum sane fuerit exquisita nasci poma, alia sapore, alia magnitudine, alia monstro, pauperibus interdicta, inueterari vina saccisq, castrari: nec cuiquā adeo longam esse vitam, ut non ante se ge-

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nita potet. E frugibus quoque quoddam alimentum excogitasse luxuriam, ac medullam tantum earum superque pristinarum operibus et calaturis vivere, alios pane procerum, alios vulgi, tot generibus usque ad infimam plebem descendente annona. Etiamne in herbis discrimen inuentum est? Opesque differentiam fecere in cibo, etiam uno asse venali. Et in his aliqua quoque sibi nasci tribus negant, caule in tantum saginato, ut pauperis mensa non capiat. Sylvestres fecerat natura corrudas, ut quisque demeteret passum. Ecce altiles spectantur asparagi. Et Ravenna ternis libris rependit. Heu prodigia ventris, Mirum esset non licere carduis pecori vesci, non licet plebi, Aqua quoque separantur. Et ipsa natura elementa vi pecunie discreta sunt. Hi nives, illi glaciem potant poenasque montium in voluptatem gula vertunt. Seruatur aliorum astibus excogitaturque, ut alienis mensibus nix algeat. Decoquunt alias quas mox et illas hyemant. Nihil itaque homini sic quomodo rerum natura placet. Etiamne herba aliqua diuitijs tantum nascitur? Nemo sacros, Auentinosque montes, et iratae plebis secessus circumspexerit? Mors enim certe aequabit quos pecunia superauerit. Itaque hercle, nullum macelli vectigal maius fuit Roma clamore plebis incusantis apud omnes Principes, donec remissum est portorium mercis huius compertumque, non aliter questuosius censum haberi aut tutius, ac minore fortuna iure cum credatur pensio ea pauperum. Is in solo sponsor est, et sub die redditus, superficiei que caelo quocumque gaudens. Hortorum CATO predicat caules. Hinc primum agricole existimabantur prisci, et sic statim faciebant iudicium, nequa esse in domo matrem familias (etenim hac cura foemina dicebatur) ubi indiligens esset hortus. Quippe carnario aut macello viuendum est, nec caules ut nunc maxime probabant, danantes pulmentaria quae egeret alio pulmentario. Id erat oleo parcere. Nam carnis desyderia etiam erant exprobrationi. Horti maxime placebant, quia non egeret igni parcerentque ligno. Expedita res et parata semper, unde et acetaria appellabatur, facilia concoqui, nec oneratura sensum cibo, et quae minime accederent ad desyderium panis. Pars eorum ad condimenta pertinens, fatetur domi versura fieri solita, atque non Indicum piper questum, quaeque trans maria petimus. Iam quoque in fenestris suis plebis urbana in imagine hortorum quotidiana oculis rura praebebant, antequam praefigi prospectus omnibus coegit multitudinis innumerate saeva latrocinatio. Quamobrem sit aliquis et his honos, neque auctoritatem rebus vilitas adimat, cum praesertim etiam cognomina procerum inde nata videamus, Lactucinosque in Valeria familia non puduisse appellari: et contingat aliqua gratia, operi cureque nostra, Virgilio quoque confesso, quam sit difficile verborum honorem tam paruis perbibere. Hortos villa iungendos non est dubium, riuosque maxime habendos si contingat profluo amne. Si minus, et puleo pertica, organique pneumaticis,

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maticis, vel tollenonū haustu rigandos. Solum proscindendum à fauonio, in autumnum preparandū est post quatuordecim dies, iterandūq; ante brumam. Octo iugerum operis palari instum est. Fimum tres pedes altè cum terra misceri, arcis distinguere easque resupinis puluinorum toris ambiri singulis tramitum sulcis, qua detur accessus homini scatebrisque decursus.

In his hortis nascentium alia bulbo commendantur, alia capite, alia caule, alia folio, alia utroq; alia semine, alia cortice, alia cute, aut cartilagine, alia carne, alia tunicis carnosis. Aliorum fructus in terra est, aliorū & extra, aliorum non nisi extra. Quaedā iacent crescuntq; ut cucurbita & cucumis. Eadem & pendent, quanquam grauiora multo etiam ijs quæ in arboribus gignuntur. Sed cucumis cartilagine, Cortex huic uni maturitate transit in lignum. Terra conduntur raphani, napiq; & rapa, atq; alio modo inula, sifera, pastinaca. Quaedā vocabimus ferulacea, ut anethum, maluas. Nāq; tradunt auctores in Arabia maluas septimo mense arborescere, baculorum usum præbere extemplo. Sed & arbor est malua in Mauritania Lixi oppidi estuario, ubi Hesperidū horti fuisse produntur 200. passum ab oceano, iuxta delubrum Herculis, antiquis Gaditano ut ferunt. Ipsa altitudinis pedes 20. crassitudinis, quam circumplecti nemo possit. In simili genere habebitur & cannabis. Nec non & carnosæ aliqua appellabimus, ut spongas in humore pratorum enascentes. Fungorum enim callum, in ligni arborūque natura diximus, & alio genere tuberum paulo ante.

Ratio rigandorum hortorum, & quæ translata meliora
fiant. Item de succis hortensiorum & saporibus,
ex Plinio lib. 19. cap. 12.

HIS horæ rigandi matutina atque vespæra, ne inferue scat a qua sole. Hocimo tantum & meridiana etiā. Satum celerrimè erumpere putant inter initia feruenti aqua aspersum. Omnia autē translata meliora grandioraq; fiunt, maximè porri, napiq;. In translatione & medicina est, desinuntq; sentire iniurias, ut gethium, porrū, raphani, apium, lactuca, rapa, cucumis. Omnia autē sylvestria ferè sunt & folijs minora & caulibus succo acriora, sicut cunila, origanū, ruta. Solummodo ex omnibus lapathum sylvestre melius. Hoc in satium rumex vocatur nasciturq; fortissimū. Traditur semel satum durare, nec unquam vitari, terra maximè iuxta aquam. Usus eius cum ptisana tantum in cibis leniorem gratioremq; sapore præstat. Sylvestre ad multa medicamēta utile est. Adeoq; nihil omisit cura, ut carmine quoq; cōprehensum repererim, in fabis caprini fimi singulis cauatis, si porri, eruca, lactucæ, apij, intubi, nasturtij semina inclusa serantur, mirè prouenire. Quæ sunt sylvestria, eadē in sativis heciora intelliguntur & acutiora. Nāque & succorum saporūq; dicenda differentia est, vel maior in his quàm
pomis

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omis. Sunt autem acres cunila, origani, nasturtij, sinapis. Amari, absinthij, centaurea. Aquatiles, cucumeris, cucurbita, lactuca. Acuti tantum cunila. Acuti & odorati, apij, anethi, fœniculi. Salsus tantum è saporibus non nascitur, alioquin extra insidit pulueris modo, & circulis tantum aqua ut intelligatur vana, cen plarumq, vita persuasio. Panax Piperis saporè reddit, magis etià siliquastrum, ob id piperitidis nomine accepto. Libanotis odorè thuris, murrha myrrha. De panace abunde dictum est. Libanotis locis putridis & macris ac roscidis seritur semine. Radicem, habet olusatrici, nihil à thure differente. Vsus eius post annum stomacho saluberrimus. Quidam eam nomine alio rosmarinum appellant. Et smyrniū olus seritur iisdem locis, myrrhamq, radice resipit. Eadem & siliquaestro satio. Reliqua à ceteris odore & sapore differunt, ut anethum. Tantàq, est diuersitas atque vis, ut non solum aliud alio mutetur, sed etiam in totum auferatur. Apio eximi in coctis obsonijs aceto, in eodem cellario in saccis odorem vino grauem. Et hætenus hortensia dicta sint, ciborum gratia duntaxat. Maximum quidem opus in iisdem natura restat, quoniam prouentus tantum ad huc, summàsque quasdam tractauimus. Vera autem cuiusque natura non nisi medico effectu prænosci potest, opus ingens occultumq, diuinitatis, & quo nullum reperiri possit mains. Ne singulis id rebus cõtexeremus iusta fecit ratio, cum ad alios medendi desideria pertinerent, longius utriusque dilationibus futuris si miscuissemus. Nunc suis quaque partibus constabunt, poteruntque à volentibus iungi.

De morbis hortorum, & remedijs circa formicas, & culices, ex Plinio lib. 16. cap. 10.

MOrbos Hortensia quoque sentiunt, sicut reliqua terra sata. Namque & Ocimum se necat, degeneratque ritè in Serpillum, & sisymbrium in calamintam. Et ex semine brassicae veteris, rapa fiunt. Atque inuicem enecatur cuminum ab imo dorso, nisi repurgetur. Est autem unicaule, radice bulbo simili, non nisi in solo gracili nascens. Alias priuatim cimini morbus, scabies. Et ocimum sub canis ortu pallefcit. Omnia vero accessu mulieris menstrualis flauescunt. Bestiolarum quoque genera innascuntur. Napis culices, raphano eruca, & vermiculi. Item lactucis & oleri. Vtrisque hoc amplius limaces & cochleæ. Porro verò priuatim animalia quæ facillimè stercore iniecto capiuntur cõdentia in id se. Ferro quoque non expedire tangi rutam, cunilam, mentam, ocimum, auctor est Sabinus Tiro in libro Cypuricon, quæ Mecænati dicebat. Itè contra formicas non minimum hortorum exitium, si non sint rigui, remedium monstrauit limo marino, aut cinere obturatis earum foraminibus. Sed efficacissimè heliotropio herba necantur. Quidam & aquam diluto latere crudo inimicam eis putant. Naporum medicina sunt, siliquas una seri, sicut olerum cicor, arcet enim crucas. Quæ si omissa iam nata sint remedium ab-

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absynthij succus decocti inspersus & sedi, quam a izoum vocant, genus hoc herba diximus Semen olerū, si succo eius madefactū seratur, olera nulli animalium obnoxia futura tradunt. In totū verò nec erucas, si palo imponatur in hortis ossa capitis ex equino genere foemina duntaxat. Aduersus erucas & cancrū flumiatilē in medio horto suspensum auxiliari narrant. sunt qui sanguineis virgis tēgant ea, quae nolunt his obnoxia esse. Infestāt & culices hortos, rignos praecipue, si sunt arbuscula aliqua. Hi galbano accēso fugantur.

De inuestigandis qualitatibus Herbarum ex colore,
odore, & succis ex Plinij lib. 21. cap. 7.

TRoianis temporibus ei iam erat bonos. Et hos certē flores Homerus treis laudat, loton, crocon, hyacinthum. Omnium autem odoramentorum, atq; adeo herbarum differentia est in colore, & odore, & succo. Odorato sapor raro ulli non amarus, e contrario dulcia raro odorata: itaq; & uina odoratiora mustis, syluestria magis omnia satius. Quorundā odor suauior longinquo est, propius admotus hebetatur, ut viola. Rosa recens à longinquo olet, sicca propius. Omnis autē verno tempore acrior, & matutinis. Quicquid ad meridianas horas diei vergit, hebetatur. Nouella quoq; uetustis minus odorata. Acerrimus tamen odor omnium estate media. Rosa & crocū odoratiora, cum serenis diebus leguntur: & omnia in calidis magis quàm in frigidis. In Aegypto tamē minime odorati flores, quia nebulosus & roscidus aer est à Nilo flumine. Quorundā suauitati grauitas inest. Quaedam cum virent non olent, propter humorē nimium: ut buceros quod est foenum gracum. Acutus odor non omnium sine succo est, ut viola, rose, croco. Quae verò ex acutis succo carent, eorum omnium odor gravis, ut in lilio utriusq; generis. Abrotonum & amaracus acres habent odores. Quorundam flos tantum iucundus, reliquae partes ignauae, ut viola ac rosa. Hortensiu odoratissima quae sicca, ut ruta, menta, apianum & quae in siccis nascuntur. Quaedam vetustate odoratiora, ut cotonea eademq; decerpta, quam in suis radicibus. Quaedam non nisi defracta, aut ex attrita olent. Alia non nisi detracto cortice. Quaedam verò non nisi vsta, sicut thura, myrrhaq;. Flores triti omnes amariore quàm intacti. Aliqua arida diutius odorē continent, ut meliores. Quaeq; locum ipsum odoratiore faciunt, ut iris, quin & arbore totam cuiuscunque radices attingunt. Hesperis noctu magis olet, inde nomine inuento. Animalium nullum odoratum; nisi de pansberis quicquam dictum est, si credimus.

Quibus temporibus maximè legenda sunt herbae,
ex Dioscoridis praetatione.

VErum in primis curam impendere oportet, ut suis tēporibus singula & demetantur, & recondantur. Intēpestinè enim decerpta, cōditane, aut nullo

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nullo, aut euanido munere funguntur. Serena etenim coeli cōstitutione demetēda sunt. Magni si quidē refert inter colligendum, si vel squallorēs, vel imbres infesti sint: quemadmodū si loca in quibus prodeunt clinosa, & ventis exposita sint, & perflata, frigidaque, & aquis carentia: in his enim locis vires eorū longē validiores intelliguntur. Contrā, quae in cāpestribus, riguis & opacis, ceterisq; locis à vento silentibus enascuntur, plerūq; degenerāt, & minus viribus valent: multoq; magis, si non suis horis peropportune colligantur, aut si per imbecillitatē intabuerint. Neq; ignorandū, quod saepe praecoci, aut serotina loci natura, aut anni clemētia, maturius, aut celerius adolescunt. Nonnulla propria vi hyeme florēt & folia pariunt, quaedā bis anno florifera. Quare cui in animo est, horū peritiā assequi, necesse est ijs prima germinatione solo emergentibus, adultis, & senescentibus adesse. Nam qui pullulanti herba duntaxat astitit, adultā cognoscere non potest: neq; qui adultā tantum inspexerit, nuper erumpentē noscet. Quo fit, ut propter mutatam foliorum faciē, caulium proceritates, florum seminisq; magnitudinē, nonnulli qui olim has atatum varietates non perspexerunt, magno in errore versentur. Quae causa etiā nonnullis scriptoribus imposuit, qui herbas quasdā, verbi gratia, Gramen, Quinquefolium, & Tussilaginem, emittere florē, fructū, & caulem negant. Ergo qui saepius ad visendas herbas, & earū loca se contulerint, earū cognitionem maximē consequetur. Scire etiamnū conuenit, sola ex herbaceis medicaminibus Veratri genera, nigrum inquam & candidū, multis edurare annis: reliqua à trimatu inutilia. Quae verò ramis scatent, sicut Stichas, Trixago, Poliū, Abrotonum, Seriphium, Absynthiū, Hyssopum, & alia id genus semine praequantia, demetātur. Flores quoq; antea quam sponte sua desidant. Fructus autē ut maturi excutiantur necesse est, & semina ubi siccari coeperint, priusquā defluant, Herbarum succus, & foliorū elici debet, germinantibus adhuc cauliculis. Lac & lachryma excipiantur inciso per adolescentiā caule. Radices, & liquamenta, corticē suae, ut recondantur, eximere cōuenit, cum herba suis folijs exuuntur. Siccantur etiā expurgata inibi, locis asperginē non redolentibus: sed quae luto, aut puluere sunt obsita, aqua elui debent. Flores & omnia quae incundum odorē efflant, arculis tiliaceis nullo situ obductis reponantur. Nonnunquam charta, aut folijs semina, ut perennent, apte inuoluntur. Liquidis medicaminibus densior materia, argentea, vitrea, aut cornea conuenit. Fictilis, etiā si modò rara non sit accommodatur, & lignea, praesertim à buxo: sed aenea vasa liquidis oculorū medicamentis, quae aceto pice liquida, aut cedria componuntur. Adipem autem & medullas stagnaeis vasis recordi conuenit.

I

THE
FIRST PART OF THE
HISTORIE OF
PLANTS,

Containing the kinds and differences, with the lively descriptions of sundrie sorts of Herbs and Plants, their *naturall places, times, and seasons: their names in sundry languages, and also their temperature, complexions, and vertuous operations.*

Compiled by the learned *D. Rembert Dodoens*, now
Physition to the Emperour his
Maiestie.

Of Sothrenwood. Chap. j.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Sothrenwood (as Dioscorides saith) the one called female Sothrenwood, or the great Sothrenwood, the other is the male kinde, or small Sothrenwood, and are both meetely common in this countrie.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he great Sothrenwood, doth oftentimes surmount the height or stature of a tall man (especially being well guided, and staied in the growing vp) so that it seemeth as a little tree: his twigs and branches be hard, about the which there groweth many small grayish leaues, much cut and iagged, the which do perish and bade in winter, like the leaues of diuers other trees, and do renew and spring againe in April. The flowres be like vnto small buttons, yellow as golde, growing alongst the branches like Wormewood flowres.

2 The small Sothrenwood doth neuer growe very high: his branches or twigs are smal, weake and slender, for the most part so springing vp from the roote: the leaues be greener, longer, tenderer and more iagged and cut, than the leaues of the great Sothrenwood, the which do bade and fall off at winter, and renew and spring againe in May out of the same old branches, and also from the new springs. It doth seldome flower in this countrie:

The first booke of

it is of a stronger sauer than the great Sothzenwood. The roote is tender, creeping alongst the ground, about the which there cometh forth diuers outgrowings and new springs.

3 Besides the two forenamed, there is found a third kinde, the which is much like the small Sothzenwood in his growing and branches, but his leaues are like the great Sothzenwood, sauing that they be somewhat tenderer and not so white. This kinde is of a very pleasant sauer, not much vnlike the smell of garden Cypres. Whereof shall be written in his conuenient place.

✥ The place.

The two first kindes growe not in this countrie, but onely in gardens whereas they are planted: neither the third kind, which is more seldome found, and lesse knowen than the other.

✥ The time.

They flower in August, and their seede may be gathered in September.

✥ The names.

Sothzenwood is called in Greeke ἀβρότονον: in Latine and in Shops Abrotonum: in Italian and Spanish Abrotano, yet some of them call it Hyerua Lombriguera: in high Douch Stabwurtz, Gertwurtz, Garthagen, Shoswurtz, Kuttelkraut, Affrusch: in base Almaigne Aueroone: in French Auroonne.

1 The great Sothzenwood, is called in Greeke ἀβρότονον θήλυ: in Latine Abrotonum foemina, that is to say, female Sothzenwood: in French Auroonne femelle: in high Douch Stabwurtz weiblin: in base Almaigne Aueroone wyfken.

2 The smal Sothzenwood is called in Greeke ἀβρότονον ἀρρεν: in Latine Abrotonum mas: in French Aronne masle: in high Douch Stabwurtz menelin: in base Almaigne Aueroone manneken, and klein Aueroone.

3 The third kind seemeth to be that which Dioscorides calleth in Greeke ἀβρότονον σικελιωτικόν: in Latine Abrotonum Siculum, which is a kinde of female Sothzenwood: the high Almaines do call it Woltrieckende Stabwurtz, that is to say, swæte smelling, or sauering Sothzenwood.

✥ The nature.

All the Sothzenwoods are hote and drie in the third degré, and of subtile parts.

✥ The

✱ The vertues.

The seed of Sothzenwood either græne or drie made into powder, or boyled in water or wine, and dronken, is very good and greatly helpeth such as are troubled with shortnesse of wind, and fetching of breath, by meanes of any obstruction or stopping about the breast, and is good against the hardnesse, bursting and shrinking of sinewes. It is good against the Sciatica, the difficultie and stopping of urine, and for women that cannot easily haue their termes, or naturall floures: for by his subtil nature it hath power to expell, waste, consume, and digest all cold moisture, and tough slime and fleume stopping the spleene, kidneies, bladder, and Matrix.

Sothzenwood dronken in wine is good against such venom as is hurtfull vnto man, and destroyeth wormes.

The perfume thereof driueth away all venemous beasts: and so doth the herbe in all places whereas it is laid or strawen.

The ashes of Sothzenwood, mingled with the oiles of Palma Christi, rapes, or old Oliue, restozeth the haire fallen from the head, if the head be rubbed therewithal, twice a day in the sunne, or against a fire.

If the said ashes be mingled with any the aforesaid oiles, and the chin be rubbed therewithal, it causeth the beard to come forth speedily.

Sothzenwood pound with a roasted Quince, and laide to the eyes in maner of a plaister, is very good and profitable against all the inflammation of the eyes.

The same pound with Barlie meale, and boiled together, doth dissolve and waste all cold humors or swellings, being applied or laid thereupon.

Sothzenwood steeped or soaked in oile, is profitable to rub or anoint the bodie, against the benumbing of members taken with cold, and the brusing or shiuering colds that come by fits, like as in Agues.

Plinie writeth, that if it be laide vnder the bed, pillow, or bolster, it prouoketh carnall copulation, and resisteth all incantments, which may let or hinder such businesse, and the inticements to the same.

✱ *The danger.*

Sothzenwood is a very hurtfull enimie to the stomake : wherefore Galen the chieft of Phisitions, neuer gaue the same to be receiued into the body.

Of Wormewood. Chap. ij.

✱ *The kinds.*

THere be three sorts of Wormewood (as Dioscorides saith). The first is our common Wormewood. The second is sea Wormewood : the third kind is that, which is called Santonicum. And besides these, there is found an other kind, which is called in this countrey Romaine wormewood.

✱ *The description.*

1 The common Wormewood hath leaues of a grayish ashe colour, very much cut and iagged, and very bitter. The stalke is of a wooddie substance, of two cubits high or more, full of branches : and amongst the branches groweth little yellow buttons, wherein when they are ripe and ready to fall, is found small seede like to the seede of garden Tansie, but farre smaller. The roote is likewise of a wooddie substance, and full of small threds, or hearie rootes.

There is also found in the gardens of some Herborists of this countrey, an other sort of this kind of Wormewood, the which is named of some men Absynthium Ponticum, much like to our common Wormewood, sauing the leaues are much more iagged and finelie cut, and not so bitter (at the least way) as that which is set and solen in this countrey.

2 The second kind, which is the Sea Wormewood, is also of a whitish or gray colour, and hath many whitish leaues, much like to common Wormewood, but much smaller, tenderer, and whiter, and finelie cut : it hath many floures like to small buttons, and the seede ioining to the branches, like as in the common Wormewood. It groweth to the heighth of a fote and halfe, or more, it is of a strong smell, salt, and of a strange and bitter taste, being gathered in his naturall and proper place : but being removed into gardens, or into grounds which are naturally holpen with sweete waters, it doth maruelously alter both in saour and

and nature, as diuers other herbes, but especially such as grow in salt grounds, and are remoued from their naturall soile, to some other place of a contrary kind.

3 The third kind of Wormwood called Santonicum, is almost like to sea Wormwood, in his small, tender, and iagged leaues, but the colour of this is whiter, and the smell thereof is not so ranke.

4 Wormwood Romaine is like the Wormwood aforesaid, sauing that it is lower and smaller, the leaues be also smaller and finer, and not so white as the common Wormwood, but changing more towards greene, yet they turne somewhat grayish, and ashe coloured. It putteth forth yellow buttons, the which afterward do bring forth both floures and seede. The roote is full of hairie threeds, trailing here and there, and putting forth on euery side much encrease of new springs.

5 The fift kind of Wormwood is like vnto sea Wormwood in his small and tender leaues, also it is like in the stalke and floures: but it is of a sad or deeper colour, and it hath neither bitter taste nor saueur.

6 The sixt kind of Wormwood, his leaues be long and narrow, and of a whitish colour, much like the leaues of Lauender, and somewhat like it also in saueur. The stalkes also be of wooddis substance, in the tops whereof there groweth both floures and seede, like as in the rest of the Wormwoods, but smaller.

✱ *The place.*

1 The common Wormwood groweth naturally in stony places, and rough mountaines, and in dry, rude, and vntoiled places. There is plenty of it in many places of this countrey.

2 Sea Wormwood groweth in salt ground, and in places adjoining to the sea. It groweth plentifully in Zeland, and Flanders, alongst the sea coast, and in some places of Brabant, as about Barolgh.

3 The third kind groweth in some places of Zwiserland, vnder the hils or at the fote of mountaines, as Conrade Gesner, that famous Clarke writeth.

4 Wormwood Romaine groweth plentifully in Hungary, and places neere about Constantinople, and in some places of Al-

maigne, also vpon mountaines, and about sandy waies. Yet it groweth not in this countrey, except it be planted.

5.6 The other twaine are not common in Base Almaigne, sauing onely in the gardens of certaine diligent Herborists.

✥ *The time.*

All the sorts of Wormewood are in floure in July or August, or somewhat later: And shortly after, the seede is ready to be gathered.

✥ *The names.*

Wormewood is called in Greeke *ἀψινθιον*, and *βαδύμηνον*, or *βαρύμηνον*, because of his bitternes: in Latine Absynthium, which name it hath retained in shops, euen vntill this present time. Apuleius calleth it Absynthium rusticum: in Italian *Assenzo*: in Spanish *Axensios*, y *Assensios*, y *Alosna*. The high Dutchmen do call it *Wermut*, and *Werommout*, or *Acker Werommout*, that is to say, field Wormewood: the base Almaines do call it *Alsene*: in French it is called *Aluine*.

1 The first kind (which is our common Wormewood) may be rightly named Absynthium Latifolium, that is to say, great or broad leaved Wormewood.

That Wormewood that is most like vnto the aforesaid, is called of the Herborists, Absynthium Ponticum, and Absynthium Græciæ, and is a kind of the first sort of Wormewood: and so is the Wormewood of Cappadocia, and the Wormewood of mount Taurus, and likewise that Wormewood that groweth alongst by the old wals at Rome. Whereof the good religious fathers, that wrote the Commentarie vpon Antidotarium Mesue, haue written. For all these sorts of Wormewood are of the first kind, and may well be called Absynthia Latifolia, as a difference from the other Wormewoods, whose leaues be a great deale finer and smaller: for there is no great diuersitie betwixt these Wormewoods, sauing in respect of the places where as they grow.

2 The second kind of Wormewood is called in Greeke *ἀψινθιον θάλασσιον*: in Latine Seriphium, and Absynthium Marinum, vnkowne of the Apothecaries. In English, sea Wormewood.

3 The third is called of some *Herba alba*: and without question, is the true Absynthium Santonicum. Miratur fortasse,
hæc

hæc legens, Santonicum à Santonibus, vt Dioscorides scribit, cognominatum, apud Heluetios requiri, at hunc magis admirari æquum est, Santonum prouinciam à quoquam in ea Gallia parte, quæ alpibus vicina est, reponi. Santones enim Aquitaniae populi sunt, ad oram maritimam Oceani, infra Garumnam fluuium versus Septentriones siti, longissimè ab Alpibus procul etiam à Pyrenæis. Quam ob causam mendosum hunc Dioscoridis locum esse oportet: aut Dioscoridem, vel eum, ex quo hæc conscripsit, Geographiæ fuisse rudem & imperitum.

4 The fourth kind of Wormewood is called of Galen, in the 11. booke of his Method, in Greeke ἀψίνθιον ποντικόν: in Latine Absynthium Ponticum: of the Apothecaries of Brabant, Absynthium Romanum: in French *Aluine Romaine*, or *Pontique*: in base Almaigne, *Romsche Allene*, because this is a strange herbe, and not common in that countrey. For they do commonly call all such strange herbs as be vnknowne of the common people, *Romish* or *Romaine* herbs, although the same be brought from *Spoweygh*, which is a countrey farre distant from Rome.

5 The fift is called in Latine Absynthium fatuum, and Absynthium insipidum.

6 The sixt is called Absynthium angustifolium, & it is thought of some to be a kind of Lauender, because his leaues hath small leaues like Lauender: it may be called in English Lauender-wormewood, or narrow leaued wormewood.

✱ *The nature or temperament.*

1 Our common Wormewood is hot in the first degree, and dry in the third, bitter, sharpe, and astringent: wherefore it clenseth, purgeth, comforteth, maketh warme, and drieth.

2 Sea Wormewood is hot in the second degree, and dry in the third, and of subtile parts, and of the same nature is Santony Wormewood, or French Wormewood.

3.4 Wormewode Romaine is in temperature not much vnlike the common Wormewood, neuerthelesse it is more astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The common Wormewood is a profitable and excellent medicine against the paine of the stomake, that is oppressed or char-

ged with hot cholericke humors: for it expelleth them partly by the stoule, and partly by urine: besides that, it comforteth the stomacke. Yet notwithstanding it will not serue to purge the stomacke that is charged with fleume and cold humors, neither can it mundifie and cleanse the breast and lungs that are stopped and charged with the said humors, as Galen saith.

Likewise, it doth both by siege and urine purge cholericke humors, compact and gathered together in the veines and liuer: wherefore the infusion or decoction thereof, taken day by day, cureth the iaudise or yellowsought.

If it be taken fasting in the morning, it preserveth from drunkenness that day.

It is good against the windines and blastings of the belly, against the paines and appetite to vomite, and the boiling up or wamblings of the stomacke, if it be drunken with Annis seede or Sesely.

The same drunken with vinegar, is good for such as are sicke, with eating venemous Champions or Tode stoules.

The same taken with wine, resisteth all venome, but chiefly Hemlocke, and the bitings and stings of spiders, and other venemous beasts.

Wormewood mingled with hony, is good to be laid to the dimnesse of the sight, and to the eyes that are bloodshot, or haue blacke spots. And with the same boiled in Bastard, or any other sweete wine, they vse to rub and strake painefull bleered eyes.

The same pound or mingled with figs, salt peter, and Turay meale, and laid to the belly, sides, or flanks, helpeth the dropsie, and such as are splenitike.

The same laid in chests, presses, and wardrobes, keepeth cloth and garments from mothes and vermine. And with the oile of Wormewood, a man may annoint and rub any place to drive away fleas, flies, knats, and worms.

Anke made with the infusion or decoction of Wormewood, keepeth writings from being eaten with mice and rats.

Some do vse to make Wormewood wine, very excellent for all the diseases aforesaid.

2 Sea Wormewood boiled by it selfe, or with Rice, or with any
ny

ny other foode or meate, and eaten with hony, slayeth both long and flat wormes, and all other kinds whatsoeuer, loosing the belly very gently. It is of like operation being laid to outwardly vpon the belly or nauell, and for this purpose it is of more strength and vertue, than all the other kindes of Wormewood: but it is more hurtfull to the stomake.

3 The seede of sea Wormewood also, is very excellent against all sorts of wormes, engendred within the body.

Dioscorides writeth, that such beeuies, sheepe, and cattell, as feede vpon sea Wormewood, do waxe very fat.

4 Wormewood Romaine is singular against all inflammation, on, and heate of the stomacke and liuer, passing for this purpose, are all other kindes of Wormewood as Galen writeth.

Of Buglosse, or common langue de Beuse.

Chap. iij.

* The kindes.

The common Buglosse, or langue de Beuse (as it is now called) is of diuers kindes, whereof the first is the greatest, and it is familiar and common in gardens: The three others are small: The fifth is the wilde Buglosse, or Sheepes tongue.

* The description.

1 **T**he first kinde called of vs great Buglosse of the garden, hath long, rough swartegreene, hairy and sharpe leaues, almost like to the leaues of Lettice, but longer and sharper at the ende. The stem is rough and pricking, of two or three foote high, wherevpon groweth many proper little flowres, eche one parted into five small leaues, like to little wheeles, of a faire purple colour at the first, but afterwardes azure. When they are fallen, yee may see in the rough huskes, three or foure long grate seedes, full of riftes and wrinckles. The roote is long and single and blackish in the outside.

2.3.4 The lesser Buglosses in their rough & hairy leaues and stalkes, and also in their rootes are like to the aforesaide: sauing they be lesse: for their stalkes be shorter, their leaues smaller and narrower:

narrower: their little floures are in proportion like to the others, sauing they be smaller, and one is of a cleere blew or skie colour, another is of a browne violet, or a blew like to a Cyanus, the third is yellowe, and in proportion long and hollowe. The seede also is like the other sauing it is smaller and blacker. The rootes of the Buglosses and especially of the first kind of the lesser Buglosses, are of a deepe redde colour, and are vsed to dye, and colour things withall.

5 The wilde kinde of Buglosse is like to the small Buglosses, and specially like to the second kinde, sauing the leaues be rougher, smaller, and narrower. The floures also be like the aforesaid, sauing they be a great deale smaller and blew. The seede is small and browne. The roote long and slender.

✥ *The place.*

1 The great garden Buglosse, groweth in some places of his owne accord, as in the countrie of Lorraine, about Pencie in fertile and champion places, amongst the corne. It groweth not wilde in this countrey, but onely in gardens.

2.3.4 The smaller Buglosses grow in Italy, Spain & Fraunce, and in diuers other countries or regions: and that which beareth blew violet floures groweth also in some places of Germanie: but they be not very common in Flaunders, neither are they to be seene or found but in certaine mens gardens.

5 The wilde groweth in most places of this country, in barren soile, and grauelly ground.

✥ *The time.*

They floure in Iune, Iulie, and August, and forthwith they deliuer their seede.

✥ *The names.*

The three herbes are called (in shops) all by one name, that is to say, Buglossa or Lingua bouis: in French, Buglosse or Langue de Buef: in high Douch, Ochsenzung: in base Almaine, Buglosse and Dissentongh: in English, Buglosse and Dretong: Albeit it is not the true Buglosse, for that is our common Borage, wherof we shall write in his proper place. Whereunto agreeth Leonicensus, Manardus, and diuers other learned men of our time.

1 The first kind is called in Greeke λυκοψις: in Latine Lycopsis: in

in the shops of this countrey Buglossa, and Buglossa domestica maior, that is to say, the great garden Buglosse, and of some it is called Buglossus Longifolia. Peraduentur it is that kinde of Anchusæ, which Paulus Aeginetus calleth in Græke χοιροσπέλεθον, Chærospelethon.

2.3.4 The smal Buglosses are called in Græke ἀγχούσα, in Latin Anchusæ. The first is called in Græke ἀγχούσα ὀνοκλία, Anchusa onoclea: in French *Orchanette*: in English Alkanet, or Orchanet. The other is called in Græke ἀγχούσα ἀλκιβιάδιον ἢ ὀνοχειλές: in Latine Anchusa Alcibiadium, and Onocheles. This shoulde be the second kind of Anchusa or Orchanette: in English Alkanet.

5 The fifth kinde is wilde, and may be called Lycopsis Sylvestris, the Apothecaries call it Buglossa Sylvestris. The Frenchmen call it Buglosse or *Langue de beuf Sauvage*. The base Almaines, wild Osentongh, and some call it Scacpstonegh, that is to say, Sheepes tong, and it may be Pseudanchusa Plinij.

✱ *The nature.*

1 The great garden Buglosse, but specially his roote, is of temperature somewhat colde and drie, but in degré not farre of from the meane temperature.

2.3 The others are of the like complexion, but somewhat hoater.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The roote of great Buglosse, pounde, and mingled with oyle and ware, is good to be laid too against scalding or burning with fire, against woundes and olde sores. With fine wheate meale it cureth the disease called the wilde fire, and of some saint Antho- nies fire. And laide too with vineger it healeth fretting sores, foule scurvinckle and hoate itchings.

2.3.4 The small Buglosses haue great vertue against all the venom of sauage and wilde beasts, and specially against the poison of Serpents and Hipers, howsoever it be taken, whether in meate or drinke, or whether it be caried about you.

5 The roote of the wilde Buglosse dronken with Hysope and Cresses, doth kill and drie out all flat woormes engendred in the bodie of man.

The Physitions of our time do affirme, that these herbes (but especially the greatest) do comfort and swage the heauinesse of the

the hart, driving away al pensiuenesse, especially the garden Buglosse, and that the floures, steeped in wine, or made into a Conserue, causeth such to reioice and be glad, as were befoze heauy and sad, full of anger, and melancholique heauinesse.

Of Echium or Vipers Buglosse. Chap.iiij.

✥ The Description.

1 **E** Chium hath long rough and hairie leaues, much like to the leaues of Buglosse, but smaller than the leaues of the first Buglosse. The stalke is rough, full of little branches, charged on euery side with diuers small narrow leaues, sharpe pointed, and of a browne Greene colour, scattered or spread like little feathers, and verie small towarde the height or top of the stalke: betwixt which leaues are the floures of a sad blewe or purple colour at the first, but when they do open, they shewe a faire Azure colour, long and hollow, with foure or fve little small blewe threedes: nothing answering the floures of the other Buglosses, but onely in the colour. After that the floure is fallen, the seede is blacke and small, like to the head of an Adder or Viper. The roote is long and strait, and red without.

2 Of this sort there is an other kinde, whose leaues, stalkes, rootes, and floures, are very like vnto the foresaid: but his floures are of a light redde or purple colour.

✥ The place.

1 It delighteth in frutefull places, and fertile soile, as about Brussels, and Louaine, and diuers other places of Brabant.

2 But that which beareth purple or light redde floures, groweth in Fraunce especially about Montepelier.

✥ The time.

It floureth almost all the Sommer long, and oftentimes or at sundry seasons, it bringeth forth seed as the other Buglosses.

✥ The names.

It is called *ἐχίον ἢ ἀλκυβιάδιον*: in Latine Echium Alcibiacum. Apuleius calleth it *ἀνερίβιον ἐχιδνιον* in Greeke: Viperina and Serpentaria in Latine: in Spanissh *Terna della binora*: in French *l'Herbe aux Vipers*, and *l'Herbe aux Serpens*: in base Almaine *Slanghe*: cruyt:

cruyt : it is called in English, wild Buglosse the lesser : it may be also called *Uipers herbe*, or *Uipers Buglosse*.

The occasion of the name Alcibiacum.

This herbe was called *Alcibiacum*, and *Alcibiadion* of one *Alcibiades*, the first finder out of the vertues of this herbe, a present remedy against the bitings of Serpents. For as the ancient *Nicander* writeth, *Alcibiades* (being a slæpe) was hurt with a Serpent : wherfore when he awoke and saw this herbe, he tooke of it into his mouth, and chewed it, swallowing downe the iuice thereof : after that, he layd the herbe being so chewed, vpon the sore, and was healed. Others name it *Echion*, *Echidnion*, *Viperina*, &c. Which is as much to say, as *Uipers herbe*, which names haue bene giuen to this plant, because it is very good against the bitings of Serpents and *Uipers*, and because also his seed is like the head of an Adder or *Uiper*.

The nature.

It is of the same nature that *Buglosse* is of: but that it is somewhat hotter and more subtile.

The vertues.

The roote boiled in wine and drunke, doth not onely help such as are hurt by Serpents, but also, after that a man hath taken it in maner aforesaid, it will preserve him from being so hurt. The like vertue hath the leaues and seed.

It swageth the paine of the raines or loines.

Also being drunken with wine or otherwise, it causeth plenty of milke in womens breasts.

Of Dogstoong. Chap. v.

The description.

The common Hounds toong, hath a hard, rough, browne stalke, of two or three foote high : the leaues be long much like the leaues of the great garden *Buglosse*, but narrower, smaller, and not rough, but hauing a certaine fine hozenesse vpon them like veluet. At the top of the branches, it beareth manie floures of a darke purple colour. The seed is flat and rough, three or foure together like to a true-loue or foure leaved grasse, the which do cleaue fast vnto garments, when they are ripe, like vnto

to Egrimonie and other rough seeds. The roote is long and thick, and black withoutside.

✥ *The place.*

It groweth almost euery where in waste and vntilled places, but specially in sandie countries, about pathes and high wayes.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in Iune, and his seed is ripe in Iuly.

✥ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke κυνόγλωσσον ή κυνόγλωσσοις: in Latine & in shops, Cynoglossum, Cynoglossa, and Lingua canis: whereof also the Italians call it *Lingua de Cane*: the Spaniards call it *Lengua de perro*: in English Dogs tong or Hounds tong: in French *Langue de chien*: in high Dutch, *Hundszung*: in base Almain *Hondtstonghe*. This is that second kind of Cynoglossa, whereof Plinie wrote in the eight chapter of the xxb. booke: it should seeme also to be a kind of *Isatis Sylvestris*, which a man shall find described in some examples of Dioscorides, in the chapter *Isatis*: And of Aëtius in his x. booke and viij. chapter *Limonium*.

✥ *The nature.*

Hounds tong, but specially his roote, is cold and dry, yea colder than the great garding Buglosse.

✥ *The vertues.*

The roote of Hounds tong is very good to heale wounds: and if it is with good successe laid to the disease called the wild fire, when it is pund with Barly meale.

The water or wine wherein it hath bene boiled, cureth olde sores, wounds and hote inflammations, and it is excellent against the blcers and grievances of the mouth.

For the same purpose they make an ointment, as followeth. First, they boyle the iuice therof with hony of Roses, than when it is well boiled, they mingle Turpentine with it, stirring it hard, untill all be well incorporate together, then they apply it to wounds.

The roote rosted in hote imbers, and laied to the fundament, healeth the inward Hemorrhoids.

Of Borage. Chap. vj.

✥ The description.

1 **B**orage hath rough prickly leaues, broad and large, of a swart greene colour, at the first comming vp bending, or rather spreading themselves abroad flat vpon the ground in proportion like to an Ore tong. The stalke is rough and rude, of the height of a foote and halfe, parting it selfe at the top into diuers small branches bearing faire and pleasant floures in fashion like Starres, of colour blew or Azure, and sometimes white. The seed is black, and there is found two or thre together in euery huske, like as in the common Buglosse, but it is smaller and blacker then Buglosse seed.

2 There is also another kind of Borage which endureth the winter like to the common Buglosse, and is like to the aforesayd Borage in proportion, sent, saueur, and vertues, but his floures be very smal & like to the common Buglosse floures, but smaller.

✥ The place.

It groweth in all gardens, and in sandie champion countries.

✥ The time.

It beginneth to floure in Iune, and continueth flourishing all the Sommer.

✥ The names.

The ancient Fathers called it in Græke βύβλαρον: in Latine *Lingua bubula*, *Libanium*, or *Lingua bouis*, that is to say, *Langue de beuf ou vache*: in English, *Ore tong*: Plinie calleth it *ὑπρόστινον*, because it maketh men glad and merie: the Apothecaries name it *Borago*: and accordingly it is called in Italiã *Borraigne*, in Spanish *Borraia*, & *Borraienes*, in English *Borage*: in French *Bourroche*, or *Bourrache*, in high Dutch, *Burretsch*: in base Almaine, *Bernagie* or *Bornagie*.

✥ The nature.

It is hote and moist.

✥ The vertues.

Ye may finde this written of Borage, that if the leaues or floures of Borage be put in wine, and that wine dronken, it will cause men to be glad and mery, and driueth away all heauy sadnesses,

ues, and dull Melancholie.

Bozage boiled with honied water, is very good against the roughnesse or hoarsenesse of the throte.

Dioscorides writeth that he hath heard say, that if one pound C Bozage, that hath but only three branches, together with his root & seed, & after ward a man giue the same to drinke to him that hath a Tertian ague, cureth the same. Also that of foure branches prepared after the same maner, is good to be giuen to drinke against the feuer Quartaine.

Of Anthyllis. Chap. vij.

✱ *The kinds.*

ANthyllis (as saith Dioscorides) is of two sortes. Either of one may be called great Anthyllis, and the other small Anthyllis.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he first Anthyllis in his stalke and leaues, is not much vnlike vnto Lentill, sauing that it is whiter, softer, and smaller. The stalke is of a foote high, white and soft, with leaues spread broad, white, and soft also, but smaller and thicker then Lentill leaues: the floures clustring together at the toppe of the stalke, of a yealow or pale colour. The seed is in small huskes. The roote is small and of wooddie substance.

2 The second is not much vnlike Chamæpythis. It hath five or six small branches or more, creeping or trailing alongst the ground, thicke set, with little small narrow leaues, betwixt which and the stalks, there riseth small purple floures, with seed according. The roote is small, and of the length of a finger. The whole herbe is full of sap, and salt like Tragus, whereof we shall speake hereafter, and of this herbe they make Arsen, which is vsed for the making of glasses.

✱ *The place.*

It groweth in salt sandie grounds, as in Zeland alongst the coast, where there is store of it.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth in Iune, and the seed is ripe in Iuly.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called of Dioscorides in Græke *ανθυλλίς*. And we

We haue named it Anthyllis prior, as a difference from the second Anthyllis. Plinie calleth it in Latine Anthyllon, Anthyllion, and Anthycellon : vnknowne of the Apothecaries. Some Herborists do call it Glaudiola, the which word is deriued from Glaux, and some iudge it to be Glaux, albeit it is not the right Glaux.

2 The second is named in Greeke *ανθυλλισ altera*: in Latine Anthyllis altera, as a difference from the first Anthyllis : some of our time do call it Borda.

✱ *The nature.*

It is dry, and serueth properly to heale & close vp wounds.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 If one drinke halfe an ounce of the first Anthyllis : it shall A-
ppenaile much against the hote pisse, the Strangury or difficultie
to make water, and against the payne of the Reines.

The same mingled with milke and oyle of Roses, is good for B
the Matric or Mother, being charged and oppressed with cold hu-
mors, to be applied or laid outwardly to the belly.

Also it cureth wounds by it selfe, being laid vpon them, or be- C
ing mixt with salues, ointments, or oyles.

2 The other Anthyllis taken with Drimel (that is honied vi- D
neger) is good for them that haue the falling sicknesse.

Of the Clote Burre. Chap. viij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sortes of Clote Burres in this countrey : the
one is the great Burre, and the other the lesser Burre, the
which Dioscorides described apart. Neuertheles, we haue
reduced both into one chapter, because of the likelyhood that is be-
twixt them both in name and fashion.

✱ *The description.*

1 The great Clote hath leaues very large and long, greater
than Gourde leaues, of a swart green colour, but of a gray-
ish colour on the side next the ground. The stalke is round and
hollow, of colour somewhat white and redde, with diuers side
boughes and branches set full of small leaues : vpon the branches
there groweth smal bullets or round balles, garnished full of litle
crookes

crookes or hookes, wherewithal they take hold or cleave fast, and hang vpon garments : at last the said bullets or knops do open & put forth a faire purple, threwind, or veluet floure. The roote is single, long, black without, white within, and in taste bitter.

2 The lesser Clote Burre hath grayish leaues like vnto Drach, tagged or snipt round about the edges. The stalke is a foote and halfe long, full of black spots, diuiding it self into many branches or wings. Betwixt the leaues and the said branches, there groweth three or foure smal Burres in a cluster, somewhat long, like to a small Oliue or Cornell berry, prickly, and cleaving fast vnto garments. In the middle of those smal Burres, there groweth forth as it were a little crownet, somewhat aboue the Burres, vpon which groweth smal floures, the which do perish after their opening, and do fall with their crowne : than commeth the litle Burres with long seed : the which after ward do neuer open, nor floure otherwise than is aforesaid. The roote is red, and full of small threeds or hairie strings.

✱ *The place.*

The Clote Burres delight to grow by the way side, about the borders of fields, in vntilled places, and dry ditches.

✱ *The time.*

Their season is in Iuly, and August.

✱ *The names.*

1 The great Burre called in Greeke ἀρχαίον ἢ μεγαλόν : in Latine Personatia, Personata and Arcium : of Apuleius Dardana : in shops Bardana maior, and Lappa maior : in Italia Lappola maggiore : in Spanish Lampazos, yerna dos pegamazos, pagamacera mayor : in English, the great Burre, or great Clote Burre : in French Bardane la grande, and Lappe grande : grand Glouteron or Gleteron : in high Dutch, Gros kletten : in base Almaigne, Groote Clissen.

2 The lesser is called in Greeke ἐλάσιον ἢ σιόζαρον : in Latine Xanthium : in shops Lappa minor, and Lappa inuersa : in Italian, Lappola minore : in Spanish Pagamacera menor : that is to say, the small Burre, and the Burre turned in and out : in French Le petit Glouteron : in high Dutch, Bettlerts leus, and Spitz kletten, that is to say, Kammes lice, or Beggars lice, and the pointed or sharpe Burre : in base Almaigne, cleyn Clissen : in English, ditch Burre,

Burre, and Iohse Burre.

* *The nature.*

The Clofe Burres haue power to dry vp, consume, or dissolue:
but the lesser is the hotter.

✱ *The virtues.*

The iuice of the great Burre dronken with hony, prouoketh A
brine, and swageth the paine of the bladder.

The same drunken with old wine , healeth the bitings and B
stings of venemous beasts.

The leaues pound with a little salt, is with great profit layd
vnto the bitings and stings of serpents, mad dogs, and other
venemous beasts.

The seed made into powder and taken with the best wine that D
may be gotten by the space of fortie dayes, is very profitable for
such as haue the Sciatica.

A dramme (which is the eight part of an ounce) of the roote, **E** pound with the kernels of Wine apple, and dronken, is a soueraine medicine for such as spit bloud and corrupt matter.

It is good for such as haue ache or paine in their ioints, by reason that the said ioints or bones haue bene befoze out of ioint, broken or hurt.

The græne leaues pound with the white of Egges, cureth & burnings and old sores, being laid thereto.

The iuice of the lesser Burre dronken with wine, is much v-
sed against the bitings of venemous beasts, and also against the
grauell and the stone.

The fruit pound and laid vnto cold swellings (called in Greeke **Oedema**) consumeth the same, and scattreth or wasteth all cold humors : and is specially good against the Kings euill, called **Strumas** and **Strofulas**.

Of Mugwoort. Chap.ix.

✻ *The description.*

Malgwort hath broad leaues all iagged and tozne like the leaues of Clozewood, but something smaller, & specially those which grow about the stalke, they are of a browne reene colour above, and white, hoare, or gray, underneath. The

C 2 stalke

The first Booke of

Stalke is long and straight, and full of branches. The floures are small round buttons, growing alongst the branches like Wormwood, smelling when they begin to ware ripe, somewhat after Marioram. The roote is of a woody substance, & hath small hairie strings. Of this herbe there be two kinds mo, differing on- ly in colour.

1 The one hath red branches and floures, and is called red Bugwort.

2 The other hath greenish branches, changing towards white, & is called white Bugwort, in all things els like one to another.

✱ The place.

Bugwort groweth in the borders of fields, and about high waies, and the banks of brookes or quiet standing waters.

✱ The time.

It floureth in Iuly and August, and sometimes later.

✱ The names.

This herbe is called in shops Artemisia, and of some Mater herbarum: in Spanish *Artemya*: in English Bugwort: in French *Armoysse*, *l'herbe S. Ian*: in high Dutch, *Weyfuß*, *Bucken*, and *S. Johans gurtel*: in base Almaine *Byuoet*, and *S. Jans cruyt*, the which is this kind of Bugwort, which is called in Greeke *ἀρτεμισία λεπτόφυλλος*: in Latine *Artemisia tenuifolia*, the which is the fourth kind in Dioscorides, and the third kind in Apuleius.

¶ In the same

✱ The cause of the name.

Bugwort as Plinie saith, had this name of Artemisia Quéene of Halicarnassus, and wife of Mausolus king of Carie, who chose this herbe and gaue it her name, for before that it was called *παρθένισ*, *Parthenis*, that is to say, Virginal: some say that Artemisia was so called of the goddesse Diana, who was also called *Artemis*, and for because this herbe is singular for womens diseases, who are all vnder the gouernment of Diana, as the Heathen do imagine and dreame.

✱ The nature.

Bugwort is somewhat astringent, and not too hot.

✱ The vertues.

Bugwort pound with oile of sweete Almons, and laid to the A
stomake

to make as a plaister, cureth all the paine and grieve of the same.

Also, if one do annoint his ioints with the iuice thereof, mingled with oile of Roses, it cureth the ache, shaking, and drawing together of sinewes.

If it be hanged or cast into barrels or hogsheds of beere, it will preserve the same from sobozing.

Whosoever shall carry this herbe about him (as Plinie saith) no venemous beast, or any like thing shall hurt him, and if he trauelell vpon the way, he shall not be weary.

Of Tansie. Chap. x.

The kinds.

There be two sorts of Tansie. The one great and yellow, the other small and white.

The description.

1 The great or common Tansie hath a blackish stalke, three or foure foote high, diuided at the top into many single branches, at the end whereof are round tufts, bearing yellow floures like small round buttons, or like the middle of the floure of Camomill, but greater, and of stronger saour. The leaues be long, and made of many small leaues, set directly one against another, and spread abroad like wings, the which be also iagged and snipt like small feathers, especially round about the edges: the roote is slender, casting it selfe here and there.

2 The small Tansie hath broad leaues, much iagged and cut, well like the leaues of Feuerfew, but smaller, and more cut and iagged. The stalke is small, of the length of a foote or more, vpon the which groweth small tufts, bearing litle white floures, much like to the floures & tufts of the white Dilfoil, or common Parrow. The roote is hard, and sometimes parted into two or three: all the herbe is much like in smell and saour to the other Tansie, sauing that it is not so strong.

The place.

1 The first groweth about high waies, hedges, and the borders of fields, and is very common in this countrey.

2 The second groweth in some places of Italy: in this countrey

they ye shall not finde it but in the gardens of certaine Herborists.

✥ *The time.*

They do both floure in July and August.

✥ *The names.*

The first is now called in Shops Tanacetum, and Athanasia: in English Tansie, in French *Athanasie*, in high Dutch Rein-farn: in base Almaine Keynuaer, and Wormecruyt. Some learned men iudge it for to be the third kind of Artemisia, called in Greeke ἀρτεμισία μονόκλωνος: in Latine Artemisia vnicaulis, of Apuleius Artemisia Tragantes, or Tragetes.

The second without doubt, is also a kind of Tansie, the which some learned (and especially the famous Matthiolus of Siena,) do thinke it to be right Gilfoyle, called in Greeke αἰχμήιος. But if this herb should be the right Achillea, the common Tansy should be also without doubt a kind of Achillea: for they are very much like one another, not onely in smell and taste, but also in vertues and operation, as we haue written in our Annotations.

✥ *The nature.*

Tansie is hot in the second degree, and dry in the third, as it doth well appeere by his strong smell, and bitter taste.

The small Tansie is of the like operation, or facultie.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seede of Tansie is a singular and proued medicine against Wormes: for in what sort soeuer it be taken, it killeth and driueth forth wormes.

The same pound, and afterward mingled with oile, is very good against the paine and swelling of sinewes.

If before the comming of fits of the ague, the body be annointed with the iuice of Tansie, mingled with the oile of Roses, it will cause the ague to be gone.

The same drunken with wine, is good against the paine of the bladder, and when one cannot pisse but by drops.

The roote condited or preserved with hony, and taken of them that be sicke, doth ease and helpe very much, such as are troubled with the gout in their feete.

Of

Of Feuerfew. Chap.xj.

✥ *The description.*

Feuersfew hath many tender leaues, much tozne and iagged, of a grayish or white Greene colour, in colour & fashion like to the first, and neathermost leaues of Coziander: the stalks be two or three foote long, vpon which groweth many small flowers, yellow in the middelt, and compassed about as it were with a little pale of small white leaues, like to the order of Cammomill floures, of a strong smell and bitter taste: when the floures be past, the knops be full of seede, like to the knops of Cammomill. The roote is of wooddy substance, with diuers hairy threedes or strings hanging by.

✥ *The place.*

It groweth well in dry places, by old wals, and such like rough places.

✥ *The time.*

Feuersfew floureth in July, and August, and almost all the sommer.

✥ *The nature.*

It is called in Greeke *μαρτυριον*, of Galen, and Paule *ἀμαράκων*: in Latine Parthenium, and Amaracus: in shops, and of Serapio, Chap. 253. Matricaria, of some Amarella, or Marella: in English Feuerfew, & of some Whitewurt, also S. Peters wurt: in French *Espargoutte*, or *Matricaire*: in high Dutch, *Butterkraut*, and *Weidt blumen*: in base Almaigne *Water* and *Hoedercruyt*.

✥ *The nature.*

It is hot in the third degree, and dry in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Feuersfew dried, and made into powder, and two drams of it taken with honye, or other thing, purgeth by siege melancholie and fleume: wherefore it is very good for such as haue the giddines and turning in the head or swimming, for them that are pursie or troubled with the shortnes of wind, and for melancholike people, and such as be sad and pensue, and without speech.

The herbe without his floures, boiled in water, is good to be drunken of such as haue the stone.

The same is good against the suffocation of the matrix, (that is, the stopping and hardnes of the mother) to be boiled in wine, and applied to the nauell, the hart, or the side.

The broth also, or decoction of *Feuerfew*, is very good for women to bathe and sit in against the hardnes of the mother, and the matrix that is ouercharged or swollen.

The greene leaues with the floures of *Feuerfew* stamped, is good to be laid to the disease called the wild fire, or *S. Antonies* fire, and other cholerike inflammations.

Of Folefoote, or Horsehoofe. Chap. xij.

✧ The description.

Folefoote hath great broad leaues, growing out into many corners, or indented angles, with many veines, like to a horse foote, six or seuen leaues springing out of one root, of a white, hoare, or grayish colour next to the ground, and greene aboue. The stem or stalke is white, and as it were cottoned with fine haire of a span long, at the end whereof are faire yellow floures and full, which do suddenly fade, and change into downe, or cotton, which is carried away with the winde, like to the head of Dandelion. The roote is white and long, creeping here & there.

✧ The place.

Folefoote groweth well in watery places and moist fields.

✧ The time.

It putteth forth his woolly stalke without leaues, at the beginning of March and Aprill. At the top of the stalke is the yellow floure: After the floures the leaues spring out from the roote, then vanissheth away the stalke and the floures, so that one shall seldome find the leaues and floures altogether at one time.

✧ The names.

It is called in Greeke *βήχων ή χαμαλέονη*: in Latine *Tussilago*: in Shops *Farfara*, and *Vngula Caballina*: in Italian *Vnghia di cavallo*: in Spanish *Vnna de asno*: in English *Folefoote*, *Horsehoofe*, *Coltssfoote*, and *Bull foote*: in French *Pas de Chenai*, of some *Pas d'asne*: in high Douth *Koshub*, or *Brandtlattich*: in base Al^maigne *Hoefbladeren*, *Pærdts clauw*, *Wzant lattow*, and *Saint Caryns crupt*.

✧ The

✱ *The nature.*

The gréene and fresh leaues are moist, but when they are dry they become sharpe or sower, and therfore are of a drying nature.

✱ *The vertues.*

The gréene leaues of Folescote pound with hony, do cure and A heale the hot inflammation, called S. Anthonies fire, and all o^r ther kinds of inflammation.

The parfume of the dried leaues laid vpon quicke coles, taken B into the mouth thzough the pipe of a funnell, or tunnell, helpeth such as are troubled with the shortnes of wind, and fetch their breath thicke or often, and do breake without danger the impo^sssumes of the breast.

The roote is of the same vertue, if it be laid vpon coles, and the C fume thereof receiued into the mouth.

Of Butter Burre. Chap. xiiij.

✱ *The description.*

Butter Burre hath great round leaues, at the first like the leaues of Folescote, the which do afterwards ware so great, that with one leafe one may couer a small round table, as with a carpet. Of a gréene colour vpon the outside, and of a gray whitish colour next the ground. It putteth forth a hollow stalke of a span long, set full of small incarnate floures at the top, as it were clustering thicke together: the which together with the stalke do perish and banish away. The root is thicke, white withⁱn, and hollow, of a strong smell and bitter taste.

✱ *The place.*

It groweth well in fresh and moist places, besides smal riuers and brookes.

✱ *The time.*

The floures do appéere at the beginning of March, and do baⁿish away in Aprill: then the leaues come forth, and remaine all the sommer.

✱ *The names.*

It is called in Gréeke *metastictis*: in Latine Petasites, vnknown in shops: yet some call it Bardana maior: in English Butter Burre: in French *Herbe aux tigneux*: in high Dutch Pestilentz wurtz:

Wurtz: in base Almaigne Dockeybladeren, & Pestilentie wortell.

✥ *The nature.*

Butter Burre is dry in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Butter Burre dried, and made into powder, and then dronken in wine, is a soueraigne medicine against the plague, and pestilent feuers, because it prouoketh sweate, and for that cause it driueth from the hart all venom, & euill heate. It killeth wormes, and is of great force against the suffocation, and strangling of the mother, to be taken in the same sort.

It cureth all naughty vlcers, or old filthy fretting sores, or consuming pocks & inflammations, if the powder be strewed thereon.

The same cureth the farcy in horses, howsoever it be ministred, whether it be giuen inwardly to receiue, or applied outwardly.

Of Britannica or Bistort. Chap. xiiij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There is two sorts of Bistort, as Leonard Fuchs, and Hierom Bock, (men of great knowledge and learning) haue lately written: the one called the great Bistort, the other the small Bistort.

✥ *The description.*

1 The great Bistort hath long leaues like Patience, but smaller, and not so smooth or plaine, but wrinkled or drawen into rimples, of a swart Greene colour vpon one side, and of a blewish Greene on the side next the ground. The stalke is long, smooth, and tender, hauing a spiked knap at the end, set full of small incarnate floures clustring together. The seede is angled and browne. The roote is great and long, wounden and turned backe, or crookedly turning together like a snail, blacke & hairie without, and somewhat red within, in taste like an oke kernell.

2 The small Bistort is like the other in leaues, knap, floures, seed, and stalke, but smaller, his leaues also are smother and plainer. The roote is shorter & more roundly turned together without any small threds, or hairines, browne without, & of a darke red colour within, in taste like the first.

✥ *The place.*

They grow well in moist and watery places, as in medowes, and

and darke shadowy woods.

✱ *The time.*

They flower in May and June.

✱ *The names.*

The learned do call the herbs *Bistorta* and *Serpentaria* : in French *Bistort* : in high Dutch *Paterwurts* : in Brabant *Hertstonghen*. This should seeme to be *Dracunculus Latinorū*, where of Plinie wrote in the 6. chap. of the 24. booke.

1 The first is called of some in Latine *Colubrina*, and of Leonard Fouchs, *Paterwurtz weiblin*, that is to say, *Female Adderwurt*, or *Snakeweerd* : in French *Grande Bistorte* : and *Serpentair femelle* : in base *Almaigne Hertstonghe*.

2 The second is the small *Bistort* : and is called in some places of England *Disterloit* : of the same Leonard Fouchs *Paterwurtz menlin*, that is to say, *male Adderwurt* or *Snakeweerde*.

✱ *The nature.*

Bistort doth coole and drie in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of *Bistort* boiled in water or wine, and dronken, stoppeth the laske, and is good against the bloudy fire.

It stoppeth the ouermuch flowing of womens terms or flowes, and all other issue of bloud.

Also if it be taken as is aforesaid, or if it be made into powder and dronken with red wine, it taketh away the desire to vomite or parbake.

The decoction of the leaues is very good against all sores, and inflammation of the mouth and throte, and it fasteneth loose teeth if it be often vsed or holden in the mouth.

Of Fumeterre. Chap.xv.

✱ *The kinds.*

There is two kinds of *Fumeterre* (as Plinie writeth in the xiiij. chap. of the xrb. booke of his natural Historie.) Whereof the first is the common *Fumetory* the which was known and vsed in Medicine, of Galen, Paule, & other the Greeke Physicians. The second is an other herbe, only known of Plinie : the which both are known in this countrey.

✱ *The*

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he common Fumeterre hath a square stalke, beset with smal leaues, very tender, weake, & finely iagged, and somewhat gray like ashie colour, like to the leaues of Coziander but much smaller: the flower is small and purple, growing together like a little cluster, and changeth into little smal knops or beries, wherein is very small seede. The roote is but simple with a very few small hairens or strings about the same.

2 Small Fumeterre, hath also many slender branches, vpon which groweth small iagged leaues, in colour, taste, and in fashion also, somewhat like the Fumeterre aforesaid. It hath also certaine smal threds or clasping tendrels, by the which it taketh hold fast in all places by hedges, and other herbs. The flowers are small and clustering together, of a white colour mixed with a little blew: after the flowers there cometh forth small huskes or cods, in which is contained the seede. The roote is single and of the length of a finger.

✥ *The place.*

Fumeterre groweth best amongst wheate and barley, also it groweth in gardens amongst pot herbs, in Vineyards, and such other open places.

Small Fumeterre groweth vnder hedges, in the borders of fields, and about old wals.

✥ *The time.*

They do both flower in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first of these herbs is called in Greeke *καπνός, καπνόν, ή καπνίτις*: in Latine Fumaria and Capnium: in Shops Fumus terræ: in Spanissh *Palomilla, y palomina, y yerua malarina*: in English Fumeterre: in French *Fumeterre*: in high Dutch *Erdrtrauch, Taubencropff, Katzenkorbel*: in base Almaine, *Oysecom, Duyue, keruel, and Erdtroock*.

2 The second is called of Plinie Capnos, and Pes Gallinaceus: therefore Capnos Plinij, and this is that which is called Hermolaus, of Aëtius, *καπνός χελιδόνιος*, in Latine Capnum Chelidonium, not knownen in shops: some following Plinie do call it in Latine Pes gallinaceus: in French, *Pied de geline*: in base Almaine *clein*
Cerd

Cerdrock : in English Hedge Fumeterre, and Hennes foote.

✥ *The nature.*

Fumeterre is hote and dry, almost in the second degré, and so is Hennes foote, as one may know by the sharpnes & bitter taste.

✥ *The Vertues.*

The iuice of Fumeterre dropped into the eyes, doth sharpen & quicken the sight, the same mingled with gumme, and laid to the eye liddes, will cause that the haire that hath bene once pulled off, shall not grow againe.

The decoction of Fumeterre dronken, driueth forth by brine & siege, all hote, Cholerike, burnt, and pernicious humors. Besides this, it is very good against the foule scurffe, and rebellious old sores, and the great pockes.

The iuice of Fumeterre dronken, worketh the like effect, & for this purpose is of greater power than the decoction of Fumeterre.

1 Henfoote or Hedge Fumeterre (as Plinie saith) is of the same nature and vertue as the other Fumeterre: and is a singular medicine against the weaknes of the sight, especially for such as seeme to see smal strawes, if the iuice therof be dropped into the eyes.

Of Germander. Chap. xvj.

✥ *The description.*

Germander is a short herbe, of a spanne or foote long, bringing forth from his roote many tender stemmes or branches. The leaues are small and tender, indented and cut about, much like the leaues of certaine Dokes, but farre smaller. The floures are smal, of a browne blew colour, compassing round the top of the stalke. The seed is small, black, and round. The roote is small and slender, creeping vnder the earth, here and there.

✥ *The place.*

Germander groweth luckily in stonie hils and mountaines, and such like places, also it groweth in woods, it is to be found growing in certaine woods of Brabant, & it is planted in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

Germander floureth in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

The first is called in Greeke χαμαίδρις: in Latine Chamædrys, Trixago,

Trixago, and of some Quercula minor, and Serratula : in shops Chamædryos : of the Italians *Querinola*, *Chamedrio*, *Chamandrina* : in Spanish *Chamedreos yerna*: in French *Germandrée*, or *Chestnette* : in English *Germander*, and English *Treacle* : in high Almaine *Gamanderlein*, and *Kleyn Bathengel*: in base Almaine *Gamanderlijn*.
 ✱ *The nature.*

It is hot and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Germander with his floures boiled in water and dronken, deliuereth the body from all obstructions and stoppings, and cutteth off tough and clammy humors : and therefore being receiued, as is befoze said, it is specially good for them that haue the cough and shortnesse of breath, the strangury or stopping of vrine, and for such as begin to haue the dropsie.

It bringeth downe womens naturall sicknesse.

If it be dronken with vineger, it is good against the hardnes and stopping of the milt or spleene. B
C

The iuice of the leaues mingled with oile, and straked vpon the eies, driueth away the white cloud, called the halve or pearle in the eie, and all manner dimnesse of the same. D

Of Paules Betony. Chap. xvij.

The kinds.

There is two kinds of Veronica, or Betonica Pauli. The one is the right Veronica, the which is called Veronica mas. The other is a small herbe very like the right Veronica, and is called Veronica foemina.

✱ *The Description.*

1 **T**he male Veronica is a small herbe, and creeper by the ground, with small reddish and hairy branches or stalks. The leafe is something long, and somewhat greene, a litle hairy, & dented or snipt round about the edges like a sawe. The floures are aboue about the top of the branches, smal, and of a light blew, mingled with purple : the seede is in small flat pouches. The root is small and hairie.

2 The female Veronica doth also creepe and spread vpon the ground, it hath slender stems, and somewhat large leaues, a litle hairy,

hairy, and pleasantly soft. The floures be yellow, with small crooked tailcs, like the floures of Larks claw, or Larks spur. The seed is in small round husks, like the seede of Pimpernell.

✥ *The place.*

- 1 The male Veronica groweth in rough sandy places, about the borders of fields and woods.
- 2 The female groweth in low moist places.

✥ *The time.*

They floure in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first Veronica is called of Paulus Aegineta, Lib. 7. in Græke *Betonich*, that is to say, in Latine Betonica: and therefore D. William Turner and I do call it Betonica Pauli. The common Herbozists do call it in Latine Veronica: in high Dutch Crenbzeis; mennlin, and Grundheyl: in base Almaigne Cerenpzijs manneken.

2 The second is called Veronica foemina of the Latinists: in French *Veronique femelle*: in high Dutch Crenbzeis; weiblin: in base Almaigne Cerenpzijs wijsken.

✥ *The nature.*

Veronica, or Paules Beton, is dry and somewhat hot.

✥ *The vertues.*

1 Veronica (as Paule witnesseth) is specially good for the stoppings and paines of the kidneis. A

The decoction of Veronica dronken; doth soder and heale all fresh and old wounds, and clenseth the blood from all euill corruptions, and from all rotten and aduste humors: and for that cause it is good to be dronken for the kidneis, and against scuruines and foule spredding tetters, and consuming or fretting sores, the smal pocks and mesels. B

The water of Veronica distilled with wine, and so often new drawn, untill it ware of a reddish colour, is much vsed against an old cough, the drines and harmes of the lungs: for men say that it will heale all blcers, inflammations, and harmes of the pulme and lungs. C

2 The female Veronica is of the like operation, but much weaker, and not so good as the male. D

Of Ground Pine, or Iua Moscata. Chap. xviii.

✱ *The kindes.*

There be three sortes of the herbe called in Latine Chamæpytis, (as Dioscorides saith) the one like the other in smell and fashion.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he first kind of these herbes, is a small herbe and tender, creeping vpon the ground: it hath small branches, & something crooked: the leaues be small, narrow, and hairie, of the sa- uour of the Pine, or Firre tree: The floures be small, pale, yea- low, or white, the roote is sleight or single, & of woody substance.

2 The second hath also smal branches, browne, hairie, and ten- der, crooking in, after the fashion of an anker, out of which bran- ches, groweth small hairie leaues, much clouen & cut crosse wise: The little floures be of a purplish colour, and growe about the stalkes in tusses like garlands or crownets. The seede is blacke and round, and the whole plant sauoureth like to the other.

3 The third is the least of all, and hath small white, rough leaues, the floures be yealow: and in smell like to the others.

✱ *The place.*

These herbes loue to grow in stonie grounds and mountains: in this countrey it is sownen and set in gardens.

✱ *The Time.*

They floure in Iuly and August.

✱ *The names.*

These three herbes be all called by one Greeke name χαμαίπυτος: in Latine Aiuga, Abiga, and Ibiga: in shops Iua, and Iua Arretica, or Iua moscata: in Spanish Pinillo, in English also Chamæpi- tys, Ground Pine, Herbe Iue, Forget me not, and field Cypres: in French Iue musquée: in high Dutch Welt Cypres, and of some Hoe langer hoe lieuer.

✱ *The nature.*

They are hote in the second degré, and dry in the third.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Chamæpitys dronken in wine by the space of A seuen dayes, healeth the Jaundes, and dronken with Meade or Melicrat

Helicrat by the space of fortie dayes, it healeth the Sciatica, that is to say, the paine of the hip or hucklebone.

It is also good against the stoppings of the liuer, the difficultie of brine, and causeth women to haue their termes or naturall sicknesse.

Chamæpitys græne pound, and mingled with hony, and layd upon great wounds and virulent, and corrupt vlcers, cureth the same.

Also the same being græne pound, and laid to womens breasts or paps, dissolueth the hardnesse of the same.

And being ordered as is befoze said, and laid to the bitings or stings of serpents, vipers, and such other venemous beasts, is of great vertue and much profitable against the same.

The decoction of Chamæpitys drunken, dissolueth clottie and congeled blood. And the same boiled in vinegar and drunken, delivereth the dead child.

If the body be rubbed or annointed with the iuice thereof, it causeth much sweating.

The like vertue haue the two other kinds, but it is weaker and not of so great efficacie.

Of Lauender Cotton, or Garden Cypres.

Chap. xix.

✥ The kinds.

There be sundry sorts of garden Cypres, growing in the gardens of this countrey.

✥ The description.

1 The first and the most common Cypres, is a small tree or shrub of woody substance, with vpzright branches, bringing forth smal, narrow, long and round, ragged or purled leaues, at the top of the branches or stems groweth faire Orange-colour floures, like the floures of Lansey, but greater. The roote is of woody substance, with many strings or threds hanging at it.

2 The other Cypres is much like to the first in stalkes, leaues, floures, and fashion, saving that the branches that bare the leaues are smaller, and set or couered with long small leaues, the floures

be paler and smaller, and the whole herbe is not of so strong a sa-
uour, but smelleth more gently, and pleasantly.

3 The third kind his leaues be smaller, and shorter, almost like
the leaues of heath.

4 The fourth kinde his leaues be more single, and like the
leaues of the Cypresse tree, but they are white.

5 The fifth hath soft wollie leaues, as it were laide with a cer-
taine downe or fine Cotton: with stalkes creeping alongest the
grounde. The floures of these three kindes, are not unlike the
floures of the first kinde.

✱ *The place.*

They growe not in this countrey, but in the gardens wheras
they are planted.

✱ *The time.*

They do both floure in Iulie, and August.

✱ *The names.*

1 Plinie calleth this herbe in Greeke *χαμαίωμα*: and in Latine
Chamæcyparissus: some of the later writers do call it Santoli-
na, and Camphorata: vnknown in shops: some call it in English
Lauender Cotton, and some Garden Cypresse: in French *Cypres
de iardyn*: in Dutch *Cypres*.

2 The others without doubt are of the kindes of Cypresse, and
not Cedre, as some call it. The seed of this herbe is called in shops,
Semen contra lumbricos, Semen Santonici, and Semen san-
ctum.

✱ *The nature.*

It is hoat and very dry.

✱ *The vertues.*

Plinie writeth that Chamæcyparissus dronken in wine is good
against Serpents, and Scorpions, and other kinde of poison.

Of Celandine, Figwoort, and Marthe Marigolde. Chap.xx.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two kinds of the herbe called in Greeke Chelido-
nium, wherof the one is the great Celandine, the other is
small Celandine, in Latine *Strophularia minor*.

✱ *The*

flouring all the Sommer.

2 The small bringeth forth his floure betimes, about the returne of Swalowes, in the end of February. It remaineth flourishing all March, even until April, and after it doth so vanish away that a man shall seldom see it in May.

3 The Braue Bassinet, floureth in May and Aprill.

✧ The names.

1 The great Celandine is called in Greeke *χελιδόνιον*: in Latine *Chelidonium maius*, and *Hirundinaria maior*: in shops *Chelidonia*: and of some as Athenæus writeth, *Anemone*: in Spanish *Cheliduña*, *yerva d'anduriña* y *yerva de las golondrinas*: in English *Celandine*, *Swallow-wort*, and of some *Tetterwort*: in French *Cheledoine*, or *Esclaire*: in high Dutch *Groß Schelwurtz*, *groß Schwalbenkraut*, and *Schelkraut*: in base Almaigne *Gouwortel*, and *Groote Gouwe*.

2 The lesser is called in Greeke *χελιδόνιον μικρόν*: in Latine *Chelidonium minus*, and *Hirundinaria minor*: in shops *Scrofularia minor*, and *Ficaria*: in Italian *Fauoscello*: in Spanish *Scrofularia menor*: in English *Pilewort*, or *Figwort*: in French *Scrofulaire*, or *Petite Esclaire*: in high Dutch *Klein Schelwurtz*, *klein Schwalbenwurtz*, *Feigwartzen*, or *Blaternkraut*, *Pfaffenhodlin*, and *Heyekraut*: in base Almaigne, *Cleyn Gouwe*, & *clein Spéen cruit*.

Caltha Palustris so named of certain late writers, of some *Tussilago altera*, and *Farfugium*, whereunto notwithstanding it is but a little like, may well be Englished *Marsh Marjgold*: in French *Bassinet de prez*, or *Bassinet de marais*: in high Dutch *Holzblumen*, *Dotterblumen*, *Gelweißblumen*, and *Hartenblumen*: in base Almaigne, *groote Boterbloemen*, and *Dotterbloemen*.

¶ The occasion of the names.

1 The great Celandine is named in Greeke *χελιδόνιον*, *Chelidonium*, that is to say, *Swallow-herbe*, because (as Plinie writeth) it was first found out by Swalows, and hath healed the eyes, and restored sight to their yong ones, that haue had harme in their eyes, or haue been blind.

2 The small Celandine was so called, because that it beginneth to spring and to floure, at the coming of the Swalows, and withereth at their returne.

✱ *The nature.*

The two Celandines are hote and dry in the third degree: and the small Celandine is the hottest.

The braue Bassinet, or Marsh Marygold, is also of a hote nature, but not exceeding.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The iuice of Celandine mingled with hony, and boyled in a vessel of copper or bras, cleareth the sight, and dropped into the eyes, taketh away the spots, scarres or blemishes, bloudshoten, and webbe of the eye.

If with the same iuice and wine, one wash fretting and consuming sores, it will consolidate and heale them.

The roote boyled with Anise seede in white wine, openeth the stoppings of the Liuer, and healeth the Jaundice.

The same root chewed in the mouth, taketh away the toothach.

2 The small Celandine pound, and laid vnto rough and corrupt nailes, causeth the same to fall away, and fairer or better to grow in their places: And if it be pound in brine or wine, especially the roote, and after applied and laide to the Hemorrhoides, it doth dissolve & heale them: so doth the iuyce, if it be mingled with wine or brine, and the Hemorrhoides be washed therewithall.

The decoction of this herbe in wine gargarised, doth purge the head from naughtie fleume and euill humors, and causeth the same to be easilie spit out.

The iuice of the roote mingled with honie, and snift or drawen vp into the nose, purgeth the braine from superfluous moitures, and openeth the stoppings of the nose.

3 The Marsh Marygolde, is not vled in Physicke.

Of Peruinkle. Chap. xxj.

✱ *The description.*

Peruinkle hath many small and slender long branches with ioints, wherby it spreadeth abroad vpon the ground, creeping and trailing hither and thither. The leaues be greater than the leaues of Bore, much like to Bay leaues in colour and fashion, sauing that they be far smaller. The floure most commonly is blew, & sometimes white, and fawnie, but verie seldome it is

parted into fine leaues, somewhat like the floure of great Buglosse, but larger and pleasanter to beholde, yet without saour. The root is hearie and yellow.

✱ *The place.*

Peruincle groweth well, in shadowy, moist places, as in the borders of wooddes, and alongst by hedges.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth most commonly in March and Aprill, but it remaineth Greene all the yeere.

✱ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke κλεματίς δαφνοειδής: in Latine Clematis Daphnoides: Plinie in a certaine place nameth it Clematis Egyptia: and in another place Chamædaphne: in Shops Peruinca, and Vinca peruinca: in Italian Præuenqua: in Spanish Peruinqua: in English Peruincle: in French Peruenche, and du Lifféron: in high Dutch Ingruen, and Singruen: in base Almain Wincozde, Ingroen, and Baechden palm.

✱ *The nature.*

Peruincle is dry and astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of this herbe sodde in wine, and dronken, stoppeth the laske, and the bloudie fluxe: it staieth the immoderate course of the floures, spitting of bloud, and all other fluxe of bloud.

The same mingled with milke, and oile of Roses, and put in to the Matric, in a pessarie or Mother suppositorie, taketh away the paines of the same.

The same chewed healeth the tooth-ache, and all stinging of venomous beastes, if it be applied therto.

The same bruised and put into the nose, stoppeth nose bleeding.

Of bastard Saffron. Chap. xxij.

✱ *The Description.*

Wilde Saffron hath a rounde stalke of three cubits long or more, decked with long, narrow, dented and sharpe pricking leaues: at the top of the branches are small round prickley heads or knoppes, the which at their opening, do bring forth a pleasant Orange colour floure, of a good saour, and colour

colour like to the threds of right Saffron: when the floure is withered and past, there is founde within the prickly heades or knops, a white long cornered seed, wrapped in a certaine hearie downe, or chaffe.

✥ *The place.*

They vse to plant it in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

It flourerh in Iuly and August.

✥ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *κνίκος*: in Latine Cnicus: of the Apothecaries, and of Mesue, and of Serapio, Cartamus: of some Crocus Hortensis, and Crocus Saracenicus: in Italian *Saffrano Sarra- cinesco*: in Spanish *Alaçor*, *Açafran del huerto*, y *semente de Papa- gaios*: in English Bastard Saffron: in French *Saffran sauvage*, or *Bastard*: in high Dutch *Wilden garten Saffron*: in base Al- maine *Wilden Saffraen*.

✥ *The nature.*

The seede of Bastard Saffron (as Mesue writeth) is hot in the first degree, and dry in the second.

✥ *The vertues.*

The iuice of the seede of Saffron brused and pound, and dron- A ken with honied water, or the broth of a chicken or pullet, prouo- keth the stoule, and purgeth by siege slimie fleumes, and sharp hu- mors: Moreover it is good against the colike, that is to saye, the paine, & stopping of the bowels or guts, and also against the paine in fetching of breath, the cough, and stopping of the breast, and it is singuler against the Dropsie.

Also the iuice of the same seede put into milke causeth the same B milke to congeale and crud, and maketh it of great force, to loose and open the belly.

The floures dronke with honied water, openeth the liuer, and C are very good against the Jaundise. Also the same floures are very good to be vsed in meates to giue them a yellow colour.

✥ *The danger.*

The seede of Bastard Saffron is very hurtful to the stomack, causing a desire to vomite, and is of hard and slow operation, re- maining long in the stomacke and entrals.

✥ *The amendement.*

We must put to the same seede, somethings comfortable to the
stomacke,

stomake, as Anise seede, Galangall, or Mastike, or some other good thing to hasten his operation, as ginger, Sal gemme, common salt, &c. And if it be vsed after this manner, it shall not hurt the stomake at all, and his operation shall be more speedy.

Of Conyza, or Flebane. Chap. xxiiij.

✱ The kinds.

There are two sorts of Conyza, as Dioscorides and Theophrastus writeth. The one called the great or male Conyza: the other the small or female Conyza.ouer and besides these, there is a third kind, the which is called the middle or meane Conyza.

✱ The description.

1 **T**he great Conyza hath leaues somewhat large, almost like coltslip leaues, sauing that they are browner and softer. The stalk is round, couered with a soft cotton or fine downe, of a foote and halfe long, or more, towards the toppe spreading abroad into many small branches, vpon which groweth long buds which turne into yellow floures, the which also do afterward change into downie heads, flieing away with the wind. The roote is somewhat thicke.

2 The small Conyza groweth not aboue the heighth of a span, or foote, and differeth not from the first, sauing that it is a great deale lesse. The floures be of a dark yellow, almost like the floures of Tansie, or like to the middle of the floures of Cammomill: they are both of a strong saueur, but the saueur of the greater is more than the small.

3 The third and middle kind of Conyza, hath a round white woollish stalke, of a foote and a halfe long, the leaues be long and cottony, or woolly. The floures at the top of the stalke, like to Cammomill, but greater, and not onely of a browne yellow colour in the middle, but also round about.

✱ The place.

The great Conyza, for the most part, groweth in dry places, The two others grow in valleis, that are moist and grassie, and by water sides.

✱ *The time.*

They floure in the end of July and August.

✱ *The names.*

1 These herbes are called in Greeke *κονίζα*: Plinie in some place calleth them Cunilagines: Theodor Gaza calleth them Policaria, and Pulicaria, vnknownen in shops: one kind of it is called in English Flebane: some call it in high Dutch Durwurtz, and Donnerwurtz: in Spanish *Attadegua*.

1,2 Theophrast calleth the great Conyza the male, and the smaller Conyza the female.

The nature.

The great and the small Conyzae, are hot and dry in the third degree. The third is of the like substance, but not so hot.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues and floures of Conyza boiled in wine, and dronken, haue great power to prouoke the floures, and to expell the dead child.

They haue also great power against the hot pisse, and stranguery, against the iaundise, and the gnawing or griping paines of the belly.

The same taken with vineger, is good for the Epilepsie, or falling sicknesse.

The decoction of Conyza is very profitable to women against the diseases and paine of the mother, if they sit ouer it in a close vessel or stewe.

The leaues brused, and laid vpon the bitings, or stingings of venomous beasts, are very good: also they are good to be laid vpon wounds and cedemes, that is, hard lumps or cold swellings.

The same mingled with oile, is good to annoint the body, to take away all cold shakings and brusinges.

The same laid, strowed, or burned in any place, driveth away all venomous beasts, and killeth gnats and flies.

Of Sterrewurt, or Sharewurt. Chap. xxiiij.

✱ *The description.*

1 Sterrewurt hath a browne, hairie, and woody stalk, the leaues be long, thicke, hairie, & of a browne or swart greene colour.

colour. At the top of the branches groweth three or foure shining floures, after the fashion of Cammomill, yellow in the middle, and set round about with small purple leaues, in order and fashion like a starre, which at length do turne into downe, or cotton, and the plume is carried away with the wind. The roote is bearded with hairie strings.

2 There is another kind of this herbe, whose floures are not onely yellow in the middle, but the small leaues also growing about the edges, in order like the Cammomill floure, are also of yellow colour, but otherwise like to the first.

✱ *The place.*

Sterrewurt groweth vpon small hillocks, barrowes, or knaps, in mountaines and high places, and sometimes in woods, and in certaine medowes, lying about the riuer of Rheyne.

✱ *The time.*

It doth most commonly floure in August.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Græke *Asp. artemidos, ή βυβανιον*: in Latine *Aster Atticus*, and *Inguinalis*: of Vergil *Flos Amellus*: of some *Stellaria*: in Italian *Albio*, vnknowne in shops: in English *Sharewurt*, or *Sterrewurt*: in French *Aspergoutte menue*, or *E-stoille*: in high Dutch *Megerkraut*, *Scartenkraut*, and *Sternkraut*: in base Almaigne *Sterrecrucht*.

✱ *The nature.*

It doth refresh & coole, & is almost of temperature like the rose.

✱ *The vertues.*

It is very good against the ouer much heate and burning of the stomake, being laid to outwardly vpon the same. And being green stamped, and laid to the botches or impostumes, about the share or priue members, preuaileth much against the same.

It helpeth and swageth the rednesse and inflammation of the eyes, and fundament, or siege, & the falling downe of the arse gut.

The blew of the floure, dronken in water, is good to be giuen to young children, against the Squinancie, and the falling sicknesse.

Some men say that this herbe putteth away all tumors and swellings of the siege, share, and fundament, yea when it is but onely carried about a man.

Of Pennywort. Chap. xxv.

✥ *The kinds.*

WE shall describe in this chapter, three sorts of Pennywort, or Cotyledon: whereof two kinds were well knowne of the Ancients, as they be also in many countries at this day. The third, because of a certaine similitude or likenesse that it hath with Pennywort of the wall, we do call water Pennywort.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he leafe of the first kind of Pennywort is round & thicke, much like to Iuie leaues, but rounder, & somewhat bluntly indented about, with some hollownes or concavities aboue, and a short stem vnderneath in the middle of the leafe. The stalke is small & hollow, about a span long, with diuers little long floures, of a whitish or incarnate colour. The roote is white, and round, like an Olive.

2 The second kind hath broad, thicke, and somewhat round leaues, spread abroad, round about the stalke like to Singræne or Housleeke, from the middle whereof, springeth by the tender stalke, bearing small floures.

3 Water Pennywort hath litle smooth leaues, round and hollow aboue, but not very much, euen as it were a small hollow plate, the stem is vnderneath in the midst of the leafe, somewhat drawing towards the proportion of wall Pennywort, but it is smaller, smother, and of a swarter colour, and somewhat deeper natched or dented, but yet bluntly also. The floures be very small and white, and grow beneath, or also vnder the leaues. The rootes be small and hairie, creeping and putting forth vpon euery side many small young leaues.

✥ *The place.*

1 Pennywort, as Plinie saith, groweth in stony places neere the sea: but it groweth not in many countries, except it be planted or set in gardens. It groweth plentifully in some parts of England, in Sommerfetshire, and about Wels.

2 Mountaine or Singræne Pennywort, is a rare plant, it groweth in some places of the Alpes, and other mountaines beyond the sea.

3 Pen-

3 Pennywort of the water groweth plentifully in this countrey in low medowes and moist valleis, wheras water standeth in the winter.

✥ *The time.*

All Pennywort floureth in May and June, but Pennywort of the water floureth in July.

✥ *The names.*

1 This herbe is called in Greeke *κοτυλιδών*: in Latine Cotyledon, and Umbilicus Veneris, and Acetabulum. And of Plinie, Herba Coxendicum. Iacobus de Manlijs in Luminari maiori, calleth it Scatum coeli, and Scatum cellus: in Italian *Ombilico di Venere*, *Capertouile*: in Spanishe *Scudetes*, *Concillos*, *Capadella*, *Ombigo de Venus*: in English great Pennywort, and wall Pennywort: in French *Nombril de Venus*: in base Almaine *Pauelecrut*.

2 The second is called in Greeke *κοτυλάριον ἢ κοτυλιδών ἰσίων*: in Latine Cymbalium, Acetabulum alterum, and Umbilicus Veneris alter: in base Almaine *Dat ander*, or *Dat tweede Pauelecrut*: in English the second Pennywort: & Mountaine Pennywort.

3 Pennywort of the water, is called in the shops of this countrey, Umbilicus Veneris, and Scatum coeli, although it is not the right kind, as is before said: the base Almaines doe call it *Penninckcrut*: in English *Sheepe killing Pennygrasse*.

✥ *The nature.*

The wall Pennywort, which is the right kind, is cold and moist: the Pennywort of the water is not without heate, as may be perceived by the taste.

✥ *The vertues.*

1 The iuice of Pennywort of the wall, is a singular remedie against all inflammation, and hot tumors, S. Anthonies fire, and kiled heeles, to be annointed therewithall: and being applied to the stomake, it refresheth the same.

The leaues and root eaten, do breake the stone, prouoke vrine, and are good against the Droisie.

2 The second kind is of vertue like to the great Syngroene, or *Houfclêke*.

The vertue of the water Pennywort, or Pennygrasse, is

is not yet knowne : albeit the ignorant Apothecaries do daily vse it in steede of the right Cotyledon, wherein they do naught, and commit manifest error, for the right Cotyledon is the great Penniwort, called of some Penniwort of the wall, because it groweth euer in old wals and stonie places. But this groweth in low grounds and Marshes, and is a hurtfull herbe vnto Sheepe.

Of Orpyne. Chap.xxvj.

✧ The Description.

Orpyne hath a rounde grosse brittle stem, set full of thicke leaues, grosse and full of sap and somewhat dented about the edges. At the top of the stalke groweth manie faire purple floures, of fashion like the floures of S. Johns wort, called in Greeke Hypericum. The roote is white and very knobby, or knottie.

There is a kinde of this herbe whose floures are white : and also a thirde kinde whose floures are yellow, the residue is agreeable to the first.

✧ The place.

Orpyne proueth well in moist shadowy places. The people of the countrey delight much to set it in pots & shelues on Midsummer Euen, or vpon timber slates or trenchers daubed with clay, and so to set, or hang it vp in their houses, whereas it remaineth greene a long season and groweth, if it be sometimes oversprinkled with water.

✧ The time.

It floureth most commonly in August.

✧ The names.

They do now call this herbe *Crassula maior*, some call it *Fabaria*, and *Faba crassa* : in English Orpyne, and Liblong, or Liuelong : in French Orpin, & *Chicotrin*, in high Douth *Wundkraut*, *Knabenkraut*, *Fotzlwang*, and *Foizwein* : in base Almaine *Wondencruyt*, and *Smerwortele*.

✧ The degree or nature.

Orpyne cooleth in the thirde degree.

✧ The vertues.

Orpyne in operation and vertue is like to Houselike or Syngreene.

Of

The first Booke of Of Eiebright. Chap.xxvij.

✥ *The description.*

1 **E**iebright is a proper small lowe herbe, not aboue a span long, full of branches, couered with little blackish leaues, dented, or snipt round about like a sawe: the floures be small and white, sprinkled and powdered within, with yellow and purple specks. The roote is little, small, and hairie.

2 There is yet another herbe, which some do call Eiebright, (although it be not the right Eiebright:) it groweth to the heighth of a fote or more. The stalks be round, parted into many collateral or side branches, vpon which are little small leaues, long, and narrow, most commonly bending or hanging downewards. The floures be red. The roote is small as the other Eiebright roote. This I thought necessary to declare, to the intent that men may learne to know the diuersitie betwixt them both, and that they should not take the one for the other: for this last kind hath not the vertue of the true Eiebright.

✥ *The place.*

Eiebright groweth in dry medowes, greene and grassie waies, and pastures standing against the sunne.

✥ *The time.*

Eiebright beginneth to floure in August, and floureth still vntill September, and in forward yeeres, it is found to floure in Iuly. It must be gathered and dried whiles it is in floure.

✥ *The names.*

Some call this herbe in Latine Euphrasia: ὀφθαλμική, Ophthalmica, and Ocularis: some εὐφροσύνη, Euphrosyne. in English Eiebright: in French *Euphrase*: in High Dutch Augentrost: in base Almaine Doghentrost, that is to say, in Latine Oculorum solamen.

✥ *The degree or nature.*

It is hot and dry, almost in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

1 Eiebright pound, and laid vpon the eies, or the iulce thereof with wine dropped into the eies, taketh away the darkenesse of the same, and cleareth the sight.

So doth a powder made of three parts of Ciebright dried, and 15 one part of Maces, if a spoonfull of it be taken euery morning by it selfe, or with sugar, or wine, and taken after the same sort, it comforteth the memorie very much.

Ciebright boiled in wine, and dronken, is good against the Jaundice.

2 That other Ciebright is vnprofitable, and therefore not vled in physicke.

Of Filipendula, or Dropwort. Chap. xxviii.

✧ The description.

Filipendula hath long leaues, spread abroad like feathers, made of many small and little leaues, all dented, snipt, and iagged round about, growing by a long string or small stem, not much vnlike the leaues of wild Tansie, or Burnet, but longer, his stalke is round, about the height of two or three foote, at the top whereof are many faire white floures, euery one parted in six small leaues, like a little starre. The seede is small, & groweth together like a button. The rootes be small and blacke, whereon is hanging certain smal knops or blacke pellets, as in the roots of the female Pionie, sauing that they be a great deale smaller.

✧ The place.

Filipendula groweth in Almaine, France, and England, vpon stony mountaines and rough places. It is also planted in diuers gardens.

✧ The time.

It floureth in May, Iune, and Iuly.

✧ The names.

Some call this herbe in Latine Saxifraga rubea : in shops Filipendula, or Philipendula : in Italian and Spanish *Filipendula* : in French *Filipende*, or *Filipendule* : in high Almaine Kotsteinbrech, and wild Garben : in base Almaine Rode steenbreck : in English Filipendula, Dropwort, and red Saxifrage.

✧ The nature or temperament.

Dropwort is hot and dry, but not full out in the third degree.

✧ The Vertues.

The roote boiled in wine, & dronken, is good against the Drop-pisse, or Strangury, and against all the paines of the bladder, it

it causeth one to make water, and breaketh the stone.

The same (as Mathew Syluaticus, and Synion Genuensis do write) is very profitable against the diseases springing of cold, windines, and blastings of the stomacke, to be made in powder, and taken in wine with Fenell seede.

If the powder of the roote of Filipendula or Dropwort, be often used to be taken or eaten with meate, it will preserve a man from the falling sicknes.

Of Medewoort, or Goates beard. Chap.xxix.

✱ *The description.*

Medeswēte or Medewort which is called in Latine Vlm^aria, and Barba Capri, hath great long broad leaues like Egrimonie, sauing they be larger and longer, rough, boysterous and harde, crumpled, and wrinckled, like to the leaues of Birch or Elme trees. The stalk is hollow, square, and reddish, sometimes as long as a man, and beareth at the top a great many of small floures, clustering and growing together like the blowing of Filipendula, of colour white and saour pleasant, the which do change or turne into smal seedes, which be as they were wrenched or writhen about, and growe three or foure together, like to a little warte. The roote is long and blacke without, and brone-red or incarnate within, of a strong saour and astringent taste, like Ake-kernels.

✱ *The place.*

It groweth in meadowes, and moist grounds, also in shadowy woodes.

✱ *The time.*

This herbe floureth most commonly in July and August.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Latine Barba Capri, Vlm^aria, and Regina prati: in English Medewort, and Medeswēte, and of some after the Latine name Goates bearde: in French Barbe de Chevre: in Dutch Keynet, and grotten Cheytenbaert.

✱ *The nature.*

Medewort doubtlesse drieth much, and is astringent, wherefore it restraineth and bindeth manifestly.

✱ *The*

✱ *The vertues.*

The rootes of Medeswoete boyled, or made into powder, and dꝛonken, stoppeth the laske, and all issue of bloud.

The floures boyled in white wine and dꝛonken, cureth the feuer Quartaine.

Of Thaliatron or Bastard Rewbarbe. Cha.xxx.

✱ *The kinds.*

Of the false & Bastard Rewbarbs, there are at the least foure or five kindes, and of them some be great, and one is small.

✱ *The description.*

1 The first great Thaliatron or Bastard Rewbarbe hath large leaues parted, or diuided into diuers others, somewhat nickt, or dented about the edges: the stalkes are straked and crested, of a redde purplish colour: in the toppes of these stalkes groweth many smal & heary white floures: after them commeth small narrow huskes like coddies, foure or five growing together: the roote is yellowe, long, round, and knottie, and it groweth farre abroad in many places. The colour of the vpper part of the leafe is a browne gréene or déepe gréene, and some are moze darker and blacker than some, but vnder they are of a lighter colour.

2 The second kinde of great Thaliatron or Bastard Rewbarbe his leaues be of a blewish gréene colour, his floures be yellow, and his stalkes longer, and the sauour moze grienous: but otherwise it is like to the aforesaid.

3 The third is very well like to the first, sauing that his small floures are of a light blew colour.

4 The small Thaliatron is like vnto the abovesaide, but in all respects lesse, his stalkes be of a spanne long, his leaues be thinne and tender, and the rootes are small and slender, the little floures grow together in small bundels or tuftes, of a light yellow colour almost white: and it is also of a very grienous sauour.

✱ *The place.*

1 The first kinde oftentimes groweth in moist medowes, and it is also found in gardens.

2.3 But that which hath the yellow, and violet colour floures, are brought to vs as strangers, as that kinde also is with the blackish

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kish greene leaues.

4 The smal kind is found in Zealand, and other coasts bordering vpon the sea.

✱ *The time.*

They floure most commonly in Iuly, and August.

✱ *The names.*

In certaine Apothecaries shops they call this kind of herbe Pigamum, and do erroneously vse it for Rue, which is called in Greeke Peganon: The common sort call it Rhabarbarum, and therfore it is called false or bastard Rewbarbe: but many learned men call it in Greeke ~~σταλιντον~~ in Latine Thaliectrum, and do vse it for the same.

4 But the small Thaliectrum, is not Hypecoon, as we haue thought it ere this.

✱ *The nature.*

Bastard Rewbarbe is of complexion hote and dry.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Bastard Rewbarbe, taken in meate or otherwise looeth the belly.

The rootes also should seeme to be of the same nature and vertue: and for this consideration partly they were called Rewbarbe, and partly also they were so called, because their rootes are yealow like Rewbarbe.

Of Water Betony, or Brownwort. Chap. xxxi.

✱ *The description.*

1 **B**rownwort hath a square, browne, hollow stalke, large leaues, natched or dented round about, very like vnto Nettell leaues, but smother or plainer, and nothing stinging or burning at all. The floures grow about the top of the stalks, and are smal and tawney, hollow like a helmet, or a snail shell. The seede is small round, pointed like to some pretty pellets or buttons. The roote is white and knobby, like the roote of Dypin or Liblong, wherof we haue spoken, Chap. 26.

2 There is an other kind of this herbe like to the first, in stalks, leaues, floures, and huskes, or seede vessels, but it differeth in the roote:

roote: for his roote is not knobby or swollen like to the other, but full of threddish strings: otherwise there is no difference betwixt this kind and the other, which they call Scrophularia maior, for the stalke is also square, and the leaues like to Pettell leaues, and are cut, and dented round about in like maner: the floures are like to open helmets also, &c. so that oftentimes, those that take not heed to the difference in the rootes, do gather the one for the other.

3 There is yet a third kind which is nothing like to the others, saving onely in the floures and seed, wherein it is very like to the other Scrophularies: wherefore, we haue thought good to make mention of it in this place: his stalke is right, or straight and round. The leaues are like to Roquet leaues, but smaller and browner. The floures are like to them aforesaid, saving they be smaller and of a blew colour, straked with small strakes of white. The roote is threddie, like the roote of the second kind of Scrophularia, and is euerlasting, putting forth yeerely new springs, as also doth the rootes of the other two Scrophularies.

✥ *The place.*

The two first kinds do growe very plentifully in this countrey, in the borders of fields, and vnder hedges, and about lakes and ditches.

The third is not found here, but onely planted in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

They floure in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first is called in shops, and of the Herborists, Scrophularia maior, and of some Castrangula, Ficaria, Millemorbia, Ferraria: in English Browne wort, and Water Betonie: in high Almaine Braunwurtz, Sauwurtz, and gros Feigwartzen kraut: in base Almaine groot Spæncruyt and Helmcruyt. Some thinke it to be the herbe that is called in Grecke *καλιόψις* καλιόψις: in Latine Galeopsis, and Vrtica labeo.

2 The second hath no certaine name in Latine, nor of the Apothecaries: but in base Almaine it is called Bæckscuyt, and S. Anthueniscruyt: this should be *καλίσφυον*: Betonica Aquatica Septentrionalium: in English Water Betonie.

3 The third is vnknown and without name, notwithstanding it may be taken for a kinde of Galeopsis, because his floure is like to an open Helmet.

✱ The nature.

Scrophularia is hot and dry in the thirde degree, and of subtil partes.

✱ The vertues.

1 The leaues, stalke, seede, roote, and iuice of the right Galeopsis, or Brounewurt, doth waste and dissolve all kinds of tumors, swellings, and hardnesse, if it be pound with vineger, and laid ther vpon two or thre times a day.

The leaues stamp and laide to olde, rotten, corrupt, spredding and fretting vlcers or pockes, doth heale them, it doth also heale cankers, if it be pounde with salt and laid thereto.

If a man wash his face with the iuice of this herbe, it taketh away the rednesse of the same.

The roote eaten drieth vp and healeth the Hemorrhoides: the like vertue it hath to be pound and laid too outwardly. The seede of Brounewurt dronken killeth wormes.

2 The second kinde (which is the right water Betony) is also very good against all corrupt vlcers and consuming sores, being laide too, as the first.

3 The third is not only vnknown in name but also in vertues. If

Of Herbe Robert, Pinke needle, and Storckes bill,
with other of the same kind. Chap. xxxij.

✱ The kinds.

There is founde in this countrey diuers sortes of herbes, whose seedes be long and sharpe like to a Hearons beake or bill, the which for the self same cause, are all comprehended vnder the name and kinds of Hearons bill. The two first are described by Dioscorides, and other of the ancient writers: The five other are set forth by the later writers, and learned men of our time.

✱ The description.

1 The first kind of Geranion or Storckes bill, his leaues are cut and iagged in many peeces, like to Crowfoot, his stalks be

be slender, and parted into sundry branches, vpon which groweth small floures somewhat like roses, or the floures of mallows, of a light murrey or red colour: after them commeth little round heades, with small long billes, like nedles, or like the beakes of Cranes, and Hearons, wherein the seede is contained: The roote is thicke, round, short, & knobby, with certaine smal strings hanging by it.

2 The second which they call Doue foote, hath also small, tender, hearie, and browne stalkes, the leaues are like to the small Malloiw, cut round about. The floures be small, of a cleare purple colour, and do likewise turne into little knaps, or heads, with bils, but yet not so great and long as the first Geranium.

3 The thirde kinde also hath tender stalkes, rounde, and somewhat hearie, small leaues, cut as it were in little iags or peeces, and befoze the growing vp of the stalkes, the leaues lie spreading vppon the ground: the floures are small, of a pleasant light red: after these floures followeth certaine small narrowe peakes or beakes as in the others: The roote is white, of the length of a finger like to Kampions.

4 The fourth hath hearie stalks like the other, but all redde, with diuers iointes and knotes, the leaues are much cut and iagged, like to Cheruill, or Coziander leaues, but redder and of a moze lothsome smell. The floures be redde and bringeth forth small bullets like little heads, with sharpe bils. The roote is somewhat Greene of colour.

5 The fifth is like to the aforesaide, in his hearie stalkes, redde floures, and sharpe billes, sauing that his leaues are much moze, and deeper cut, and his floures be somewhat greater.

6 The sixt is like the fourth, in small, weake, tender, heary stalkes, in leaues deepely cut, in floures, and branches, sauing that the stalkes of the fifth kinde do grow longer and higher, the leaues be greater, and the floures larger like vnto little Roses. The roote is long and most commonly all redde and sanguine within.

7 The seuenth hath also long reddish, hearie stalkes, and great leaues, like Croisfoote, but larger, his floures are blewe, after which there commeth forth small beekes or billes, as in the other

other kindes. The roote is thicke and long with many small strings.

✱ *The place.*

1.2.3.4 These herbes do grewe of themselves, in barren sandie groundes, by high waies sides, and borders of fieldes. Herbe Robert likewise groweth about old wals, and old tiled, or stone healed houses.

5.6 The two last kinds are not found in this countrey, saving in gardens whereas they be planted.

✱ *The time.*

They floure most commonly in May and June, and sometimes also in Aprill, especially the first kinde.

✱ *The names.*

All these herbes are called by one Greeke name *γεράνιον*, that is to saye, in Latin Geranium, Gruina, or Gruinalis : in Italian *Rostro di Grua* : in Spanish *Pico de Cigüeña*, *Aguyas pampillos*.

1 The first kind is called Geranium tuberosum, Acus pastoris, and Acus Moschata : and Geranium supinum : in English Storckes bill, Pinkenædell, and of some Moschata : in high Almane Storckensnabell : in French *Bet de grue* : in base Almane Dyeuaertsbeck, or Cranenbeck.

2 The second is called Geranium alterum, Geranium Columbinum, and Pes Columbæ : in English Doue foote : in French *Pied de Pigeon* : in high Douch Daubensfuß : in base Almane Dyuennuoet.

3 The third is called in shops *Rostrum Ciconiæ*, and Geranium supinum : in English Hearons bill, or Storckes bill : in high Douch Storckenschnabell : in base Almane Dyeuaertsbeck, or Cranenbeck.

4 The fourth kinde of these herbes, is a kinde of Sideritis of the ancients, and is called of Dioscorides Sideritis tertia, and Sideritis Heraclea : now they call it Ruberta, Herba Roberti, and Robertiana, and Geranium Robertianum : in English Herbe Robert : in French *Herbe Robert* : in high Douch Rubrechtzkraut, Schartenkraut, and of some klein Schollwurtz, in base Almane Rebrechts cruyt.

5 The fifth is called Gruinalis, and Geranium gruinale : in English

English Cranes bill : in high Douch Kranichhals : in base Almaine Craenhals.

6 The sixth is called in high Douch Blutwurtz : in base Almaine Bloetworstele, that is to say, the Sanguine roote, or Bloud roote : and Geranium Hæmatodes, for the same cause.

7 The seventh is called Gratia Dei : in English also Gratia Dei : Bassinet Geranium, and Croesote Geranium : in high Douch Gottes gnad, that is to say, the Grace of God : in base Almaine Godts ghenade, and blauw Boterbloemen, and Geranium batrachiodes.

✱ *The nature.*

The most part of these herbes, are of a drying temperature, some also are clensing, and haue power to ioine together or soulder, but it is not much bled to that purpose.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The roote of the first taken in wine, drieth away and healeth all blastings, & windines of the Matric or Mother, it prouoketh vrine, and is very good for them that haue the stone. A

2 The second (as the ancients say) is not good in medicine. Notwithstanding at this time, it is much bled against all woundes, and vlcers, being laid therevnto. B

3 Herbe Robert doth stanch the bloud of græne woundes, to be bruised and laid therto, as Dioscorides saith. C

The same Herbe (as hath been proued since Dioscorides time) is singuler against the sores and vlcers of the Paps, and the priue members, especially of men, if it be pound and laide therevnto, or if the iuice thereof be dropped or poured in. D

The decoction of Herbe Robert cureth the corrupt vlcers, and rotten sores of the mouth, and amendeth the stinking of the same. E

The rest are not bled in medicine. F

Of Sea Trifoly and Milkewurt. Chap. xxxiij.

The kinds.

There be two kindes of Milkewurt, differing both in name and figure : whereof one is called Glaux, and the other Poligala.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he first Milkewozt hath many small stems, coming forth of one root, the said stalkes be weak and tender, and of halfe a foote high, vpon which groweth small long leaues, like the smallest leaues of Lentiles, and are whiter vnderneath the leafe than aboue. The floures amongst the leaues are like to gilliflowres, but smaller, of colour purple & incarnate. The roote is small, full of hearie thredes, and creeping alongst the ground.

2 The second kind of Milkewozt called in Latine Poligala, is a small herbe, with slender pliant stems of wooddy substance, as long as a mans hand creeping by the ground, the leaues be small and narrowe, like the leaues of Lentill or small Hysope. The floures grow somewhat thicke about the stems, not much differing from the floures of Sumitorie, in figure, and quantitie, sometimes tawney, sometimes blew, and sometimes white as snowe, without smell or saour, after which floures, there commeth small cods, or purses, like to them of Bursa Pastoris, but smaller, and couered by euery side with small leaues, like little winges. The roote is slender and of wooddy substance.

✱ *The place.*

1 The first Milkewozt groweth in lowe salt marshes, and waterie places nigh the Sea throughout all Zeland.

2 The second groweth in dry Heathes, and commons, by the high waies side.

✱ *The time.*

1 Glaux floureth in Iune and Iuly.

2 Poligala floureth in May about the Rogation, or Gangwek, the which the Almaines call Cruysedaghen, and therefore they call them Cruysbloemkens, as Tragus that Countreyman writeth.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first is called in Greeke γλαῦξ, ἢ γαλαξ, ἢ γλαξ: in Latine Glaux, and Glax, that is to say in English Milkewozt: in French *Herbe au lait*: in Douth *W.ichkraut*, and *Welckcruyt*. Turner calleth it *Sea Tryfolp*.

2 The seconde is called πολύγαλον, Poligala, that is to saye, the herbe hauing plentie of Milke, by which name it is not knowne, for

for the Almaignes call it Cruysbloeme.

✥ *The nature.*

Both these herbs are hot and moist, as Galen saith.

✥ *The vertues.*

The first taken with meate, drinke, or potage, ingendzeth plenty of milke: therefore it is good to be used of nurses that lacke milke.

The same vertue hath Polygala, taken with his leaues and floures.

Of Pellitory of the wall. Chap. xxxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

Pellitorie or Paritorie, hath round, tender, thorough shining, and browne red stalkes: the leaues be rough and somewhat broad, like Mercury, but nothing snipt or dented about. The floures be small ioining to the stem, amongst the leaues. The seed is blacke and very small, couered with a little rough huske or coate, which hangeth fast vpon garments. The roote is somewhat red.

✥ *The place.*

It delighteth to grow about hedges, and old wals, and by way sides.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth most commonly in July.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ἰαχίμην καὶ περδικίαν*: in Latine *Murallium Perdicium*, and *Vrceolaris*, and of some *Parietaria*, *Muralis*, and *Perdicalis*: in shops *Paritaria*: in Italian *Lauirreola*: in Spanish, *Terna del muro*, *Alfabaquilla del muro*, *Alfabaquilla de culebra*: in English *Parietary*, *Pellitory of the wal*: in high Dutch *Tag und nacht*, *S. Peters kraut*, *Glaszkraut*, *Hauerkraut*: in base Almaigne *Parietarie*, and *Glascrut*.

✥ *The nature.*

Parietarie is somewhat cold and moist, drawing neere to a meane temperature.

✥ *The vertues.*

Parietorie is singular against cholerike inflammations, the disease

disease called Ignis sacer, S. Anthonies fire, spreading and running sores, burnings, and all hot vlcers, being stamped and laid thereupon.

An ointment made with the iuice of this herbe and Ceruse, is very good against all hot vlcers, spreading and consuming sores, hot burning, scuruy, and spreading scabs, and such like impediments.

The same iuice mingled with Deare seluet, is good to annoint the feete against that kind of gout, which they call Podagra.

The same iuice mingled with oile of roses, and dropped into the eares, swageth the paines of the same.

The decoction or broth of Parietorie dronken, helpeth such as are vexed with an old cough, the grauell and stone, and is good against the difficultie and stopping of vrine, and that not onely taken inwardly, but also laid to outwardly vpon the region of the bladder, in manner of a fomentation or a warme bath.

Of Chickweede. Chap. xxxv.

✱ The kinds.

Although Dioscorides and Plinie, haue written but of one kind of Alsine, or Chickweede, neuerthelesse a man may find in most places of this countrey, diuers sorts of herbes comprehended vnder the name of Alsine, or Chickweede, ouer and besides that which is found in salt grounds: whereof the first and right Alsine is that which Dioscorides and the Ancients haue described.

✱ The description.

The great Chickweede hath sundry vp-right, round, and knobby stalkes. The leaues grow at euery ioint or knot of the stalke, alwaies two together, one directly standing against an other, meetly large, sometimes almost of the breadth of two fingers, not much vnlike Parietory leaues, but longer and lesse hairie: about the top of the branches, amongst the leaues groweth small stems, with little knops, the which change into small white floures deeply cut and snipt: after the floures ye shall perceiue husks or cods somewhat long and round, wherein lieth the seede. The whole herbe doth not differ much from Parietorie,

for his stems also be thorough shining, and somewhat red about the ioints, and the leaues be almost of the same quantitie: so that Dioscorides sayth, that this herbe should be *Varietory*, but that it is smaller and baser or lower, and that the leaues be longer, and not so hairy.

2 The second is like to the great *Chickwæde*, sauing that it is smaller, and groweth not vp:right, but lieth and spreadeth vpon the ground. The leaues are much smaller, growing two and two together at euery ioint. The floures, huskes, and seede, is like the great *Chickwæde*. The roote hath many small hairy threeds.

3 The third and smallest *Chickwæde* is not much unlike the second, but a great deale smaller in all respects, in so much that his stemmes be like vnto small threeds, and his leaues no bigger than *Linne*, otherwaies it is like to the second.

4 The fourth kind (called of the base *Almaignes Hoenderbeet*) that is to say, *Henbit*, hath many round and hairie stems. The leaues be somewhat round, hairie, and a little snipt or iagged about the edges, otherwise not much unlike the leaues of great *Chickwæde*. The floures be blew or purple, and do bring forth small close knappes or huskes, in which is inclosed the seede.

5 The fift kind is like to the aforesaid, in his hairy stems, his leaues be longer and narrower, & iagged round about, the floures of a cleare blew, the seede is in broad husks, as the seede of *Veronica*, or *Paules Betony*.

6 There is yet a sixt kind of *Chickwæde*, which groweth only in salt ground, like to the others in leaues and knotty stems, but chiefly like to the second kind, sauing that his stems are thicker and shorter, & the knots or ioints stand neerer one to another. The leaues are thicker, and the husks be not long, but flat, round, and somewhat square or cornered, like a great halting or garden pease, euery huske hauing three or foure browne seedes, almost of the quantitie of a vetch.

✱ *The place.*

The great *Chickwæde* groweth in moist shadowy places, in hedges & bushes, amongst other herbs: in such like places ye shal find the rest, but the sixt groweth not, except only in salt grounds
by

by the sea side.

✱ *The time.*

These herbs do most commonly floure about Midsummer.

✱ *The names.*

1 The great Chickwæde is called in Greeke *αλσιν*, in Latine *Al-
sine*, and of some late writers *Hippia maior*: in Italian *Panari-
na*, and *Centone*, vnknowne to the Apothecaries.

2. 3 The second and third are called of the Apothecaries *Mor-
sus gallinæ*, and *Hippia minor*: in English Middle Chickwæde:
in high Dutch *Wogelkraut*, and *Hunerbis*: in base Almaine
Wogelcruyt, *Hoenderbeet*, and *cleyenen Muer*.

4 The fourth also is called of some *Morsus gallinæ*: in high
Dutch *Hunerbis*: in base Almaine *Hoenderbeet*: it may also
be called in French *Morgoline Bastarde*.

5 The fift is called of the high Almaines *Huners erb*, of the
base Almaines *Hoender erue*, that is to say, the Hens right, or
Hens inheritance: it is also called in French *Moron Bastard*, *Mo-
ron violet*, and *Oeil de Chat*.

6 The sixt, which groweth in salt grounds, we may call *Alsine
marina*, that is to say, sea Chickwæde.

✱ *The nature.*

Chickwæde is cold and moist, in substance much like *Parieto-
rie*, as Galen writeth.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The great Chickwæde pound, and laid to the eies, or the iuice A
thereof straked vpon the eies, is good against inflammations, and
the hot blcers of the eies.

The same bled in manner aforesaid, and laid to the place, is B
good against all hot blcers, that be hard to cure, but specially those
about the priuy parts.

The iuice thereof dropped into the eares, is good against the C
paine and grieve of the same.

2. 3 The small Chickwæde, and specially the second kind, boi- D
led in water and salt, is a soueraigne remedie against the scurvie
heate and itch of the hands, if they be often washed or bathed in
the same.

Sea Chickwæde serueth to no knownen vse.

Of Mouse eare. Chap.xxxvj.

✱ *The description.*

1 **M**ouse eare, (as Dioscorides saith) hath many small and slender stems, somewhat red below, about the which groweth leaues, alwaies two together, standing one directly against another, they are small, blackish, and somewhat long, and sharpe pointed, almost like to the eare of a Mouse, or Rat: betwixt the leaues there groweth forth small branches, whereupon are blew floures, like the floures of female Pimpernell. The roote is as thicke as a finger.

2 There is yet an other herbe, which some hold for Mouse eare: This is a low herbe most commonly spreading vpon the ground, enuironed and set about with a fine and soft haire, the rest is very like the second Chickwæde, for it hath many hairy stems coming forth of one roote, of a reddish or tawny colour below. The leaues be long, rough, and hairy, much like to a Mouse eare, the small floures be white. The husks somewhat long, like Chickwæde husks. The roote is very threddy.

3 Besides these two, there is yet a kind of Mouse eare, which spreadeth or creepeth not vpon the ground, but standeth vp right, growing amongst other herbes, like to the others in stemme and leaues, but it is greater, and of colour white, couered ouer with a clammy downe or cotton, in handling as though it were bedewed or moistned with hony, and cleaueth to the fingers. The floures come forth of small knops or buttons, as in the second kind. The cods, wherein is the seede, are almost like to the seede vessels of wild Rose Campion.

✱ *The place.*

1 Mouse eare (as Matthiolus writeth) groweth in medowes, and is common in Italy.

2.3 The two other kinds grow in this countrey vnder hedges, about the borders of fieldes, and by the way side, as Chickwæde doth.

✱ *The time.*

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

✱ *The names.*

1 Mouse eare is called in Greke *μυδς αἰτα*: in Latine *Auricula muris*,

muris, that is to say, House eare: in Dutch *Heusorlin*: in base *Almaigne* *Huysozen*.

2.3 The two others are counted of some for House eare, yet they should seeme rather to be of ʒ kinds of *Alfine*, or *Chickweed*.

✱ *The nature.*

House eare drieth without any heate.

✱ *The vertues.*

House eare pound, helpeth much against the *Fistulas*, and *ble* *A* *cers*, in the corners of the eies, to be laid thereto.

A man may find amongst the writers of the Egyptians, that if a body be rubbed in the morning early, before he hath spoken, at the first entrance of the moneth of August, with this herb, that all the next yere he shall not be grieved with bleared or soze eies.

Of Pimpernell. Chap. xxxvij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Pimpernell: the one hath red floures, & is called *Male Pimpernell*: the other hath blew floures, and is called *Female Pimpernell*, but otherwise there is no kind of difference betwixt them.

✱ *The description.*

Both Pimpernels haue small, tender, square stalkes, with diuers ioints, and it spreadeth or creepeth vpon the ground. The leaues be small, like the leaues of middle *Chickweede*, but rounder, and greene aboue, but vnderneath of a grayish colour, and pondered full of small blacke specks. The floures of the male kind be red, but the floures of the female kind are of a faire Azure colour. The seede is contained in small round little bolliens, or knops, which spring vp after the floure.

✱ *The place.*

It groweth plentifully in tilled fieldes, and also in gardens amongst pot hearbs, and euery where by way sides.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth all the summer, but most in August.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke and in Latine *anagallis*, and of some (as *Plinie* saith) *Corchorus*: in Spanish *Muruges*: in Eng-
lish

lish Pimpernell: in French *Moron*: and that which beareth the purple floures, is called also in Greeke *κορίλλιον*, Corallium, as Paulus Aegineta in his seventh booke writeth: in high Dutch Gauch heyl: in base Almaine Guychelheyl.

✱ *The nature or temperament.*

Pimpernell is hot and dry, without any acrimonie, or biting sharperes.

✱ *The vertues.*

Pimpernell boiled in wine, and drunken, is singular against the bitings of venomous beasts, and against the obstructions, and stopping of the liuer, and the paine and griefe of the kidneis.

The iuice of Pimpernell snift into the nostrils, draweth down B from the head flegmatike and naughty humors, and openeth the conducts of the nose: also it healeth the toothach, when it is put into the nose on the contrary side of the griefe.

Pimpernell laid vpon corrupt and festered blcers, or fretting C sores, doth cleanse & heale the same. Also it draweth forth thornes and splinters, or shiuers, if it be brused and laid vpon the place.

It is also very good against the inflammation, or heate of the D eye.

The iuice of the same mingled with hony, and straked, or of E ten put into the eies, taketh away the dimnesse of the sight.

It is written of these herbes, that the Pimpernell with the F blew floures, doth settle and stay the falling downe of the siege or great gut. And the other with the red floure draweth it forth of his place.

Of Francke or Spurry. Chap. xxxvüj.

✱ *The description.*

S Purry hath round stalkes, with three or foure knots or ioints, about the which groweth a sort of very narrow small leaues, compassing the ioints in fashion of a starre: at the top of the stalkes it bringeth forth many small white floures, after them there commeth small pellets or bullets like Line seede, whercin is contained blacke seede. The roote is slender, and of a finger length.

✱ *The*

** The place.*

Spurry groweth most commonly in fieldes, whereas they vse to sow it.

** The time.*

It floureth for the most part in May and June.

** The names.*

This herbe is called in English Francke, because of the propertie it hath to fat cattell. It is also called in English Spurrie, and so it is in French and Dutch: whereof sprang the Latine name Spergula, vnknownen of the Apothecaries, and the oldest writers also: wherefore it hath none other name that is knownen vnto vs.

** The vertues.*

Spurry is good fORAGE or fodder for oxen and kine, for it causeth kine to yeld store of milke, and therefore it is called of some Polygala, & other properties it hath not, that are as yet knownen.

Of Agrimonie. Chap. xxxix.

** The description.*

The leaues of Agrimonie, are long and hairie, greene aboue, and somewhat grayish vnder, parted into diuers other smal leaues, snipt round about the edges, almost like the leaues of hempe. The stalke is of two fote and a halfe long, or thereabouts, rough and hairie, vpon which groweth many small yellow floures, one aboue an other vplwards towards the top: after the floures commeth the seede, somewhat long and rough, like to smal burs, hanging downewards, the which being ripe, do hang fast vpon garments, when one doth but scarfly touch it. The roote is meetely great, long and blacke.

** The place.*

Agrimonie groweth in places not tilled, in rough stony mountaines, in hedges and coples, and by way sides.

** The time.*

Agrimonie floureth in June, and July. The seede is ripe in August. The Agrimonie that is to be occupied in medicine, must be gathered and dried in May.

** The names.*

Agrimonie is called in Greeke *Ανταμόριον* & *ιμαμόριον*: in Latine Eupatorium,

patorium, and Hepatorium : in shops Agrimonia : of some Ferraria minor, Concordia, and Marmorella: in Spanish *Agramonnia* : in English Agrimonie : in French *Eupatoire*, or *Aigremoine* : in high Dutch *Odermenich*, *Bzuchwurtz* : in base Almaine *Agrimonie*, and of some *Leuercruyt*, that is to say, *Liverwurt*.

✱ *The nature.*

Agrimonie is of fine and subtile parts, without any manifest heate : it hath power to cut in sunder, with some astringion.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction or broth of Agrimonie drunken, doth cleanse and open the stoppings of the liver, and doth strengthen the same, and is specially good against the weakenes of the same.

Agrimonie boiled in wine and drunken, helpeth against the bitings of venemous beasts : the same boiled in water stoppeth the pissing of blood.

The seede thereof drunken in wine, is singular against the bloody fire, and dangerous laske.

The leaues of Agrimonie pound with swines grease, and laid to hot, doth cure and heale old wounds, that are hard to close or draw to a scarre.

Of bastard Agrimonie. Chap. xl.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be sundry kinds of herbs called in latine *Hepatica*, or *Iecoraria*, that is to say, *Liverwurts*, which are commended, and found good against the diseases of the liver, whereof we shall describe three kinds in this chapter, unknownen to the old writers. The two first kinds are bastard Agrimonie. The third is *Three leaved Agrimonie*, or *Noble Liverwurt*.

✱ *The description.*

The male bastard Agrimonie, hath a long round stalke, full of white pith within, at the which groweth long blackish leaues, somewhat rough and hairy, snipt and cut round about, almost like the leaues of *Hempe*, and bitter. At the top of the stalks groweth many small floures, of incarnate colour, clustering or growing thicke together in tufts, the which being withered and changed into seede, it fleeth away with the wind. The roote is full

of threddy strings.

2 The female bastard Agrimonie, hath also a round purple stalke, about three foote long, and full of branches. The leaues be long and dented or snipt round about, like the leaues of hemp, or of the other Agrimonie, sauing that they be a little larger. At the toppe of the branches, and round about the stalke, groweth three or foure small leaues growing hard one by another, after the fashion of a starre, amongst which is a knap or button that bringeth forth a yelloe floure intermingled with blacke, within which being withered, is contained the seede which is long, flat, and rough, and hangeth vpon garments when it is ripe.

3 The leaues of Hepatica are broad, and diuided into three parts, not much vnlike the leaues of Cockow bread, solwer Tryfoly, or Alleluya, but larger. Amongst the leaues groweth faire assured or blew floures, euery one growing vpon a single stem, the which do chang into small bullets or bolins, wherein the seede is contained. The roote is blacke, and full of small hairie strings.

✱ The place.

The bastard Agrimonies do grow in moist places, by ditches, and standing pooles. Hepatica groweth not of his owne kind in this countrey, but it is planted in gardens.

✱ The time.

The bastard Agrimonies do floure in Iuly and August, but the noble or great Liuerwurt floureth in March.

✱ The names.

1 The male bastard Agrimonie, is called in shops Eupatorium, and is wrongfully taken of them for the right Agrimonie, the which is described in the former chapter. The learned men in these daies do call it Pseudohepatorium, and Eupatorium aquaticum, or Adulterinum: Of Baptistus Sardo, Terzola: in high Dutch Kunigundkraut, Wasserdoß, and Hirsenclee: in base Almaigne Coninghinne cruyt, Hertsclaueren, and Boelkens cruyt manneken.

2 We haue named the second Pseudohepatorium foemina: in base Almaigne Boelkens cruyt wijsken: it is thought to be that Agrimonie, whereof Auicen writeth, Chap. ccxliij. and therfore
some

some haue called it Eupatorium Auicennæ.

3 The third, which is called at this day in Latine Hepatica, and of some Herba Trinitatis: may be called in English Hepatica, Noble Agrimonie, or Threë leafe Liuerwurt: in French *Hepatique*: in high Dutch *Leberkraut*, *Coel leuer cruyt*. We know of none other name except it be *Balaris*, whereof Hesychius writeth.

✱ *The nature.*

The two bastard Agrimonies are hot & dry, as their bitternes doth manifestly declare. Hepatica doth coole, dry, & strengthen.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The male bastard Agrimonie boiled in wine or water, is singular good against the old stoppings of the liuer, & melt, or splene. Also it cureth old feuer tertians, being drunken.

The decoction thereof drunken, healeth all hurts, and wounds, for which purpose it is very excellent, and to heale all manner wounds, both outward, and inward.

2 The female bastard Agrimonie is of the same operation, and is vsed more than the other in wound drenches.

3 The Hepatica, or Noble Liuerwurt, is a soueraigne medicine against the heate and inflammation of the liuer, and all hot feuers or agues.

Of Tornesoll. Chap.xlj.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two kinds of Heliotropium, or Tornesoll: The one called the great Tornesoll, and the other the smal Tornesoll.

✱ *The description.*

1 The great Tornesoll hath straight round stalks, couered with a white hairy cotton, especially about the top. The leaues are whitish, soft, and hairy like veluet, and fashioned like Basil leaues. The floures be white, at the top of the stalke growing thicke together in rewes by one side of the stem, the which at the vpper end, do bend and turne againe like a Scorpions taile, or the taile of a Lobster, or riuer Creuis. The roote is small and hard.

2 The smal Tornesoll carrieth onely but one stem, of the length

of a foote or somewhat more, the which diuideth it selfe into many branches. The leaues be whitish, almost like to the first, but somewhat drawing towards the leaues of the small Clote Burre. The floures be yellow and small, growing thicke together, and perish or vanish away without the bringing forth of any fruite, like the floure of Palma Christi. The seede is grayish, inclosed in triangled huskes or cobs, like the husks of Tithymall or Spurge, hanging downe vnderneath the leaues, by a single stemme: they come forth without floure, for the floure is vnprofitable, as is before said.

✥ *The place.*

1 The great Tournesoll (as Ruellius saith) groweth in France, in fruitfull tilled grounds: but in this countrey it is onely found in gardens.

2 The small Tournesoll groweth in low, sandy, and watery places, & is found very plenteously in diuers places of Languedock.

✥ *The time.*

1.2 The Tournesols do floure about Midsummer, and in July.

✥ *The names.*

1 The great Tournesoll is called in Greeke *ἡλιοτρόπιον μέγα, ἢ σκορπίου*: in Latine *Heliotropium magnum*: of the new or late writers *Verrucaria maior*, and *Herba cancri*, *Solaris herba*, *Scorpi-onis herba*: and therefore the base Almaines do call it *Cræstcruyt*, and great *Cræstcruyt*.

2 The small Tournesoll is called *ἡλιοτρόπιον μικρόν*, *Heliotropium paruum*: of Aëtius, *Heliotropium tricoccum*, of some it is called *Verrucaria*: in Spanish *Tornasol*: in French *Tournefol*: in base Almaine *Cleyn Cræstcruyt*, and cleyn *Sonnewendt*.

✥ *The nature.*

The Tournesols are hot and dry in the third degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

1 A handfull of the great Tournesoll boiled and dronke, expel- leth by opening the belly gently, hot cholericke humors, & tough, clammy, or slimy fleume.

The same boiled in wine and dronke, is good against the stings of Scorpions: it is also good to be laid to outwardly vpon the wound.

They say, that if one drinke foure graines of the seede of this herbe,

herbe, an houre before the comming of the fit of the feuer quartaine, that it cureth the same : and three graines so taken, cureth the feuer tertian.

The seeds of this herbe pound, and laid vpon warts, and such like excreffence, or superfluous outgrowings, causeth them to fall away.

The leaues of the same pound, and laid to, cureth the gout, & with brusings, burstings, and dislocation of members.

2 The small Toznesoll and his seede boiled with Hysope, Cresfis, and Hall Pitri, and dronke, casteth forth wormes both round and flat.

The same brused with salt, and laid vpon warts, driueth them away.

With the seede of the small Toznesoll (being yet greene) they dye and staine old linnen clouts and rags into a purple colour (as witnesseth Plinie in his xxi. booke, chap. vii.) wherewithall in this countrey men vse to colour gellies, wines, fine confectiions, and comfits.

Of Scorpioides, or Scorpions grasfe. Chap. xlii.

✱ The Description.

1 Scorpioides is a small, base, or low herbe, not aboue the length of ones hand, the stems are small, vpon which groweth five or six narrow leaues (and somewhat long, after the fashion of a Hares eare, which is the cause that some Dutchmen call it Hasen oze.) The floures be small and yellow, after which cometh the seede, which is rough and prickley, three or foure cleauing together, distinguished by ioints, and turning round, or bending like a Scorpions taile.

2 Matthiolus describeth an other Scorpioides, with slender stalkes and round leaues sometimes three together. At the top of the stalkes groweth two or three litle smal long hornes together, the which also do shew as they were separated by certaine ioints.

Besides these two kinds of Scorpioides, there is yet two other small herbes which some do also name Scorpion grasfe, or Scorpion wurt, although they be not the right Scorpion grasfe. The one of them is called male Scorpion, the other female Scorpion.

3 The male bastard Scorpioides, groweth about the length of a mans hand, or to the length of a foote, his stalkes are crested, and crookedly turning aboue at the top, whereas the knops, buds, and floures do stand, euen like to a Scorpions taile, the leaues be long, narrow, and small. The floures be faire and pleasant, being of fine little leaues set one by another, of azure colour, with a litle yellow in the middle.

4 The female bastard Scorpioides, is very much like to the male, sauing that his stalkes and leaues be rough and hairie, and his floures smaller. The tops of the stalkes be likewise crooked, euen as the tops of the male.

✥ *The place.*

1.2 Scorpioides groweth not of his owne kinde in this countrey, but is sown in the gardens of certaine Herborists.

3 The male bastard Scorpioides groweth in medowes, alongst by running streames and watercourses: and the nearer it groweth to the water, the greater it is, & the higher, so that the leaues do sometimes grow to the quantitie of willow leaues.

4 The female bastard Scorpioides, groweth in the borders of fields and gardens.

✥ *The time.*

1.2 Scorpioides floureth in Iune and Iuly.

3.4 The bastard kinds do begin to floure in May, and continue flourishing the most part of all the summer.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first is called in Creeke *σκορπιόειδης*: in Latine also Scorpioides: in English also Scorpioides, Scorpion wurt, or Scorpion grasse: in French *Herbe aux Scorpions*: in base Almaigne Scorpioencrypt: and of some Hasen oze, that is to say, *Auricula leporis*.

2 The other is iudged of Matthiolus, for a kind of Scorpioides: wherefore it may be called Matthiolus Scorpioides, or Trefoyl Scorpioides.

3.4 The bastard Scorpioides haue none other knownen name, but some count them to be Scorpion herbs, as hath bene befoze said.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

Scorpioides or Scorpion grasse, is very good to be laid vpon the stings of Scorpions, as Dioscorides saith.

Of S. Johns wurt. Chap. xliij.

✱ *The description.*

1 **S**. Johns wurt hath a purple, or browne red stalke full of branches. The leaues be long and narrow, or small, not much vnlike the leaues of garden Rue, the which if a man do hold betwixt the light and him, they will shew as though they were pricked thorough with the points of needles. The floures at the top of the branches are faire and yellow, parted into five small leaues, the which being brused, do yeeld a red iuice or licour: after the floures, commeth forth small husks, somewhat long and sharpe pointed, like barley cornes, in which is contained the seede, which is small and blacke, and senting like rosin. The roote is wooddise, long and yellow.

2 There is also an herbe much like to S. Johns wurt aforesaid, but it is very small and lowe, not growing aboue the length of a span, whose stalkes be very tender, and the leaues small and narrow, yea smaller than Rue, in all parts else like to the aforesaid.

✱ *The place.*

1 S. Johns wurt groweth by way sides, and about the edges or borders of fields.

2 The other smal herbe groweth in fields amongst the stubble, and hard by the waies.

✱ *The time.*

S. Johns wurt floureth most commonly in Iuly and August.

✱ *The names.*

S. Johns wurt is called in Greeke *υπερικον*: in Latine and in shops Hypericum, and of some Perforata, and Fuga Dæmonum: in Spanish *Coraionzillo*, and *Milfurado*, yerna de San Iuan: in English as is before said, S. Johns wurt, or S. Johns grasse: in high Dutch S. Johans kraut, and of some Harthaw: in base Almaine S. Jans cruyt.

✱ *The nature.*

S. Johns wurt is hot and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

S. Johns wurt with his floures and seede, boiled and dronken, A prouoketh the bzine, and causeth to make water, and is right good against the stone in the bladder: it bringeth downe womens

floures,

floures, and stoppeth the laske.

The same boiled in wine, and dronken, driueth away feuer tertians, and quartaines.

The seede dronken by the space of fortie daies together, cureth the paine in the hanches, which they call the Sciatica.

The leaues pound, are good to be laid as a plaister vpon burnings: The same dried and made into powder, and strowen vpon wounds, and naughtie, old, rotten, and festered vlcers, cureth the same.

Of S. Peters wurt, or Square S. Johns Grasse. Chap. xliiij.

** The description.*

1 **T**his kind of S. Johns wurt, in his leaues and stems differeth not much from Hypericum, sauing that it is greater. The stalk is long without branches or springs, the leaues are like the other S. Johns grasse, but longer, browner, and greener, for the most part vnderneath: it is ouerlaid and couered with fine soft haire, swete in taste, and do not shew thorough holed, or pricked as the other. The floures are like to Hypericum, but paler, and with longer leaues. The buds befoze the opening of the floures, are spotted with small blacke specks. The seede is in husks like the seede of Hypericum: and smelleth likewise, almost like rosin.

2 There is yet an other kind of this herbe, the which the base Almaignes do call Contraet, very like to the aforesaid, sauing that his leaues be greater, whiter, and not so hairie or soft, but better like S. Johns wurt, although they appere not thorough prickt or holed. The floures are like to the aforesaid, and are also specked in the knaps and buds, with smal blacke spots. The roote is woody like the other.

** The place.*

These herbes grow in rough untilled places, in hedges, and copses.

** The time.*

They floure in Iuly and August.

** The names.*

1 The first is called in Greeke *παραγιαν*, that is, wild Rue: yet this

this is none of the kindes of the grieuous sauoured or stinking Rue: it is also called of some *αἰδοειδές*, Androsæmum.

2 The second is called in Greeke *ἀσσυρίον*, and in Latin Ascyrum: both are vnknownen in shops: in English square S. Johns grasse, great S. Johns wort: and most commonly S. Peters wort: in high dutch Harthe w, and Waldt Hoff: The second is called of some Kunratz: in base Almaine Herthoy, and Coenraet.

✱ *The nature.*

They are hote and dry, and like to Hypericum.

✱ *The vertues.*

The seed of S. Peters wort, or square S. Johns grasse, dron: A ken the weight of two drammes with honied water, and vsed a long space, cureth the Sciatica, that is the paine in the hanches.

The same pound, is good to be laid vpon burnings. B

The wine wherem the leaues thereof haue been boiled, hath C power to consolidate, and close vp wounds, if they be oftentimes washed with the said wine.

Of Tutfan or Parke leaues. Chap. xlv.

✱ *The description.*

Androsæmon is like to S. Johns wort, & S. Peters grasse. It hath many round stalks comming out of one roote, the which do bring forth leaues, much larger than the leaues of S. Johns wort, in the beginning greene, but after that the seed is ripe, they waxe red, and than being brused betwixt ones fingers, they yeeld a red sappe or iuice. At the top of the stalks groweth small knops or round buttons, the which in their opening do bring forth floures like to S. Johns grasse, but greater: when they are fallen or perished, there appeereth little small pellets or round bals, very red at the beginning, but after ward of a brown and very darke red colour when they be ripe, like to the colour of clotted or congeled dry blood, in which knops or berries is contained the seed, which is small and browne, the roote is hard and of wooddie substance, ycerely sending forth new springs.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe groweth not in this countrey, except in gardens whereas it is sown and planted. The authors of S. ierp. aduers. noua,

noua, do affirme that Androsomon groweth by Bristol in England in S. Vincents rocks & wooddie cleues beyond the water. But if Androsomon be Tutsan or Parke leaues, it groweth plentifully in woods and parkes, in the west partes of England.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth in Iuly, and the seed is ripe in August.

✱ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *ανδροσαμον*, in Latine Androsæmum: vñ knownen to the Apothecaries. It hath none other common name that I know: yet some do also call it Androsæmum fruticans.

Tutsan so called in French and in English, is thought of some late writers to be Clymenon, and is called of them Clymenon Italorum, siue Siciliana: of our Apothecaries Agnus castus.

✱ *The nature.*

It is hote and dry like S. Johns grasse, or S. Peters wort.

✱ *The vertues.*

Androsomon his vertues are like to S. Peters wort, and S. Johns grasse, as Galen saith. Tutsan is much vsed in baulmes, drenches, and other remedies for wounds.

Of Woad or Pastel. Chap. xlvj.

✱ *The kindes.*

There be two sorts of Woad: the one is of the garden, and commeth of seede, and is vsed to colour and die cloth into blew: The other is wild Woad, and commeth vp of his owne kind.

✱ *The description.*

In Arden Woad hath long, broad, swart græne leaues spread vpon the ground, almost like the leaues of Plantaine, but thicker and blacker: the stalke riseth vp, from the midst of the leaues of two cubites long, set full of smaller and sharper leaues, the which at the top diuideth and parteth it selfe into many small branches, vpon the which groweth many little floures, very small and yealow, and after them long broad husks, like litle twongs, græne at the first, & after ward blackish, in which the seed is contained. The roote is white, single and straight, and without any great store of threds or strings.

2 The wild is very like to the garden *Woad*, in leaues, stalke, and making, sauing that the stalke is tenderer, smaller; & browner, and the huskes moze narrow, otherwise there is no difference betwixt them.

✱ *The place.*

1.2 Garden *Woad* is solwen in diuers places of *Flanders*, and *Almaigne*, in fertill and good grounds. The wild groweth of his own kind in vntilled places.

✱ *The time.*

Both do floure in May and June.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in *Græke* *ισάτις*: in *Latine* also *Isatis*, and *Glastum*, of the late writers *Guadum*, and of some *Luteum herba*: in *English* *Woad*, or *Pastel*: in *French* *Guesde* or *Pastel*: in *Spanish* also *Pastel*: in *Italian* *Guado*: in high dutch, *Weidt* and *Maidt*: in base *Almaigne*, *Mædt*.

✱ *The nature.*

- 1 Garden *Woad* is dry without any sharpnesse.
- 2 The wild drieth moze, and is moze sharpe and biting.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 Garden or solwen *Woad*, bruised is good to be laid vpon the wounds of mightie strong people, which are vsed to daily labour and exercise, and vpon places to stop the running out of bloud, and vpon fretting vlcers and rotten sores.

It scattereth and dissolueth all cold empossumes beyng laid thereupon.

2 The wild *Woad* resisteth moist and flowing vlcers, and consuming rotten sores, being laid thereupon: but against the other griefs, for which the garden *Woad* serueth, it is of lesse strength, and serueth to small purpose, because of his exceeding sharpnesse.

The decoction of wild *Woad* drunken, is very good for such as haue any stopping or hardnesse in the *Hilt* or *Splene*.

Of Diers Weede. Chap. xlvij.

✱ *The description.*

The leaues of this herbe are long, narrow and blackish, not much vnlike the leaues of *Woad*, but they are smaller, narrower,

rower and shorter, from the middelt whereof commeth vp the stalk to the length of thre fote, couered below with smal narrow leaues, and aboue with litle pale yealow floures, thicke set, and clustering one aboue an other, the which do turne into small buttons, cut crosse wise, wherein the seed is contained, which is smal and blacke. The roote is long and single.

✱ *The place.*

They sowe it in sundry places of Brabant, as about Louaine, and Brussels: it groweth also of it selfe in places vntilled, and by way sides.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth in May, and soone after the seed is ripe.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Latine (as Ruellius writeth) Herba lutea, and of some Flos tinctorius: in base Almaigne Mouwe, & of some Drant, but not without error: for Drant is another herb nothing like vnto this, as shall be more plainly declared in the proceffe of this booke.

✱ *The nature.*

It is hote and dry.

✱ *The vertues.*

Seeing that Herba lutea is not receiued for any vse of phisike, and is vnknownen of the Auncients, we be able to write nothing els of this herbe, sauing that it is vsed of Diers to colour and dye their clothes into Greene and yealow.

Of S. Iames wort. Chap. xlviii.

✱ *The kinds.*

Saint Iames wort, or as some call it, S. Iames floure is of two sortes.

✱ *The description.*

1 The first kind of S. Iames wort, hath long, browne, red, crested, or straked stalkes, two or thre fote long. The leaues be great and browne, much clouen and cut, not much vnlike the leaues of Wormwood, but longer, larger, thicker, and nothing white. The floures be yealow, growing at the top of the stalks, like to Cammomil, in the midst wherof is the seede, gray, and

and woolly or downy, and lieth away with the wind. The roote is white and full of strings.

2 The second kind called S. James wort of the Sea, is much like to the first, but the stalke is nothing red. The leaues be smaller, whiter, and more deeper, and smaller iagged. The floures be like to the first kind, but more pale or bleaker. The roote is long, threddie, and creeping, and bringeth forth round about him, new springs.

✥ *The place.*

1 S. James wort, groweth almost euery where, alongst by wayes and waterish places, and sometimes also in the borders of fields.

2 Sea S. James wort groweth in trenches and ditches, and like places, adioyning to the Sea.

✥ *The time.*

They floure in Iuly and August.

✥ *The names.*

The first is now called in Latine Iacobeae, Herba S. Iacobi, and Sancti Iacobi flos: in English S. James wort: in French *Herbe ou fleur S. Iaques*: in high Dutch S. Jacobs bluom: in base Almaine S. Jacobs cruyt, and S. Jacobs bloemen.

2 The second without doubt is a kind of S. James wort.

✥ *The nature.*

They are both hote and dry in the third degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

S. James herbe hath a speciall vertue to heale wounds, wherfore it is very good for all old wounds, fistulas, & naughtie blcers.

Some affirme that the iuice of this herbe gargeld, or gargarised, healeth all inflammations or swellings, and imposthums of the throte.

Of Flaxe, or Lyn. Chap. xlix.

✥ *The description.*

Flax hath a tender stalk, couered with sharpe narrow leaues, parted at the top into small short branches, the which bringeth forth faire blew floures, in stead whereof being now fallen, there commeth by round knaps or buttons, in which is contained

contained a blackish seed, large, fat, and shining.

✥ *The place.*

Flare is sown in this countrey, in fat and fine ground, especially in low moist fields.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

Flare is called in Greeke *Λινον*, in Latine *Linum*, and in shops it is well known by the same name. And here ye may perceiue the cause why the base Almaignes do vse the word *Lyn*, to all things made of Flare or *Lyn*, as *Lijnendoek*, & *Lijnen* laken, that is to say, *Linecloth*, or cloth made of *Line*: in english *Flax*, or *Line*: in *Frēch Lin*, in high dutch *Flaschsz*, in base Almaign *Ulas*.

✥ *The nature.*

The seed which is much vsed in medicine, is hote in the first degree, and temperate of moisture and drynesse.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seed of *Lin* boiled in water, and laid too in maner of a pul-
tis or plaister, appeaseth all paine. It softneth all cold tumors or swelling, the impostumes of the eares, and necke, & of other parts of the body.

Linsēd pound with figs, doth ripen and break all impostumes & laid therupon: and draweth forth *Thornes* and all other things that sticke fast in the body, if it be mingled with the roote of the wild *Cucumber*.

The same mingled with *Cresses* and *Hony*, & laid vnto rough & rugged, and euil fauored nailes, as wel of the hands, as of the feet, causeth them that be corrupt, to fall off, and cureth the partie. The same rawe, pound and laid to the face, cleanseth and taketh away all spots of the face.

The wine wherein *Lynseed* hath been boiled, preserueth the *Ulcers* and old sores that shall be washed in the same, from corruption, festring, or inward rankling.

The water wherein *Linsēd* hath been boiled, doth quicken and cleare the sight, if it be often dropped or skiled into the eyes.

The same taken in glisters, swageth the griping paines of the belly and of the *Matr* or *Mother*, and cureth the wounds of the bowels

bowels and Matrix, if there be any.

Lynseed mingled with hony, and taken as an Electuary, or Loz G
choch, clenseth the brest, and appeaseth the cough, and eaten with
raisons, is good for such as are fallen into Consumptions and Fe-
uer Detiques. *The danger.*

The seede of Lyn, taken into the body, is very euill for the sto-
macke: it hindereth the digestiō of meates, and engendzeth much
windinesse.

Of Hempe. Chap. L.

✱ The kinds.

There are two kinds of Hempe, the one is fruitfull and bea-
reth seed: The other beareth but floures onely.

✱ The description.

1 The first kind of Hempe hath a round holow stalk, foure or
foue foot long, ful of branches, and like to a litle tree: at the
top of the brāches groweth litle smal round bags or husks, wher-
in is contained y seed which is round. The leaues be great, rough,
and blackish, parted into seven, nine, ten, and sometimes into mo
parts, long, narrow, and snipt or dented round about with notches
like the teeth of a Saw. The whole leafe with all his parts is like
to a hand spread abroad.

2 The second is also in leaues like to the first, & it hath a thicke
stalke; out of which by the sides groweth forth sundry branches:
but it beareth neither seed nor fruit, sauing small white floures,
the which like dust or poudre is caried away with the wind.

✱ The place.

1. 2 These two sortes of Hempe are sown in fields, and (which
is a thing to be maruelled at) they do both spring of one kind of
seed. A man shall sometimes find the male Hempe growing in the
borders of fields, and by the wayes.

✱ The time.

The seed of the male Hempe is ripe at the end of August, and in
September. The female Hempe is ripe in July.

✱ The names.

Hempe is called in Greeke *καμβη*, *αστερον*, *η* *σπονδυλος* in Latine
and in Shoppes Cannabis: in Italian *Cannape*: in Spanish
Canamo,

Cañamo, Canauo: in English Hempe, Peckweed, and Gallow-grasse: in French *Chanvre, Chenneuis*, or *Cheneue*: And here ye may perceiue the cause why the Romans and others do call the cloth made of Hempe, *Chenneuis*, or *Cannas*, for it soundeth so after the Greeke, Latine, and French: the high Dutchmen call Hempe *Zamerhauff*: in base Almaine *Kempe*.

✱ *The nature.*

Hempe seed is hote and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Hempe seed doth appease, and driue the windinesse out of the body, and if a man take a little too much of it, it drieth up Nature, and the seed of generation, and the milke in womens breasts.

The seed stamped and taken in white wine, is highly commended at this day, against the Jaundice, and stopping of the Liuer.

The iuice of the leaues of greene Hempe put into ones eare swageth the paine of the same, and bringeth forth all kind of vermine of the same.

The roote of Hempe boiled in water, doth helpe and cure the sinewes and partes that be drawen together and shronken, also it helpeth against the gout, if it be laid thereupon.

✱ *The danger.*

Hempe seed is hard of digestion, and contrary to the stomacke, causing pain and griefe, and dulnesse in the head, and engendzeth grosse and naughtie humors in all the body.

Of Lysimachion, Willow herbe, or Lous strife. Chap. Lj.

The kinds.

THere are now diuers kinds of herbes comprehended vnder the name of Lychimachia, but especially foure, vnder which all the Lysimachies shall be comprised. The first is the right Lysimachion. The second, is the red Willow herbe with Coddes. The third, is the second kind of red Willow herbe without Coddes. The fourth is a kinde of blew Lysimachion.

✱ *The*

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he first Lysimachus, or the yealow Lysimachus, hath a round stalke, very little crested or straked, of a cubite or two long. The leaues be long and narrow like willow, or withie leaues, nothing at all cut or snipt about the edges, but three or foure leaues standing one against an other round about the stalk at the ioints. The floures be yealow and without smel, and grow at the top of the branches, in stead whereof when they are fallen away, there groweth round seede like Coziander seed. The roote is long and slender, creeping here and there, and putteth forth diuers yong springs, which at their first comming vp are red.

2 The second Lysimachus in leaues and stalks is like to the other, sauing that his leaues be not so broad, and are snipt about the edges, much like vnto Willow leaues. The floures in colour and making, are somewhat like the floures of the common wild Gallow or Hock, that is to say, it hath foure little broad round leaues standing together, and lying one ouer an others edges, vnder which there groweth long husks or cods, like to the husks of stocke Gillofers, which huskes do appeare before the opening of the floure: the which huskes or seede vessels, do open of themselves, and cleaue abroad into three or foure partes or quarters, when the seed is ripe, the which because it is of a woolly or cottony substance, is caried away with the wind. The roote is but smal and thredde.

There is an other small kind of this sort, like to the other in stalke, leaues, floures and huskes, sauing that it is in all partes smaller, and the stalke is so weake, that it can very seldome grow straight. The floures be of carnation colour, like to Gillofloures, but somewhat smaller.

Yet there is a third kind of red Lysimachus, very like to the first red kind. The floures do grow also at the top or end of the huskes, but they be paler, & in making not so well like the other, but rather like to Gillofers parted into foure small leaues which are set crossewise.

3 The second kind of red Lysimachus is like to the aforesayd in stalks and leaues: sauing that his floures do grow like crownes

or garlands round about the stalke like to Penny royall: of colour red, and without huskes, for the seed doth grow in the small Corones, from whence the floures fell off. The stalke is square and browne. The roote is very browne and thicke, of a wooddith substance, and putteth forth yeerely new springs.

4 The blew Lysimachus also in stalke and leaues is like the others: his blew or azured floures are growing at the end of the stalks, spike fashion, or eared like Spike or Lauender beginning to blow below, and so flourishing upward, after which there cometh small round cods or purses, wherein the seed which is very small, is contained. The roote is threddie.

✥ *The place.*

The yealow and red do grow in waterish and moist places, in low medowes, and about the brincks and borders of water brooks and ditches. The blew is not found in this countrey, but in the gardens of such as loue herbes.

✥ *The time.*

They do all floure most commonly in June and July, and their seed is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

Lysimachia is called in Greeke *λυσιμάχου ή λυσιμαχία*, in Latine Lysimachium, Lysimachia, and of some Salicaria, vnknown in shops: in English Lysimachia, Willow herbe, and Louse strife, in Spanish *Lisimachoyerna*.

1 The first which we may call golden or yealow Lysimachus, Willow herbe, & Louse strife, is called in France *Cornelle*, *Souscy d'eauë*, *Pelle bossé*, or *Chassebossé*: in high Almaine *Gaelwederich*: in base Almaine *Gaelwederick*.

2 The second is called of some, in Latine *Filius ante Patrem*, that is to say, the sonne before the father, because that his long husks in which the seed is contained, do come forth & ware great, before that the floure openeth: in english, the first red Lysimachus or withie herb, or Louse strife: in french *Lysimachie rouge*, in high dutch *Braun* or *Kod weiderich*: in base Almaine *Koot wederick*.

3 The third is called in Brabant *Partische*. It may be called in English *Partizan* or *Sharpe Lysimachus*, or pointed willow herb with the purple floure.

4 The fourth hath none other name, but *Lysimachium caruleum* in Latine: in English blew or azured *Lysimachus*.

✱ *The cause of the name.*

This herbe tooke his name of the valiant and noble *Lysimachus*, the friend and cosin of Alexander the great, king of Macedonia, who first found out the propertie of this herbe, and taught it to his posteritie or successors.

✱ *The nature.*

The yealow *Lysimachus* or golden House strife, is cold, drie, and astringent.

The temperament of the red and blew *Lysimachia*, is not yet known.

✱ *The vertues.*

The iuice of the leaues of the yealow *Lysimachus* stoppeth all fluxe of blood, and the Dysenteria or bloudy fluxe, being either taken inwardly, or otherwise applied outwardly.

The same stayeth the inordinate course of womens floures, being put with a pessarie of wooll or cotton into the matrix or secret place of women.

The herbe bruised and put into the nose, stoppeth the bléeding of the same, and it doth ioyne together and close vp all wounds, and stoppeth the blood being laid therupon.

The perfume of this herbe dried, driueth away all Serpents, and venemous beasts, and killeth flies, and gnats.

✱ *The Choise.*

When ye will vse *Lysimachus* for any grieve aforesaid, ye shal take none other but of that kind with the yealow floure, which is the right *Lysimachus*: for although the others haue now the selfe same name, yet haue they not the same vertue and operation.

Of Mercurie. Chap. liij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Mercury: the garden, and wild Mercury, the which againe are diuided into two other kinds, a male, and female, differing onely but in seed.

✱ *The description.*

1 The male garden Mercury, or the French Mercury, hath tender stalks full of ioints & brâches, upon y^e which groweth blackish

blackish leaues, somewhat long almost like the leaues of Parietory, growing out from the ioints, from whence also, betwixt the leaues & the stem there cometh forth two little hairie bullets, ioined together vpon one stem, ech one containing in it self a smal round seed. The root is tender and full of hairie strings.

2 The female is like to the male, in stalks, leaues, and growing, and differeth but onely in the floures and seed, for a great quantitie more of floures and seede, do grow thicke together like to a small cluster of grapes, at the first bearing a white floure, and after ward the seed, the which for the most part, is lost before it be ripe.

3.4 The wild Mercury is somewhat like to the garden Mercury, sauing that his stalke is tenderer and smaller, and not aboue a span long, without any branches, the leaues be greater and standing farther a sunder one from another. The seed of the male, is like to the seed of the male garden Mercury, and the seed of the female is like the seed of the female garden Mercury. The roote is with hairie strings, like the roote of the garden Mercuries.

5 There is yet an other herbe found called Noli me tangere, the which also is reduced and brought vnder the kinds of Mercury. It hath tender round knobbed stalks, with many holow wings, and large leaues, like to the Mercury in stalk & leaues, but much higher & greater, the floures hang by smal stems, they are yelow, broad and holow before, but narrow behind, & crooking like a taile, like the floures of Larks spur, after the which there cometh forth smal long round husks, the which do open of themselves, & the seed being ripe, it spurteth & skippeth away, as soone as it is touched.

6 One may wel describe and place, next the Mercuries (but especially them of the garden) the herbe which is called Phyllon, because that some do think that Phyllon and Mercury are but one herbe, but by this treatise they may know that they be diuers herbes. Now therfore there be two sorts of Phyllon (as Crateuas writeth) the male & the female. It hath three or foure stalkes or more, the leaues be somewhat long and broad, something like the leaues of the Oliue tree, but somewhat larger and shorter. All the herbe his stalks and leaues, is couered with a fine soft white wooll or cotton. The seede of the female Phyllon groweth in fashion

shion like to the seed of the female Mercurie: and the seed of the male groweth like to the male Mercurie.

✱ The place.

The garden Mercurie groweth in vineyards, and gardens of pot herbes. The wild groweth in hedges and coples. The first kind groweth in deep moist vallies, and if they be once planted, they come up againe yeerely after ward of their own accord, or of their owne sowing.

Phyllon is found growing throughout all Languedock and Province.

✱ The time.

They floure in June, and continue flourishing all the Sommer.

✱ The names.

1.2 Garden Mercurie is called in Greeke *λενίζωσις*, & of some *παρδι-
νον, ή έρμη βοτάνιον*: of Theophrastus *φύλλον*: in Latine and in Shoppes,
Mercurialis: in Italian *Mercuriella*: in Spanish *Mercuriales*: in
English Mercury, and of some in French, *Mercury*: in high dutch
Zamen Bingelkraut, Kuswurtz, and Mercurius kraut: in base
Almaign Tain Bingelcruit, and Mercuriael. And that that hath
the round seed is called Mas the Male. And the other is called the
female. Some do also take it for Wild Mercurie.

3.4 The wild Mercury is called in Greeke *κντοκερίνη, κύμα, ή λενίζω-
σις άρρη*: in Latine *Canina brassica*, and *Mercurialis sylvestris*:
in English wild Mercurie, and Dogs Call: in French *Mercuri-
alle sauvage, Chou de Chien*: in high dutch, wild Bingelkraut, and
Hundskol: in Brabant wild Bingelcruit, & wilden Mercuriael.

5 The Noli me tangere, was unknown of the Ancients, wher-
fore it hath none other name in Greeke or Latine. They call it in
high dutch Springkraut: in Brabant Springcruit, and Cruyde-
ken en ruert my niet: and for that cause men in these dayes doe
call it, Noli me tangere, that is to say, touch me not.

6 Phyllon is called in Greeke *φύλλον ή έλαγρόφυλλον*: in Latine Phyl-
lum. The male is called *άρρενοζόνον*, which may be Englished Bar-
rons Mercurie, or Phyllon, or Boyes Mercury, or Phyllon. And
the female is called in Greeke *θηλυζόνον*: and this kind may be cal-
led in English Girdles Phyllon, or Mercury, daughters Phyllon,
or maiden Mercury. And we can give it none other names yet.
This is Dioscorides Phyllon, but not Theophrastus Phyllon.

For Theophrastes Phyllō, is nothing els but Dioscorides Mercurie. And for to be knownen from the Mercuries, this Phyllon is also called Elæophyllon, Olive Phyllon.

✥ *The nature.*

The Mercuries are hote and dry in the first degré, as Auerroys saith.

✥ *The vertues.*

Mercury boiled in water and dronken, looseth the belly, purgeth, and driueth forth cold fleumes, and hote and cholerike humors: and also the water that is gathered together in the bodies of such as haue the dropsie.

For these purposes, it may be vsed in meates and potages, and they shall worke the same effect, but not so strongly.

The same pound with Butter, or any other greace, and laid to the fundament, prouoketh the stoule or siege.

The Barons Mercury, or male Phyllon dronken, causeth to engender male children, & the maiden Mercurie, or girles Phyllon dronken, causeth to engender girles, or daughters.

Of Mony woort, or Herbe two pence. Cha. liij.

✥ *The description.*

Monywoort hath smal slender stalks, creeping by the ground, upon euery side wherof groweth small round leaues, and somewhat large, almost like to a penny. The floures be yealow almost like to gold cups. The roote is small and tender.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in moist medowes about ditches, & watercourses, and in Coples that stand low.

✥ *The time.*

It beginneth to floure in May, and continueth flourishing all the Sommer.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Nummularia, Centum morbia, and of some Serpentaria, & also Lunaria grassula: in english Herb two pence, two penny grasse, & Monywoort: in french *Herbe à cent maladies*: in high dutch *Wfenningkraut*, *Egelkraut*, & *klein Paterkraut*: in base Almaigne *Penninckruyt*, and *Eghelcruyt*.

✥ *The nature.*

Two penny grasse is dry in the third degré.

✥ *The*

✥ The vertues.

The later writers do say, that if this herbe be boiled in wine and dronken with Hony, that it healeth and cureth the wounds and hurts of the Lungs, and that it is good against the cough, but specially against the dangerous cough in yong children, to be taken as is aforesaid.

Wild Flaxe, or Tode Flaxe. Chap. liiij.

✥ The description.

1 **S**tanwort, wild flaxe, or Tode flaxe, hath small, slender, blackish stalks, out of which groweth many leaues together long, & narrow, much like to the leaues of Lyn. The floures be yealow, large, and close before, like to a frogs mouth, and narrow behind, and crooked like to Larkes spurre, or Larkes claw. The seed is large and black, contained in smal round husks, the which commeth forth after the falling off of the floure.

2 There is another kind of this herbe, the which is not common, and it beareth faire blew floures, in all other things like to the other, saving that his stalks, floures, and leaues are smaller, and tenderer, but yet it groweth vp to a higher stature.

3 To these kinds of wild flaxe or Linarie, it were not amisse to ioyne that herb which is called in Italy Belvedere. This plant hath diuers smal shutes or scourges bearing small narrow leaues almost like to the leaues of flax: the floures be smal and of grasse colour, and do grow at the top of the stalks.

✥ The place.

1.2 They grow wild in vntilled places, about hedges, and the borders of fields.

3 Olyris groweth in many places of Italy and Lombardie.

✥ The time.

They floure most commonly in July, and August.

✥ The names.

1.2 This herb is called in shops Linaria, & of some Pseudolinū, & Vrinalis: in english Tode flax, & wild flax: in french *Linair*, or *Lin sauvage*: in high dutch Linkraut, Flaschkraut, Harnkraut, vnser frawē flach, wild flach, krottē flach: in base Almaign wildē vlas.

3 The third kind is called in Greeke *iovis*, in Latin Olyris: but

in this our age it is called in Greeke *αλφελς*, and as we haue said, it is called in Italy Beluedere, in English Stanwozt.

✥ *The nature.*

Stanwozt is hote and dry in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Osyris, or Tode flare dronken, openeth the old, cold stoppings of the Liuer and Spleene, and is singular good, for such as haue the Jaunders, without fevers, especially when the Jaunders is of long continuance.

The same doth also prouoke vrine, and is a singular medicine for such as cannot pisse but drop after drop, and against the stoppings of the kidneis and bladder.

Of Shepheardes purse. Chap. lv.

✥ *The description.*

Bursa pastoris, hath round, tough, and pliable branches, of a foote long: with long leaues, deeply cut or iagged, like the leaues of Seneuy, but much smaller. The floures are white, and grow alongst by the stalkes, in place whereof when they are gone, there riseth small flat Coddes, or triangled pouches, wherein the seed is contained, which is smal and black. The roote is long white, and single.

✥ *The place.*

Shepheardes pouch groweth in streets and wayes, and in rough, stonie, and vntilled places.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth most commonly in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe hath neither Greeke nor Latine name giuen to him of the Ancient writers. But the later writers haue called it in Latin Pastoria bursa, Pera & Bursa pastoris, in English Shepheardes purse, Scrip, or Pouch: & of some Casseweed: in French Labourer, or Bourse de Bergers, in high dutch Deschelkraut, and Wirten sechel: in base Almaigne, Teskens or Bozsekens cruyt.

✥ *The nature.*

It is hote and dry in the third degree.

✥ *The*

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Shepherds purse drunken, stoppeth the laske, the bloudy fluxe, the spitting and pissing of bloud, womens terms, and all other fluxe of bloud, howsoever it be taken, for which it is so excellent, that some write of it, saying, that it will stanch bloud if it be but onely holden in the hand, or carried about the body.

Of Cinquefoyle, or Fiue finger graspe, Chap. lvj.

✱ *The kinds.*

There are foure sorts of Pentaphyllon, or Cinquefoyle: two kinds thereof beareth yellow floures, whereof the one is great, the other smal. The third kind beareth white floures, and the fourth kind red floures, all are like one another in leaues and fashion.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he great yellow Cinquefoyle, hath round tender stalkes, creeping by the ground, & running abroad, like the stalkes or branches of wild Tansie, and taking hold in diuers places of the ground, vpon which slender branches groweth long leaues, snipt or dented round about the edges, alwaies fine growing together vpon a stem, or at the end of a stem. The floures be yellow, and parted into five leaues. The which when they are vanished, do turne into smal, round, and hard berries, like Strawberries, in which groweth the seede. The roote is blackish, long, and slender.

2 The small yellow Cinquefoyle is much like the other in his leaues, and creeping vpon the ground: also in his stalkes, floures, and seede, sauing that it is a great deale smaller, and doth not lightly take hold fast, and cleane to the ground, as the other doth. The leaues are smaller than the others, and of a whitish colour vnderneath, next to the ground.

3 The white Cinquefoyle, is like the great yellow Cinquefoyle, in his small and slender branches, creeping by the ground, and in his leaues diuided into five parts, but that his stalkes or branches be rough. The leaues be long, and not snipt or dented round about, but before only. The floures be white, and the roote is not single, but hath diuers other small rootes hanging by.

4 The

4 The red Cinquefoyle also, is somewhat like to the others, especially like the great yellow kind. The leaues be also parted in five leaues, and nickt or snipt round about, the which are whitish vnderneath, and of a swart gréene colour aboue. The stalke is of a span or fote long, of colour browne, or reddish, with certain ioints or knots, but not hairy. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, most commonly two together, of a browne red colour, after the which there commeth by small round berries, of a swart red colour like Strawberries, but harder: within which the seede is contained. The roote is tender, and spreading about héere and there.

✥ *The place.*

Pentaphyllon or Cinquefoyle, groweth low and in shadowy places, somtimes also by water sides, especially the red kind, which is onely found in ditches, or about ditches of standing water.

✥ *The time.*

Cinquefoyle floureth in May, but chiefly in June.

✥ *The names.*

Cinquefoyle is called in Greeke πενταφυλλον: in Latine and in Shops, Pentaphyllum, and Quinquefolium: in Italian Cinquefolio: in Spanish Cinco en rama: in English Cinquefoyle, or Sinkfoyle: of some Fiueleaued grasse, or Fincfingered grasse: in French Quintefueille: in high Dutch Funfffingerkraut, & Funff blat: in base Almaigne Vijfvingercruyt.

✥ *The nature.*

Cinquefoyle is dry in the third degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

The roote of Sinkfoyle boiled in water vntill the third part be consumed, doth appease the aking, & raging paine of the teeth. Also if one hold in his mouth the decoction of the same, and the mouth be well washed therewithall, it cureth the sores and blcers of the same.

The same decoction of the roote of Sinkfoyle dronken, cureth the bloudy sir, and all other fluxe of the belly, and stancheth all excessive bleeding, and is good against the goutte Sciatica.

The roote boiled in vineger, doth mollifie and appease fretting and consuming sores, and dissolueth wens and cold swellings, it cureth

cureth euill fauored nailes, and the inflammation and swelling about the siege, and all naughtie scuruineffe, if it be applied thereto.

The iuice of the roote being yet yong and tender, is good to be **D**ronken against the diseases of the liuer, the lungs, and all poyson.

The leaues dronken in honied water, or wine wherein some **C**pepper hath bene mingled, cureth tertian, and quartaine feuers: And dronken after the same manner, by the space of thirty daies, it helpeth the falling sicknesse.

The leaues pound and laid to, healeth filine burstings, or the **F**alling dolune of the bowels, or other matter into the rods, and mingled with salt and hony, they close vp wounds, fistulas, and spreading blcers.

The iuice of the leaues dronken, doth cure the Jaunders, and **C**omfort the liuer.

Of Tormentill, or Setfoyle. Chap. lvij.

✥ The description.

TOrmentill is much like vnto Sinkefoyle: it hath slender stalkes, round, and tender, siue or six springing vp out of one roote, and creeping by the ground. The leaues be small, siue, or most commonly seuen growing vpon a stemme, much like the leaues of Sinkefoyle, and euery leafe is likewise snipt and densfed round about the edges. The floures be yellow, much like the floures of wild Tansie, and Sinkefoyle. The roote is browne, red, and thicke.

✥ The place.

Tormentill groweth in low, darke, and shadowy woods, and in greene waies.

✥ The time.

It floureth oftentimes all the summer long.

✥ The names.

This herbe is now called in shoppe and in Latine Tormentilla, and of some in **G**reek *ἑπτάφυλλον*: in Latine Septifolium: in English Setfoyle, and Tormentill: in French Tormentille, and *Souchet de bois*: in high Dutch Tormentill, *Wickwurtz*, and *Kot Wepiwurtz*:

Heylwart: in base Almaigne Tormentille. The markes and notes of this herbe do appoach very nere to the description of Chrysogonum.

** The nature.*

It drieth in the third degree.

** The vertues.*

The leaues of Tormentill with their roote boiled in wine, or the iuice thereof dronken, prouoketh sweate, and by that meanes it driueth out all venom from the hart: moreouer, they are very good to be eaten or dronken against all poison, and against the plague or pestilence. The same vertue hath the dried rootes, to be made in powder, and dronken in wine.

Also the roote of Tormentill made into powder, and dronken in wine when one hath no feuer: or with the water of a Smithes forge, or water wherein iron, or hot and burning Steele hath bene often quenched, when one hath a feuer, cureth the bloody fluxe, and all other fluxes or lacks of the belly. It stoppeth the spitting of blood, the pissing of blood, and the superfluous running of womens floures, and all other kinds of fluxe, or issue of blood.

The decoction of the leaues and roote of Tormentill, or the iuice of the same dronken, is good for all wounds, both inwardly, and outwardly: it doth also open and heale the stoppings & hurts of the lungs, and the liuer, and is good against the Jaunders.

The roote of the same made into powder, and tempered or kneaded with the white of an egge, and eaten, staieth the desire to vomit, and is good against the disease called Choler or Melancholy.

The same boiled in water, and afterward the mouth being washed therewithall, cureth the naughtie vlcers, and sores of the same.

Of Strawberries. Chap. lviij.

** The description.*

The Strawberrie with his small and slender hairy branches, creeper alongst the ground, and taketh roote and holdfast, in diuers places of the ground like Sinquesfoyle, the leaues also are somewhat like Sinquesfoyle, for they be likewise cut and snipt round about: neuerthelesse it bringeth forth but onely

onely three leaues growing together vpon ech hairy stem or footestalke. The floures be white and yellow in the middle, somewhat after the fashion of Cinquefoyle, the which being past, it beareth a pleasant round fruite, græne at the first, but red when it is ripe, sometimes also ye shall find them very white when they be ripe, in taste and saucur very pleasant.

✱ *The place.*

Strawberries grow in shadowy woods, and deepe trenches, and banks, by high way sides: they be also much planted in gardens.

✱ *The time.*

The Strawberry floureth in Aprill, and the fruite is ripe in June.

✱ *The names.*

The Strawberry is called in Latine *Fragaria*, *Fragula*: in English Strawberry, and Strawberry plant: in French *Fraisier*: in high Dutch *Erdbeeren kraut*: in base Almaine *Erdbeien*: in high Dutch *Erdbeer*: in base Almaine *Erdbeien*.

✱ *The nature.*

The Strawberry plant or herbe, with the græne and vnripe Strawberries, are cold and dry. The ripe Strawberries are cold and moist.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of the Strawberry plant drunken, stoppeth the A liske, and the superfluous course of womens floures.

The same decoction, holden and kept in the mouth, comforteth the gums, and cureth the naughty vlcers and sores of the mouth, and auoideth the stinking of the same.

The iuice of the leaues cureth the rednesse of the face.

Strawberries quench thirst, and the continuall vse of them is very good for them that feele great heate in their stomack.

Of Siluer weede, or wild Tansie. Chap.lix.

✱ *The description.*

The wild Tansie is much like to the Strawberry plant, and Cinquefoyle, in his small and slender branches, and in his creeping

creeping alongst and hanging fast to the ground, his stalkes be also small and tender. The leaues be long, deeply cut even hard to the stem, and snipt round about, much like to the leaues of Agrimonie, of a whitish shining colour next the ground, and of a faint greene aboue. The floures be yellow, much like the floures of Cinquefoyle. The roote hath hairy strings.

✥ *The place.*

Wild Tansie groweth in moist, vntilled, and grassie places, and about ditches, but especially in clay grounds, that are left from tillage.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth most commonly in Iune and Iuly.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Potentilla, and Argentina, and of some Agrimonia fyluestris, or Tanacetum fyluestre: in English wild Tansie, Siluer weede, and of some wild Agrimonie: in French *Tanasie sauvage*, or *Bec d'oye*, and *Argentine*: in high Dutch Grensigh, Grensing, or Genserich, and according to the same in Latine Anserina: in base Almaigne Ganserick, and Argentine.

✥ *The nature.*

Wild Tansie is dry in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Wild Tansie boyled in wine or water, and dronken, stoppeth the laske, the bloody fluxe, and all other fluxe of blood, and preuaileth much against the superfluous course of womens floures, but specially against the white floud, or issue of floures.

The same boyled in water and salt, and dronken, dissolueth all clotted and congealed blood, and is good for such as are squat and bruised with falling from aboue.

The decoction of wild Tansie, cureth the blcers, and sores of the mouth, the hot humors that are fallen downe into the eies, and the stripes that perish the sight, if they be washed therewith all.

Wild Tansie hath many other good vertues, as against the stone, inward wounds, & corrupt or fretting blcers of the gums, and priuy or secret parts, it strengtheneth the bowels, and closeth

bp greene wounds: it fasteneth loose teeth, and swageth toothach. The distilled water of this plant is good against the freckles, spots, and pimples of the face, and to take away sunne burning.

Of common Mouse eare. Chap. lx.

✥ *The kinds.*

Of the herbe called in Latine Pilosella, there is found at this time two kinds: The one called the great Pilosella, the other small Pilosella, the which some men do also call Mouse eare: howbeit they are not the right Mouse eare.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he leaues of great Pilosella, are spread vpon the ground, white hoare, and hairy much like a Mouse eare. The stalk is also hairy, about a span long, and beareth double yellow flours, the which do change into a certaine hairy downe or cotton seede, and is carried away with the wind. The roote is of the length of a finger, and hath many hairy strings.

2 The small Pilosella is like to the other, sauing that it is much lesse. The leaues be small and little, and white hoare next to the ground, and hairy also. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, many together, and are of colour sometimes yellow, sometimes red, and sometimes browne, and sometimes speckled. The roote is small and threddy.

✥ *The place.*

1 The great Pilosella groweth vpon smal grauely or dry sandy mountaines, and vpon dry banks about the borders of fields.

2 The small Pilosella groweth in dry heathes and commons, and such like waste and vntilled places.

✥ *The time.*

They floure in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

1 The great is now called in Latine Pilosella maior: in English also Great Pilosella, and of some Mouse eare: in high Dutch Pagelkraut, and of some also Heuszo: in base Almaigne Grote Piloselle, and Paghelcruyt.

2 The smal is called Pilosella minor, and of the high Almaines Heuszo:lin and Hasenpfatlin: it may be called in English small Pilosella,

Pilosella, or *Heathmouse eare*.

✥ *The nature.*

The *Pilosellas* be hot and dry.

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction of the leaues and roote of this herbe, drunken, doth cure and heale all wounds both inward, and outward, and also *Hernies*, ruptures, or burstings.

The leaues of *Pilosella* dried, and afterward made into powder, and strowen or cast into wounds, is able to cure and heale the same.

The iuice of the great *Pilosella*, dropped into the eares, cureth the paine of the same, and clenseth them from all filth and corruption.

The same *Pilosella* eaten, or taken in meates, doth clense and clarify the sight, and cureth the rednesse of the eies.

Of Golden floure *Stechados*, and Cotton weede. Chap. lxj.

The kinds.

There be two principall kinds of herbs, which beare white, soft, and woolly, or cottony leaues, which some men call *Pilosellæ*, or *Filagines*. The one hauing faire gold yellow and sweete smelling floures.

The other hath pale yellow floures without smell, and is of three sorts, as it shall appeere hereafter.

✥ *The description.*

The first of these herbs, which the *Almains* do call *Rheinblumen*, hath slender stalks, round, and cottony, hard, and whitish, or of a hoare gray colour of a span long, with small, narrow, and very soft cottony leaues, in quantitie and making like the leaues of *Hyssop*: at the top of the stalkes groweth small tufts, or as it were nosegayes of ten or twelue floures, or more, which are round in fashion like to small buttons, the which doe not lightly perish or vade, but may be kept a long time in their estate and colour: neither are they of an vnpleasant savour, but are somewhat bitter. The roote is small, short, and blacke.

The

The other kind which is called Filago, or cotton wæde, is of three sorts, as is before said.

2 The first of them is like to the aforesaid, but it is greater and higher, sometimes growing to the height of two fote long, or more. The stalkes be small, round and grayish, couered with a certaine fine wooll or cotton, three or foure growing vp from one roote, straight, and most commonly without any branches. The leaues be long, narrow, whitish, soft, and woolly, like the leaues of golden or yellow Stæchas, sauing that they be longer, and broader, and somewhat of a greener colour. The floures be round, and after the fashion of buttons, growing at the top of the stalks, a great many together, but nothing so yellow as the floures of golden Stæchas, neither so long lasting, but are carried away with the wind when they be ripe, like diuers other floures.

3 The other kind of cotton wæde, in stalkes and leaues is much like to the aforesaid, the floures also be like to the aforesaid: howbeit they grow not in tuffets at the top of the stalke, but betwixt the leaues alongst by the stalke, and this is the greatest difference betwixt this and the other.

4 The fourth kind of these herbes, is like to the two other last recited Cottonwædes, in stalkes and white cottony leaues, but it is altogether tenderer, smaller, and lower, seldome growing to the length of ones hand. The floures growe at the toppe of the stalkes, in small round buttons, of colour and fashion like to the other Cotton wædes.

✥ *The place.*

The first kind groweth in sandy plaines, and dry heathes, and is plentifully found in sundry places by the riuer of Rhine. In this countrey they sowe it in gardens. The other three kindes groweth in this countrey in sandy grounds, about dry ditches, and in certaine moist places, and in woods.

✥ *The time.*

They floure most commonly in June, and July. Cotton wæde floureth often, and againe in August.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first kind of these herbes is called of Theophrastus in his ninth booke, and xxi. chapter, in Greeke *ἐλεγχουσι*: in Latine of Theo-

Theodore Gaza, Aurelia: And of Dioscorides ἀγρίαν, Ageratum: in shops Sticas citrina, and Sticados citrinum: Of some Tinearia, and Amaranthus Luteus: in English Gold floure, Mothelworthe, or Golden Stechados, and of Turner Golden Floureamor: in high Dutch Rheinblumen, Pottenblumen, and Pottenkraut: in base Almaine Rheynbloemen, & Rhijnbloemen.

There is yet an other herbe described by Dioscorides, called ἐλίσχυρον, Elichrysum, and Amaranthus, the which is nothing like to Sticas citrina. For ἐλειόχρυσον, Elichryson, of Theophrastus, and ἐλίχρυσον, Elichryson of Dioscorides, are two severall herbes. And therefore they are greatly deceived that thinke Sticas citrina to be the Elichryson of Dioscorides.

2 The other three are all called (at this time) by one name, in Latine Filago: in Spanish Yerna Golandrina: in high Dutch Rurkraut: in base Almaine Rhuercruyt, or Root melizoen cruyt, that is to say, Boudy Flirwort.

The first of these three is called of Plinie, Herba impia, because that his last floures, do surmount and grow higher than the first.

Some would haue these three herbes, to be that which the Grecians call γναφάλιον: and the Latinists Centunculum, Centuncularis, and Tomentitia, but yet their iudgement is not right, as it shall appeere in the chapter next following.

✥ *The nature.*

These herbes be of a drying nature. The Golde floure or golden Stæchas, is hot also, as it may be perceived by his bitterness.

✥ *The vertues.*

Golden Stæchas boiled in wine, and drunken, killeth wormes, and bringeth them forth, and is good against the bitings and stings of venomous beasts.

The same boiled in lye, clenseth the haire from lice, and nits. The same laid in warderobes and presses, keepeth apparell and garments from mothes.

Of

Of Gnaphalion, or Small Cotton. Chap. lxxij.

✥ *The description.*

Gnaphalion is a base or low herbe, with many slender soft branches, and small leaues, couered all ouer with a certain white cotton or fine wool, and very thicke, so that ye would say it were all wooll or cotton. The floures be yellow, and grow like buttons, at the top of the stalkes, as ye may perceiue by the figure.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth no where, but by the sea coast, there is plentie of it in Languedock, and Prouince.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in Iune and Iuly.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke γναφέλιον: in Latine Gnaphalium, Centunculus, Centuncularis, Tucularis, Albinum, and of some Gelafo, Anaphalis, Anaxiton, Hires, and Tomentitia. Also Bombax humilis: in English of Turner, Cudweed, Chafeweed, Cartaphilago. It may be called also Petty Cotton, or small Bombase: in French *Petit Coton*, and *l'herbe borreuse*, or *Cotoniere*. Pena in his *Stirp. aduers. noua*, calleth it *Chamazylon*.

✥ *The nature.*

Gnaphalion is dry and astringent.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Gnaphalion boiled in thicke red wine, are good against the bloody fluxe, as Dioscorides and Galen doth witness.

Of Plantaine, or Waybrede. Chap. lxxij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There is found in this countrey, of three sorts of Plantaine great plentie, besides which, there is yet an other found, which groweth in salt ground, all which in figure do partly resemble one another.

✥ *The description.*

The great Plantain hath great large leaues, almost like to a Beete leafe, with 7. ribs behind, on the backe side, which

do all assemble and meete together, at the end of the leafe next the roote. The stems be round, of the height of a fote or more, sometimes of a reddish colour, and comming vp from the roote in the middle amongst the leaues, the which stalkes or stems, from the middle upward towards the top, are couered round about with small knoppes or heades (which first of all doe turne into small floures, and afterward into small huskes containing a blackish seede) like to a Spike eare, or a little Torch. The roote is short, white, and of the thicknes of a finger, hauing many white hairie threds. Of this kind, there is found an other, the Spikes, eares, or torches whereof are very double, so as in euery Spiky eare, in steede of the little knaps or heads, it bringeth forth a number of other small torches, whereof ech one is like to the spike or torch of great Plantaine.

2 The second kind of Plantaine is like to the first, sauing that his leaues be narrower, smaller, and somewhat hairy. The stalks be round, and somewhat cottony, or hairy, and bringeth forth at the top spiked knops or torches, a great deale shorter than the first Plantaine, the blowings of it are purple in white. The roote is white and longer than the first.

3 The third kind of Plantaine is smaller than the second. The leaues be long and narrow, with ribs like the leaues of the other Plantaine, of a darke greene colour, with small points or purles, set here and there alongst the edges of the leaues. The stalkes be crested or straked, and beare at the top faire spiked knaps with white floures or blossoms, like the spikie knops of the middle Plantaine. The roote is short and very full of threddye strings.

4 The Sea Plantaine is narrower, it hath long leaues very narrow, and thicke: the stalkes be of a spanne long, full of small graines or knops, from the middle even vp to the top, much like to the torch of the great Plantaine. The roote is also threddy.

✱ *The place.*

The three first Plantaines growe almost euery where in this countrey, in pastures and leases, about waies, and moist places.

The Sea Plantaine groweth in salt grounds, vpon the banks and borders of salte water streames, as in Zealande, and Barolough

Barowgh, in great plenty, by the water Zonn.

✱ The time.

The Plantaines do floure most commonly in this countrey, in the moneths of June and July. The seede is ripe in August.

✱ The names.

Plantaine is called in Greeke ἀρνόγλωσσος, that is, *Lingua Agnina*, Lambs tong : ἀρνείος, προβάτιος, πολύνυρος, καὶ ἐπλάπλευρος : in Latine & in shops, *Plantago* : in Italian *Plantagine* : in Spanish *Tamchagen*, *Lengua de oueja* : in English *Plantaine* : in high Dutch *Wegrich* or *Schaffzungen* : in base Almaine *Wechbree*.

1 The first kind is now called in Latine *Plantago maior*, and *Plantago rubra* : in English *Great Plantaine* : in French *Grand Plantaine* : in high Dutch *Koter Wegrich* : in base Almaine *Kode Wechbree*.

2 The second kinde is called in Latine *Plantago media* : in French *Plantain moien* : in English *Middle Plantaine* : in high Dutch *Mittel* and *breyter Wegrich* : in base Almaine *Bzoet Wechbree*.

3 The third is called of some in Greeke *πεντάνυρος*, that is to say, in Latine *Quinqueneruia* : otherwise it is now called in Latine *Lanceolata*, and *Lanceola* : in English *Ribbeswurt* : in French *Petit Plantaine*, *Lanceole*, and *Lanceolette* : in high Dutch *Spitzer Wegrich* : in base Almaine *Cleyn Wechbree*, and *Montscribbe*.

4 We call the fourth *Plantago marina* : in English *sea Plantaine* : in French *Plantain de mer* : in base Almaine *Zee Wechbree*.

✱ The nature.

Plantaine is cold and dry in the second degré.

✱ The vertues.

The leanes of Plantaine eaten with meates, or otherwise, are a very good against the falling downe of reumes, and catarres, they comfort the stomake, and are good for such as haue the *Phthisike*, (which is a disease in the lungs, with a consumption of all the body.) And against the cough.

The decoction of leaues of Plantaine dronken, stoppeth the bloody fluxe, and other fluxes of the belly : also it stoppeth the spitting of blood, the pissing of blood, and the superfluous flowing of womens termes, and all other issue of blood.

The iuice of Plantaine dronken, stoppeth and appeaseth the C great desire to vomit, and stancheth all fluxe of bloud, as well as the leaues and seede.

The roote of Plantaine by himselfe, or with his seede, boiled in D swete wine, and dronken, openeth the conduites or passages of the liuer and kidneis being stopped, and is good against the jaundice, and the vlceration of the kidneis, and bladder.

Some haue written, that three rootes of Plantaine taken with C wine and water, doth cure the feuer tertian: and foure rootes so taken, do cure the feuer quartaine.

The vse of Plantaine is good against all euill, corrupt, & running sores and vlcers, and against wounds both old & new, all hot empoistems, and inflammations, against cankers, fistulas, and the foule euill, or French pocks, and all scuruinesse. It is good against the biting of mad dogs, to bruse the leaues of Plantaine, and lay therupon, or to poure of the iuice of Plantaine into the wounds, or if it be mixed with emplaisters, and ointments, that be made for such purpose.

The leaues of Plantaine do assuage and mitigate the paine C of the gout, and are excellent to be laid vpon swollen members, that are full of heate and paine, or anguish.

The iuice of Plantaine dropped or stilled into the eares, is be- V ry good against the paine in the same. And to be dropped into the eyes against the inflammation, and paine of the eyes.

The same iuice or the decoction of the leaues or rootes of Plan- F taine, do cure and heale the naughty vlcers of the mouth, the tooth ach, and the bleeding of the gums or iawes, when the mouth is oftentimes washed with the same.

The leaues of Plantaine pound or stamped with salt, & laid to R the impostumes, wens, or hard swellings about the eares and throte, cureth the same. The roote also is good to be carried or hanged about the necke, for the same purpose, as some men write.

Of Buckhorne Plantaine, or Coronop Plantaine.

Chap. lxiiij.

✱ The kinds.

T Here is found in this countrey at this present, two kinds of herbs, both comprehended vnder the name of Crowfoote.

✱ The

✱ The description.

1 The first Crowfoote or Hartshorne, hath long, narrow, and hairy leaues, and bringeth forth vpon ech side of the leafe thre or foure short starks or branches, almost like to the branches of a Harts horne. It lieth spread vpon the ground like a starre. From the middle of those leaues groweth vp small round hairy stems, bearing long spiked knaps, or torches, like y^e middle Plantaine. The roote is long and threddy.

2 The second Crowfoote hath thre or foure stems or branches, creeping vpon the ground, and alwaies lying flat vpon the earth, but neuer mounting or rising higher, and are set full of long, narrow, and iagged leaues, much like to the leaues of the other Crowfoote Plantaine, but smaller, and nothing hairie. The floures be small and white, and growing betwixt the leaues and the stalke, well fastened to the stemme, when they are decayed, there commeth forth small flat purses, broad and rough, in which the seede is contained. The roote is white, of the length of ones finger, in taste like to garden Cressis.

One may also place amongst the kindes of Coronopus, a certaine herbe, which we shall now offer vnto you (the which is a stranger, and but little knowen in this countrey) seeing that it is very well like to Hartshorne. The leaues be long and narrow, branched, with short starks, altogether like to the leaues of Harts horne, sauing that sometimes they be bigger. They lie also flat, and spread round vpon the ground, and are somewhat rough and hairie, like the leaues of Harts horne: so that it is hard to knowe one from another, when they are both without stalkes and floures. But when this herbe beginneth to haue stalkes and floures, then the difference is easily marked: for this herbe bringeth forth two or thre round stalkes, parted into sundry branches, at the toppe whereof are placed knoppes and buttons, like to Cyanus or Corne floure, sauing that the scales of the knappes or heades, be not so closely couched, and layde one vpon an other, and the sayd scales seeme cleare and thorough shining, especially when the floure is

is fallen off and withered. The floures come forth of the said knops or heads, in colour and making like the floures of Cychoze, but smaller. The roote is long and slender.

✱ *The place.*

1 The first kind groweth in Brabant and Flanders, in untilled sandy places.

2 The second also groweth about waies, and dry sandy pathes, and vpon banks and rampiers, especially in certaine places about Antwerpe, whereas it groweth so plentifully, that almost one shall see none other herbe.

3 The thirde, which is a strange herbe, groweth not of his owne kind in this countrey, but it is planted in gardens. It groweth plentifully in Languedocke, in stony and dry places.

✱ *The time.*

1. 2 The two first kinds do floure in May, and June.

3 The third floureth in July, and August.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first is called in Latine Cornu ceruinum, or Herba Stellæ, and Stellaria: in English of Turner, and Cooper, Herbe Rue, and Crowfoote Plantaine: of Pena, Buckhorne. We may also call it Harts horne Plantaine, Buckhorne Plantaine, or Coronop Plantaine: it is called in French *Corne de Cerf*, or *Dent au chien*: it is vnknownen in shops. The Brabanders do call it *Hertshoren*, and *Crapenuoet* cruyt. Some late writers call it in Greeke *αγορίστus*: in Latine *Pes cornicis*: in high Dutch *Kraensfuz*, supposing it to be the same Coronopus, which Dioscorides hath described in the 123. chapt. of his second booke: although in deede they be not like at all. And therefore we haue called it *αγορίστus*, *Pseudocoronopus*, that is to say, bastard Crowfoote.

2 The second kind draweth neere to the description of Coronopus, made by Dioscorides, albeit that notwithstanding, the learned Ruellius, Doctor in his time at Paris, could not be made beleene, that this was the right Coronopus. Wherefore for the same Ruellius sake, who made a liuely description of this herbe, we do now call it *Coronopus Ruellij*: in base Almaine *Crapenuoet*, or *Kauenuoet*. They call it at Paris *Verrucaria*: in some places

places of England they call it Swines cresses. We may also call it Ruellius Coronopus.

3 This strange herbe hath no name as yet known vnto vs, sauing that the Herborists of Languedock take it to be a kind of Scabious, or for the Cornefloure called Cyanus, in English blew Bottell. A man may doubt whether this be not Dioscorides Coronopus, because that Harts horne should seeme to be a kind of Plantaine. But because the description of Coronopus is verie short, we are not able to assure you. This may also be a kind of Condrilla.

✱ *The nature.*

1 Harts Horne is cold and dry in temperature, much like Plantaine.

2 The Swines Cresses, or Ruellius Coronopus (as it is euident by the taste) is hote and dry, like to garden or town Cresses but not all thing so hote.

✱ *The vertues.*

Harts horne is in vertue like to Plantaine, whereof it is a kind, and may be vled in all things whereto Plantaine serueth. Also it hath been proued singular against the pissing of bloud, the grauell and the stone, to be taken in meats or otherwise.

If Swines Cresses, or Ruellius Coronop, be the true Coronopus, than the roote thereof roasted in the imbers or hote ashes, and eaten in meates, is very good against the lakke proceeding from the coldnes of the stomacke, which is the cause of slimie humors in the guts: for which purpose the very sent and taste of the roote here described, declareth the same to be very good, because it is hote and somewhat astringent.

Of Bloud strange, or Mouse taile. Chap.lxv.

✱ *The description.*

Mouse taile is a small low herbe, with small leaues and very narrow, amongst which springeth vp from the roote small stems garnished with very small whitish floures, and afterward with litle long torches, much like to a Mouse or Kats taile, and like the seed or torches of Plantain before it bloweth, in which is contained very small and browne seed.

✱ *The*

✱ *The place.*

Mouse taile groweth in good pastures, and certaine medowes, and sometimes also by high way sides.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth in Aprill, and the torches and seed is ripe in May, and shortly after the whole herbe perisheth, so that in June ye shall not find the dry or withered plant.

✱ *The names.*

It is called in English Mouse taile and Bloud strange: in French *Queue de souris*: and accordingly in Greeke, *μῦς καὶ οὐρά*, in Latine *Cauda murina*, and *Cauda muris*, in high dutch *Tau sent korn*: in base Almaign *Muyse stærtkens*. This is not *Holo-steum*, neither *Denticula Canis Ruellij*, as some do iudge.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues of this herbe do coole, and differ not much from the nature of Plantaine.

✱ *The vertues.*

The operation and vertues of this herbe, are not yet knownen, howbeit, as farre forth as men may iudge by the taste and sente thereof, it is much like in facultie to Plantaine.

Of Water Plantaine. Chap.lxvj.

✱ *The description.*

Water Plantaine is a faire herbe, with large greene leaues, not much vnlike the leaues of Plantain, with a stalk ful of branches, and small white floures, diuided into three partes, and after them it bringeth forth triangled huskes or buttons, the roote is of threddy strings.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe groweth about the borders and brinks of ditches and ponds, and sometimes also in riuers and brookes.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth from June till August.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latin *Plantago aquatica*: in English water Plantaine: in French *Plantain d'eau*, in high Dutch wasser *Wegrich*, and *Frochloefelkraut*: in base Almaigne wasser *Weghbræe*.

✱ *The*

✱ *The nature.*

Some men write of this herbe, that it is of temperament cold and dry.

✱ *The vertues.*

Some lay store of the leaues of water Plantaine, vpon the A shanks or thins of such as haue the dropsie, supposing that the water in the belly shall by that means be drawen down to the thins or shanks.

The learned men of our time do write, that it hath the same vertues and faculties as the other Plantaine, whereof we haue alreadye written in the lxiij. Chapter.

Of Knot grasse. Chap. lxxvij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two kinds of this herbe as Dioscorides writeth, the male and the female: the male is called in English Swines grasse, and Knot grasse, but the female is called small Shauegrasse.

✱ *The description.*

1 **K**notgrasse hath many round, weake and slender brāches, full of knots and ioints, and creeping alongst the ground, it hath long narrow leaues, not much vnlike the leaues of Kew, saying that they be longer. The floures be small growing alongst the branches betwixt the leaues and the ioints, of colour sometimes white, sometimes purple or incarnate, after them commeth a triangled seed like to sorrell seed. The roote is round and reddish with many strings.

2 The second kind which they call female Knot grasse, hath three or foure vpright, round, and euen stemmes, without branches, full of ioints, and much like to the stalks and ioints of Hippuris, or Horse taile, but not so rough, and about the ioints groweth many small and narrow little leaues like to a Starre, and not much vnlike the leaues of Rosemary. The roote is white and runneth alongst the ground, putting forth many new shutes or springs.

3 Amongst the kindes of Knot grasse, we may well reckon that

that herbe, which doth so wrap and enterlace it selfe, and is so full of ioints, that the base Almaigns cal it knawel, that is to say, knot weed, it groweth to the height of a mans hand, and bringeth forth many tender branches full of knottie ioints, entangled and snarled, or wrapped one in an other. The leaues be small and narrow, well like to Juniper leaues sauing they be smaller and not prickly: amongst which groweth little floures after the fashion of starres, in colour like to the stemmes and leaues which are grayish. The roote is hairie, and as long as ones finger.

✱ *The place.*

1 The male knot grasse groweth in fieldes about wayes and pathes, and in streetes.

2 The female groweth in moist places about the bzinks and borders of running waters.

3 The thirde groweth about champion fields and places not well husbanded, especially in a moist yeere.

✱ *The time.*

The male knot grasse, and the thirde kind do floure from after June vntill the end of Sommer. The female is found most commonly in July and August.

✱ *The names.*

Knot grasse is called in Greeke πολύγονον, in Latine Sanguinaria, Sanguinalis, and Proserpinata.

1 The first kind is called in Greeke πολύγονον ἄρρεν, καλλιόγονον, καὶ πολύκαρπον: in Latin Seminalis: in shops Centumnodia, and Corrigiola: of some Sanguinaria, Sanguinalis, Proserpinaca: in Italian Corrigiola: in Spanish Corriola, y cien nudos yerna, in English male knot grasse, in French Renouée, and Corrigiole: in high Dutch Weggras, and Wegtrit: in base Almaign Wechgras, Werkens gras, and Duylent knop manneken.

2 The second is called in Greeke πολύγονον θήλυ, in Latine Sanguinalis foemina: in base Almaigne Duylentknop wijfken: in English of Turner Medow Shauegrasse, and small Shauegrasse.

3 The thirde kind is called in base Almaign knawel, the which without doubt is a kind of knot grasse, albeit Dioscorides hath described but two kinds: Neither do we take it to be Polygonon of Dioscorides, but for one of the foure kindes of Polygonon, whereof

whereof Plinie hath written in the xxvij. booke of his history.

✱ *The nature.*

All these herbes are cold in the second degré, and drie in the third, astringent, and making thicke.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The iuice of knotgrasse drunke, is good against the spitting A of bloud, the pissing of bloud, and all other fluxe or issue of bloud, and is good against vomiting and laskes.

The same drunke in wine, helpeth against the biting of venemous beasts.

It is also good against tertian fevers to be drunke, an houre before the fit.

The leaues of knotgrasse boiled in wine or water, and drunke, stayeth all maner of laskes and fluxes of the belly. The bloody fluxe, and womens floures, the spitting of bloud, and all fluxe of bloud, as well as the iuice.

The iuice of knotgrasse put with a Vessarie into the naturall places of women, stoppeth the floures, and the inordinate course of the same: and put into the nose, it stancheth the bleeding of the same: poured into the eares, it taketh away the paine of the same, and drieth up the corrupt matter and filth of the same.

The same boiled in wine and hony, cureth the vlcers and inflammations of the priuie or secret partes.

The greene leaues being layd too, preuaile much against the great heate and burning of the stomack, hote swellings and impostumes, the consuming and burning of S. Anthonies fire, and all greene or fresh wounds.

Dioscorides also saith, that knotgrasse prouoketh vrine, and is good for such as pisse drop after drop: the which is found true, when the vrine is hote and sharpe.

2 The female knotgrasse hath the same vertue, as the male knotgrasse (as Dioscorides saith) but not so strong.

3 And the third kind also, his vertues be much like to the male knotgrasse.

Of Horſe taile, or Shauegraffe. Chap. lxxviii.

The kinds.

There be two ſorts of Horſetaile, or Shauegraffe, as Dioſcorides and Plinie writeth.

The deſcription.

When the great Shauegraffe or Horſetaile beeginneth to ſpring, it bringeth forth round, naked, and hollow ſtemmes, rough and full of iointes: yea, their roughneſſe is ſuch, that Turners, Cutlers, and other Artificers, do uſe them to poliſh and make plaine, and ſmooth their works, as the hafts of knives and daggers, &c. At the top of thoſe Aſparagus, ſhutes or ſtems, groweth ſmall, round, and blacke knops or tuſſets. Afterward the ſtemmes do waxe browne and reddiſh, and bring forth round about euery knot or ioint, diuers litle, ſmall, ſlender and knottie ruſhes. It mounteth ſo high, that with his hanging ruſhes, or ſmall branches, it is not much vnlike to a Horſe taile. The roote is white and hath iointes or knottes like the ſtalke or ſtemme.

2 The ſmall Shauegraffe or Horſe taile, is not much vnlike to the great. It bringeth forth when it beeginneth to ſpring, bare and naked ſtems, that be alſo round, hollow and knottie, at the top or end of thoſe ſtems, it hath as it were, a ſpiked eare or knop of ſmall white floures which periſh incontinently: Then ſpringeth vp from the roote other ſhutes or branches full of knottes or iointes, about the which alſo there groweth round knottie ruſhes, like as in the great Horſe taile or Shauegraffe, but not ſo great nor ſo rough, but more ſoft and gentle, ſo that they are nothing worth to poliſh withall. The roote is ſmall, blacke and ſlender.

The place.

The great Shauegraffe groweth in ditches and pondeſ, and very moiſt places. The ſmall Horſetaile or Shauegraffe groweth in low ſhadowy places, and alſo in dry ſandie fields.

The time.

The naked ſtems of the great Horſetail, do ſpring vp in May. The ſhutes and bloſſoms of the ſmall Horſetaile, do ſpring in April,

prill, & shortly after commeth vp the stems, set ful of smal rushes.

✱ *The names.*

These names are called in Greeke *ἰμψέρις*, and of some *ἰσίδρον*, *ἰσίδρονα*, in Latine Equisetum, Equiseta, Equiselis, Equinalis, and Salix Equina: in shops Cauda equina: in Italian *Asprella*, *Codo di canallo*, *prala*: in Spanish *Cola de mula*, *Rabo de mula*: in English Horse taile, and Shauegrasse: in high dutch Schafftthew: in base Almaigne Pærtstært.

The greater kind is called Equisetum maius, and of some Asprella, in English great Shauegrasse, and Horse taile: in high dutch groß Schafftthew, Kolschwantz, Pferdtschwantz, Kolswadel, Kannenkraut: in base Almaigne groot Pærtstært and Kannencruyt.

The smal is called in Greeke *ἰμψέρις ἕτερος* *ἡ ἐλάττω*: in Latin Equisetum minus, aut alterum, & Equitium. And of some as Antho-
nius Musa writeth, Sceuola: in English small Shauegrasse, & of some Tadpipes: in high dutch kleyn Schafftthew, Katzenwedel, Katzenschwantz, Katzen saghel: in base Almaigne cleyn Pærtstært, and Cattenstært.

✱ *The nature.*

These two Shauegrasses or Horse tails, are cold in the first degree, & dry in the second, astringent, & drying without sharpnes.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Horse taile, in wine or water dronken, stoppeth all flure of bloud, and all other extraordinary flures, especially the inordinate issue of floures, it doth also cure the bloody fire and dangerous laske, and all other kind of laskes. And for all the aforesaid intents it is a soueraigne remedie (as Galen writeth). The iuice of this herbe drunken alone, or with wine, is of the same operation and effect.

Horse taile or Shauegrasse, being taken in maner aforesayd, is most conuenient and profitable for all vlcers, sores, and hurtes of the kidneis, the bladder and bowels, and against all burstings.

Horse taile with his roote boiled, is good against the Cough, the difficultie and paine of fetching breath, and against inward burstings, as Dioscorides and Plinie writeth.

The iuice thereof put into the nose, stancheth the bleeding
of

of the same, and with a Vessarie or Mother Suppositoꝝ conuei-
ed into the naturall places of women, stoppeth the floures.

The same pound and strowed vpon fresh and greene wounds, E
ioineth them together and healeth them, also it pꝛeserueth them
from inflammation. And so doth the pouder of the same herb dꝛi-
ed, and strowed vpon new and greene wounds.

Of white Roote, or Salomons seale. Chap. lxxix.

✥ The kindes.

White roote or Salomons seale, is of two sorts. The one
called the great or broad seale of Salomon: The other
is the small and narrow Salomons seale.

✥ The description.

1 **T**he great Salomons seale, hath long round stalkes: the
leaves be long and greene, larger, longer, and softer then
bay leaves, betwixt the which leaves and the stalke, vpon short
stems, hang pleasant white greene floures, long and holow, thꝛee
or foure together, so that euery stalk doth commonly bring forth
more floures than leaves. The floures perished, they turne into
round berries, the which be greene at the first, & after ward blacke
like Iuy berries or woꝛtes. The roote is long, of the quantitie of
ones finger, full of knobs or ioints, and of colour white, with ma-
ny hairie strings, in taste at the first, swēte, but after ward some-
what sharpe and bitter.

2 The small Salomons seale doth not much varie from the o-
ther, sauing that his leaves be narrower, and do not grow alone or
seuerally one by one, but foure or fīue grow out of one knot or
ioint, round about the stalke, almost starre fashion. The floures
are greener, and the fruit is blacker than the other. The roote is
smaller and slenderer, in all points els like to the aforesaid.

✥ The place.

1 The great Salomons seale, groweth in this countrey in dry
woods, standing vpon mountains.

2 The second also groweth in mountains and woods, especially
in Almaigne. A man shall not lightly find it in this countrey, ex-
cept in the gardens of such as haue pleasure in herbes.

✥ The

✥ *The time.*

They do both floure in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

Salomons seale is called in Greeke *πολυγόνατον*, in Latine *Polygonatum*: in shops *Sigillum Salomonis*: in Italian *Frassinella*, in Spanish *Fraxinella*: in English also *Scala coeli*: White roote, or white wort, in high dutch *Weißwurtz*: in French *Signet de Salomon*, in base Almaign, *Salomons seghel*: in the Tuscan tong *Frassinella*.

✥ *The nature.*

Salomons seale is of nature hote and dry, absterfue, or cleansing, and somewhat astringent.

✥ *The vertues.*

The roote of Salomons seale pound, doth close vp and heale the wounds whereupon it is laid.

The same being fresh and new gathered, to be pound and layd upon, or if one be annointed with the iuice thereof, it taketh away all spots, freckles, and blacke and blew markes that happen by beating, falling, or bruising, whether it be in the face, or in any other part of the body.

This herbe, neither yet his roote, is good to be taken into the body, as Galen writeth.

Of Fleawoort, or Fleabane. Chap. lxx.

✥ *The description.*

The leaues of fleabane be long, narrow, and hairie, amongst which spring vp round and tender branches, set full of leaues like them aforesaid, but smaller, and garnished at the top, with little long, round, spikie knaps like eares, with greenish floures or blossoms, which do afterward change into a browne and shining seed, in proportion, colour and quantitie like vnto fleas.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in fieldes and desert places, as Dioscorides saith. In this countrey men sow it in gardens, and where as it hath bene once sown, it groweth continually after ward of his owne sowing, or shedding of seed.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in July and August : and sometimes also the seed is ripe.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *Ψύλλιον*, in Latine *Psyllium*, and *Herba Pulicaris*, in shops *Psyllium*, in Italian *Psillio* : in Spanish *Zargatona*, in English *Fleawort*, and *Fleabane* : in French *Herbe aux pouces*, in high dutch *Flohekraut* : in base Almaine *Uloycruyt*.

✥ *The nature.*

The seede of *Psyllium* or *Fleawort* (which is chiefly used in medicine) is cold in the second degree, and temperate in moisture and drynesse : As Galen and Serapio writeth.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seed of *Fleabane* boyled in water, or stieped and dronken, A purgeth downewards Adust and Cholerike humors : besides this it swageth payne, and slaketh the inflammation and heate of the entrailes or bowels, and is good agaynst hote feuers or burning Agues, and all inward heates, and against great drouth, and thirst.

The same seed somewhat brused, but not broken, parched at the B fire, is good against the bloudy fire and vehement laske, especially when they proceed of taking strong and violent medicines.

The seed thereof mingled with oyle of Roses and vinegar, or C water, is good to be straked or applied vnto hote griefs of y^e ioints, the impostumes and swellings behind the eares, and other hote swellings, also it is good against the head ache.

The same laid too with vinegar is good against the going out of D the Puell, and the bursting of yong children.

The water wherein the seed hath been soaked or stieped, is good C to be laid to the burning heat called S. Anthonies fire, and to all hote swellings. It is also good to be dropped into running eares, and against the wormes in the same.

Some hold, that if this herbe whiles it is yet green, be strowed F in the house, that fleas will not come nor ingender where as it is laid.

✥ *The danger.*

Too much of *Fleaban* seed taken inwardly, is very hurtfull to mans

mans nature : it engendzeth coldnes and stiffenes throughtout the body, with pensive heauines of the hart, so that such as haue dronken thereof, do somtimes fall into great distresse.

✱ *The Remedie.*

When one hath taken too much of the seed of Fleabane, so that he feeleth some noyance or harme, aboue all things it shall be good for him to prouoke vomite with medicines conuenient, to cast vp if it be possible, that which hath been before take. Afterward giue him to drinke of the best and most saoury old wine that may be gotten by it selfe, or boiled with Wormwood, or wine mingled with hony and a litle lie, or the Decoction of Dill as Serapio writeth : And besides this ye may giue him all things that is good against the dangers that happen of eating greene Coliander.

Of certain Herbes that fleete or swimme vpon the water. Chap.lxxj.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be diuers sorts of herbes that grow in and aboue water, whereof the greatest part shall be described in other places and other chapters : so that in this present chapter, we shall intreat but onely of foure or fve sorts of them that grow vpon the water.

✱ *The description.*

1 The first and most notable of these kinds of floating herbes, the which is called water spike, or most commonly Pondweed, hath long, round, and knottie branches. The leaues grow vpon small short stems, and are large, great and flat, laid and carried vpon the water, somewhat like to great Plantain, but a great deale smaller. The floures grow at the top of the branches, aboue the water vpon long purple spikie knops like to y eares or spikes of Bistort, the which being perished, there commeth vp round knops, wherein the seed is inclosed, which is hard.

2 The second kind hath long smal stems: The leaues be long & ragged very smal, spred abroad vnderneath the water, allwais fve or sixe standing directly one against another, as the leaues of Mad-

der, or Woodrow, euery leafe like to Tansie or Perrow leaues, but smaller, and more iagged than the leaues of Tansie, & greater and broader than the leaues of Perrow or Milfoyle, but not so finely cut as Milfoile. It bringeth forth his floures, vpon stalks or stems, growing aboue the water, alwayes thre or foure floures set one against an other, parted into fve leaues like to a little wheele, or like stocke Gillofers, or like the floures of commo Buglosse, of colour white and yealow in the middle. The rootes be nothing else, but like to long small blacke threds, and at that ende whereby they are fastened to the ground, they are white and shining like Cristall.

3 The third herbe swimming vpon the water is called *Morus Ranae*, or Frog bit, and it hath round leaues layd flat and spread vpon the water, like the leaues of *Asarabacca* or *Folefote*, but smaller, and tied vpon short stems comming out from the roote. The floures grow amongst the leaues, and are white, and a litle yealow in the middle parted into thre leaues, much like in figure to the floures of water Plantaine, and the floures of water Milfoile or Crabs claw. The roote is thick and short with many long threds or strings, like the roote of water Milfoile.

4 There is also carted vpon the water certaine litle small green round leaues, not much larger than the seed of the pulse called Lentils, hauing vnder them for Rootes, very small white thredde strings, and are called water Lentils, Ducks meate and Grayes.

5 Amongst the fleeting herbes, there is also a certaine herbe which some call *Lyuerwort*, at the rootes whereof hang verie many hairie strings like rootes, the which doth oftentimes change his vppermost leaues according to the places where as it groweth. That which groweth within the water, carrieth vpon slender stalkes his leaues very small cut, much like the leaues of the common Cammomil, but before they be vnder the water, & growing aboue about the top of the stalkes, it beareth smal round leaues somewhat dented or vneuenly cut about. That kind which groweth out of the water in the borders of ditches, hath none other but the smal iagged leaues. That which groweth adioining to y^e water, & is sometimes drenched or ouerwhelmed with water, hath

hath also at the top of the stalkes small round leaues, but much more dented thā the round leaues of that which groweth alwaies in the water. The floures of these herbs are white, and of a good sent or smel, with a certain yealow in the middle, like the floures of Crowfoote, gold cups, or Strawberry floures: when they are gone, there commeth round, rough, and prickly knops like the seed of Crowfoote, or Gold knaps.

✱ *The place.*

These herbes grow in standing waters, and ditches.

✱ *The time.*

Water Spike, and Frog bit, do floure most commōly in June. The others in May.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first is called in Græke *πονταμοχρίτων ή σαχίτης*: in Latine Fontalis, and Fontinalis, and of some Spicata, vnknown in shops: in English Water spike, and Pondwæd: in French *Espe d'eau*, and *Bete Aquatique*, in high dutch Zamkraut, in base Almaigne Fonteincruyt.

2 The second is counted of some of the writers in these dayes, for a kind of the herbe called in Græke *μυροφυλλον*, in Latine Millefolium. Some call it in French *Gyroslee d'eau*: in Latine Viola palustris, in base Almaigne Water Filieren: in English water Gillofer.

3 The third is called *Morsus ranæ*, that is to say, Frog bit, and it hath none other Græke nor Latin name that I know: it is called in base Almaigne *Morschen Bæet*, and Cleyen plompen, that is, *Paruam Nymphæam*, or small Water lillie.

4 The water Lentill is called in Græke *ράκος, ή ράκος ό όπι τ τελμάτων*: in Latine Lens palustris, or Lacrustis, in shops Lenticula aquæ, in English water Lentils, Ducks meate, and Grayues, in high dutch *Heerlinsen*: in base Almaigne water Linsen, and of some *Ende gruen*.

5 The fift which is like to Gold cup in his floure and seede, seemeth in sight to be a kinde of Ranunculus, or Crowfoote, called in Græke *Polyanthemon*: Therefore it may be well called in Latine *Polyanthenium palustre*, or *Aquaticum*: in English white Crowfoote and water Crowfoot: in base Almaigne *Wit* or water

water Boterbloemen. The Apothecaries of this time do call it Hepatica, and Hepatica aquatica, or Palustris: And do very erroneously vse it for Hepatica.

✱ *The nature.*

Pondweed doth coole, and so doth Frog bit, and water Lentill or Grayes.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 Pondweed or water Spike is good to be layd to rotten & consuming or fretting sores, and to sores that run in the legs, if it be layd too with hony and vineger, as Plinie saith.

The decoction thereof boyled in wine is good to be dronken against the bloudy fluxe and all other laskes, and hath the vertue like Knotgrasse, as Galen writeth.

4 Water Lentils or Grayes mingled with fine wheaten flour, and layd too, preuaileth much against hote swellings, as Phlegmons, Crispeles, and the paynes of the ioints.

The same doth also helpe the falling downe of the siege or Argut in yong children. It is also good against the bursting of yong children.

The three other kinds are not vsed in medicine.

Of Alysson. Chap. lxxij.

✱ *The description.*

The stem of this herbe is right and straight, parting it self at the top into three or foure small branches. The leaues be first round, and after long, whitish and rough, or somewhat woolly in handling. It bringeth forth at the top of the branches, little yealow floures, and after ward, small, rough, whitish and flat husks, and almost round, fashioned like bucklers, wherein is contained a flat seede, almost like to the seed of Castell or Stocke Gillofers, but greater.

✱ *The place.*

Alysson, as Dioscorides writeth, groweth vpon rough mountains, & is not found in this countrey, but in the gardens of some Herborists.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth in this country in June, & the seed is ripe in July.

✱ *The*

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *αλυσσον*, in Latine also Alyssum, and this is Dioscorides Alysson, for Alyssa of Galen, and Plinie, are unlike to this, and of some late writers Lunaria maior. This is the right Alysson of Dioscorides: for the Alysson of Galen and Plinie, is not like unto this.

✥ *The nature.*

Alysson is of a drying nature as Galen writeth.

✥ *The vertues.*

Alysson drunken, or holden to the nose to smell at, driueth a way yering, or the Hicket.

The same taken with other meates, cureth the rage or madness caused by the biting of a mad dog.

The same hanged in the house, or at the gate or entrie, keepeth both man and beast from enchantments and witching.

Of Scabius. Chap. lxxiij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There are found in this countrey three kinds of Scabius like one to another, as well in the floures, as in the leaues.

✥ *The description.*

1 The first kind which is the most common and the greatest, at his first comming vp, his leaues be long and small, of a grayish hoze colour, and hairie, spread abroad vpon the ground, amongst the which springeth vp round, and hairie shoots or stems bearing leaues very iagged, of a hoze grayish colour, and hairie also, in fashion somewhat like to the leaues of the great Valerian, which we call Setwall. At the top of the stalks groweth blewish floures in thick tuffets, fashioned like to a little flat round Hat. The roote is white, long and single.

Of this sort there is found an other kind, in all points like to the aforesaid, saving that at euery head or knap, there groweth in the stead of floures, many other small knops or little tuffets of floures, hanging downe by long stems after the same maner, as one may also sometimes see, in some kinds of Daisies, and Marygolds.

2 The second kind of Scabious is the smallest or least amongst the

the kinds of Scabious, no higher than ones hand, much like vnto the great Scabious, both in his leaues and floures, sauing that it is smaller, and the leaues be moze deeper cut and iagged.

3 The third kind is as it were a mean betwixt the other twain smaller than the greatest, and bigger than the smallest, in floures much like the other twaine. The leaues be long, hairie and grayish, snipt, and cut round about, but nothing so much or so deeply gasht, as the two others. The roote is long and slender like the roote of the first and greatest Scabious.

4 There is also an herbe like vnto Scabious, growing to the height of a foote and halfe, or two foote long, with long narrow leaues, like to the leaues of the greater Scabious, or Diuels bit, the which be somewhat snipt, and bluntly cut about the edges. The stalkes or stemmes be round, vpon the tops whereof groweth small round knaps or Bollines, couered with scales, like to the knops of blew Bottell, or Cornefloure, but much greater, out of the middest whereof groweth purple hairie floures, like to the middle part of Cyanus or Blew bottel. The roote is thicke, short, and crooked, with many threddie strings.

✱ *The place.*

The great Scabious and Iacea nigra, doe grow in medowes and pastures. The smaller Scabious groweth in medowes and watric grounds that stand lowe. Shæpes Scabious groweth in the fields, and by the way sides.

✱ *The time.*

They do all floure in Iune and Iuly.

✱ *The names.*

These herbes were not described of the ancient writers (as far as I can learne) and therefore they haue no Greeke nor Latine name to vs knowen.

1 The first is now called in Shoppes Scabiosa : and of some ~~times~~ in English Scabious : in French Scabieuse : in Dutch Apostemkraut, Pestemkraut, and Grindtkraut: in base Almain Scabiose.

2 The second is now called Scabiosa minor, that is to say, small Scabious.

3 The third is called in English Shæpes Scabious : in French
Scabieuse

Scabieuse de brebis : in base Almaigne Schaeps Scabiose.

4 The fourth is now called in shops *Iacea nigra*, and Materfilon : and it hath none other name known vnto vs.

✥ *The nature.*

All the Scabiouses are hot and dry, digesters and diuiders of grosse humors.

✥ *The vertues.*

Scabious boiled by it selfe, or with his roote, in wine or water, and dronken, doth cleanse the breast, and the lungs, and is good against an old cough, and the impostumes of the breast, and all other inward parts, as in the cleansing, riping, sodering, and healing of the same. The same effect hath the conserue made with the floures of Scabiose and sugar, to be vsed daily.

Scabious is also good against all itch & scruinesse, to be pound and laid to the same, or to be mixt with oiles and ointments fit for the same.

The lye wherein Scabious hath bene boiled or stiped, doth cleanse the haire from all branne or white scurffe, (which is small dust or scales, which falleth from the head) when the head and haire is washed therewithall.

The decoction of *Iacea nigra* gargeled, or when the mouth is often washed therewithall, it doth waste and consume the impostumes of the mouth and throte, that are yet fresh and new, and doth ripe and breake them that be old.

The small Scabious and the Sheepes Scabious, are not vsed in medicine.

Of Diuels bit. Chap. lxxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

The stalkes of Diuels bit are round, and of two or three foot long, bearing broad leaues very litle or nothing at all snipt about the edges. The floures be of a darke purple colour, and sometimes white, growing round and thicke together, like the crop or floure of Hops, after the falling away whereof, the seede is carried away with the wind. The roote is blacke & hard, short and thicke, with many threddy strings by the sides, the which in the middle, or as it were about the hart of the same, seemeth

meth as it were bitten off.

✥ *The place.*

Diuels bit groweth in dry medowes and woods, and about way sides.

✥ *The time.*

This herbe floureth most commonly in August, the which being in floure is easie to be knowen, otherwise it is somewhat hard to be knowen, because it doth resemble Scabious, or Iacea nigra.

✥ *The names.*

It is called in shops *Morsus diaboli*, in English Diuels bit: in French *Mors de diable*: in high Dutch *Teuffels abbiß*: in base Almaine *Duyuels beet*. Of some late writers *Succisa* in Latine. And it hath none other names whereby it is yet knowen.

✥ *The nature.*

Diuels bit is hot and dry like unto Scabious.

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Diuels bit, with his roote, boiled in wine, and drunken, is good against all the diseases that Scabious serueth for, and also against the pestilence.

The same decoction dissolneth clotted bloud in the bodye, by means of any bruse or fall.

Diuels bit fresh and greene gathered, with his roote and flours pound or stamped, and laid to carboncles, pestilentiall sores and botches, doth ripe and heale the same.

The decoction of the roote boiled in wine, and drunken, is good against the paine of the matrix or mother, and against all poison.

Of Scordium, or water Germander. Chap. lxxv.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe hath square hairy or cottony stalkes, creeping by the ground, and set vpon euery side with soft, crimped, and round whitish leaues, nickt and snipt round about the edges like a saw, betwixt which and the stalke groweth little purple floures, like to the floures of dead nettell, but smaller. The roote hath threddy strings creeping in the ground.

✥ *The*

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in moist medowes, neere about ditches, and is found in some parts of the countrey of Byabant.

✥ *The time.*

Scordion floureth most commonly in June and July, and then is the best gathering of it.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *σκόρδιον*; in Latine Scordium, and Trixago palustris, of some Mithridatium: in high Dutch Wasser Batenig, and of some Lachen Knoblauch: in base Almaine Water lock: in English also Scordion, and water Germander.

✥ *The nature.*

Scordion is hot and dry in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Scordion dronken with wine, openeth the stoppings of the liver, the milt, the kidneis, the bladder, and the matrix: it prouoketh urine, and is good against the stoppings of urine, and strangury, when a man can not pisse but drop after drop: it moueth and prouoketh womens floures.

The same taken in maner aforesaid, is good against the biting of serpents, & al other venemous beasts, & for them that haue take any poison, & for them also which are bursten, or hurt inwardly.

Dry Scordion made into pouder, and taken in the quantitie of two drams, with honied water, cureth and stoppeth the bloody fire, and is good for the paines of the stomake.

The same made into pouder, and mingled with hony, and eaten, clenseth the breast from all fleume, and is good against an old cough.

Fresh and greene Scordion pound, and laid vpon great greene wounds, cureth the same. The same dried and tempered or mixt with hony, or made into pouder, and cast into old wounds, and corrupt, and rotten blcers, cureth the same, and doth eate & waste the proud and superfluous flesh.

This herbe boiled in water or vineger, and laide vpon the paine of the ioints, easeth the grieve, causing it the sooner to depart.

Of Teucrion, or wild Germander Chap. lxxvj.

✥ The description.

TEucrion hath browne stems, bringing forth round, and wrinkled leaues, snipt and cut round about the edges, much like to the leaues of Germander, afoze described in the sixtene chapter. The little small floures are of a sad purple, or browne red colour, like to the floures of Germander. The root is white and of hairy or threddy strings.

✥ The place.

This herbe, as Dioscorides saith, is found in Cilicia: in this countrey it is not to be found, but sown or planted in the gardens of certaine Herbozists.

✥ The time.

That which groweth in this countrey, is scene in floure in June and July.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Græke *τίνκριον, ή τίνκρη*: in Latine Teucrium: vnknown in shops: in English wild Germander: in high Dutch it is called of some Gros; batengel: that is to say, great Germander.

✥ The nature.

Teucrion, as Paulus Aegineta saith, is hot in the second degree, and dry in the third.

✥ The vertues.

Teucrion boiled in wine, and dronken, openeth the stoppings of the milt or spleene, and cureth the swelling and hardnes of the same, for which purpose it is very good, and hath a singular property. The herbe pound with figs & vineger, worketh the same effect, being laid vpon the place of the spleene, in manner of a plaister.

Teucrion onely mingled with vineger, is good to be laid to the bitings and stingings of venemous beasts.

Of Houseleeke and Sengreene. Chap. lxxvij.

✥ The kinds.

Sengreene, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three sorts. The one is great: the other small: and the third is that which is called
Stone

Stone Crop, and Stone Hoze.

✱ The description.

1 The great Sengrène hath great, fat, and thicke leaues, as large as a mans thombe, & sharpe at the end, fashioned like a tong, amongst which leaues, there groweth vp a stalke of the length of a foote, or moze, beset & decked round about with leaues like to the first, parting it selfe after ward about the top, into diuers other branches, amongst the which groweth a great many of browne, or reddish floures.

2 Prickmadame hath small narrow, thicke and sharpe pointed leaues. The stalkes be great & tender, of a span long, beset round about with the round and sharpe pointed leaues aforesaid, the which do bring forth at the toppe, small yellow, and starre-like floures. The roote is small, and creepeth by the ground.

3 Amongst the kinds of Sengrène also, at this time there is contained the herbe (called *Crassula minor*) which is great Stone Crop, called of some wild Prickmadame, or Wormegrass, the which hath tender stalkes and leaues somewhat long, all round & reddish, like vnto small wormes, euery worme like to a wheate corne. The floures be white, & like the floures of Prickmadame, but smaller.

4 Small Stone crop is somewhat like to wild Prickmadame, or *Vermicularis*, and the ignorant Apothecaries do gather it in steed of *Vermicularis*, or *Crassula minor*, not without great error, and to the perill and danger of the sicke and diseased people, in so vsing it in steed of *Crassula minor*. It hath tender stalkes, couered or set full of very small, short and thicke leaues, growing nere together. The floures at the toppe of the stems are yellow, and like to the floures of Prickmadame, but greater.

5 There may be also placed amongst the kinds of Sengrène, a certaine small herbe very like to the aforesaid, in making and growth, sauing that his leaues are somewhat larger and thicker, the whole herbe is eger or sharpe, with white floures.

✱ The place.

1 The greater Sengrène or Houselæke, groweth in many places, vpon old wals and houses, whereas it hath bene planted.

2 The small Sengrène, which we call Prickmadame, groweth

eth not in this countrey, but onely in gardens whereas it is planted.

3.4 The great and small Stone crop, groweth in stonye and sandy countries, and vpon old wals.

5 The fift kind also groweth vpon old wals, but not here in this countrey.

✱ The time.

Houfeleeke or great Sengreene, floureth in Iuly and August. The other kinds floure in May and Iune.

✱ The names.

Sengreene is called in Greeke αἰζων: in Latine Sedum, and Semperuium, of Apuleius, Vitalis.

1 The first is called in Greeke αἰζων μέγα: in Latine Sedum, and Semperuium magnum, of Apuleius εἰρηθεον καὶ ζωοδαλμον: in shops Barba Iouis: in Italian *Semper vna*: in Spanish *Terna prunera*: in English Houfeleeke and Sengreene: in French *Ioubarbe*, and *grande Ioubarbe*: in high Dutch *Hauswurtz*, and *groß Donderbart*: in base Almaigne *Donderbaert*.

2 The second is called in Greeke αἰζων μικρόν: in Latine Semperuium, or Sedum minus, of some τετραλές: of Apuleius *Erithales*: in English *Wickmadame*: in French *Triquemadame*: in high Dutch *klein Donderbart*: in base Almaigne *Cleyn Donderbaert*.

3 The third kind is called in shops *Crassula minor*, and *Vermicularis*: in Italian *Herba grauelosa*, *Vermicolare*: in Spanish *Vuas de perro*, *vermicular*: in English *Wild Wickmadame*, *great Stone crop*, or *Wormegrass*: in base Almaigne *Bladelose*, and *Wapecullekens*.

4 The fourth is called in Greeke αἰδὲχνη ἀρεία καὶ πλερίον: in Latine *Illecebra*: in English *Stone crop*, and *Stone Hore*, and of some it is called *Wall pepper*: in French *Pain d'oyseau*: in high Dutch *Haurpfeffer*, & *Katzentreublin*: in base Almaigne *Huerpeper*.

5 The fift is called of the later writers, *Capraria*, and we know none other name to call it by.

✱ The nature.

The great and small Sengreene, and the fift kind (called *Capraria*) are cold and dry in the third degree. The great and small Stone crop, are hot and dry almost in the fourth degree.

✱ The

✥ *The vertues.*

1 The decoction of the great Sengrène, or the iuice thereof drunk, is good against the bloudy fluxe, and all other fluxes of the belly, and against the biting of Phalanges, which is a kind of field spiders.

The iuice thereof mingled with parched barley meale, and oile of roses, is good to be laid to the paines, or aking of the head.

The same iuice dropped into eies, is good against the inflammation of the same: and so is the herbe bruised, and laid outwardly thereunto.

The iuice of Sengrène conueied into the matrix, with a pessary of cotton or wooll, stoppeth the running of the floures.

Sengrène bruised alone, or mingled with parched barley meale, is good to be laid to S. Anthonies fire, and to hot burning & fretting blcers or sores, and vpon scaldings and burnings, and all inflammations: It is also good to be laid to the gout, comming of hot humors.

2 The smal Sengrén or thriste Stone crop, hath y^e like vertue. If

3.4 The iuice of small Stone crop, or Mal pepper, taken with vinegar, causeth vomit, and to cast out by vomiting grosse and slimie fleumes, and hot cholerike humors: Also it is good against feuers, and all poison taken within the body: but yet it may not be ministred, except vnto strong and lustie people.

This Stone crop mingled with swines grease, dissolueth and driveth away wens, and hard swellings, being laid thereunto.

The herbe alone laid vpon the bare skin, causeth the same to be ware red, and to rise full of wheales and blisters, and pearceth the whole flesh.

5 It hath bene tried by experience, that Capraria bruised with R (pourcelets) called in Greeke *ὀνιόνι*, and oile of roses, cureth the blind hemorroides that are not open or pearced, if it be applied thereto.

Of the kinds of Kali, or Saltwurt. Chap. lxxviii.

✥ *The description.*

1 The herbe named of the Arrabians Kali, or Alkali, hath many grosse stalkes, of halfe a foote or nine inches long: out

out of them groweth smal leaues, somewhat long and thicke, not much vnlike the leaues of Prickmadame, sauing they be longer, and sharpe pointed, with a hard prickley top or point, so that for this consideration the whole plant is very rough and sharpe, and his leaues be so dangerous and hurtfull, by reason of their sharpe prickles, that they can not be very easily touched. Amongst the leaues groweth small yellow floures, and after them followeth small seede. The roote is somewhat long, weake, and slender. This herbe is salt and full of iuice or sap, like Anthyllis altera, which is befoze described in the seuenth chapter.

2 There is another herbe, in nature much like vnto this, the which is called Salicornia, the same hath stalkes without leaues, and diuideth it selfe againe into sundry and diuers other branches, with many knots and ioints, easie to be pluckt off, or broken away: euery of the said ioints are of the quantitie of a wheat corne. This plant is also salt in taste, and full of iuice like Kali.

Of these two plants are made Alumen Catinum, and Sal Alkali, which is much vsed in the making of glasses, and for diuers other purposes.

✱ *The place.*

These herbs grow in saltish grounds, by the sea side or coast, in Zealand, and England.

✱ *The time.*

These herbs are found in their naturall places in Sommer.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first is called in Italian Soda: in Spanish Barilla, and Soda Barilla: and it is the right Kali, or Alkali of the Arabians: some call it in English Salt wurt: we may also call it Kali, or prickled Kali.

2 The second is now called Salicornia, and it is a certaine kind of Kali. Some call it in English Sea grape, and knotted or iointed Kali.

The Arsen or ashes, which are made of burnt Kali, is called in Latine of the Alchemists and Glassemakers, Alumen Catinum, but the salt which is made of the same Arsen, is called Sal Alkali: And that which fleteth or swimmeth vpon the stufte whereof glasses

glassees are made, is now called in shops *Axungia vitri*: in English the fat or floure of glasse: in French *Suin de voirre*: in Dutch *Smout van ghelafen*: in Italian *Fior de Cristallo*, that is to say, in Latin *Flos Chrystalli*: in English the creame or floure of Chrys-
tall.

✥ *The nature.*

These herbes be salt, and therefore dry.

Of Sophia, or Flixweede. Chap. lxxix.

✥ *The description.*

Sophia or Flixweede, his leaues be much iagged, like to the leaues of Coliander, or Wormewood Romaine. The stalkes be round and hard, like to the stalkes of Rue, and bringeth forth at the top small pale or bleake yellow floures, and after them little long and tender cods or husks, in which is contained a smal reddish seede. The roote is of a wooddish substance, long and straight.

✥ *The place.*

Sophia groweth alongst by waies, in vntilled places, & specially wheras there hath bene in times past any buildings. And wheras it hath bene once sowed, it cometh vp yeerly of his own accord.

✥ *The time.*

This herbe beginneth to floure in June, & continueth so flourishing vntill September, and within this space the seede may be gathered.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called Sophia: in English Sophia, and Flixwort: in French *Argentine*: in high Dutch *Melssomen*: in base Almaigne *Fiecruyt*, and *Koot melizoen cruyt*.

✥ *The nature.*

Sophia drieth without any sharpenesse, or manifest heate.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seede of Flixweede, or Sophia, dronken with wine or water of the Smithes forge, stoppeth the bloudy fire, the laske, and all other issue of blond.

Sophia brused or pound, and laid vpon old blcers, and sores, closeth and healeth them vp, and that because it drieth without Acrimonie or sharpenesse.

The first Booke of

Of Spoonewurt. Chap. lxxx.

✥ *The description.*

Spoonewurt at the first his leaues be broad and thicke, and somewhat hollow aboue like to a little spoone, and somewhat crested about the edges, almost like the leaues of Romaine Sorrell, sauing that they be not so soft and tender, nor so white, but hard and of a browne Greene colour. The stems also be somewhat crested, of the length of ones hand, or a foote long. The little floures be white, and growe at the top of the stalkes amongst the branches: when they are gone, there followeth the small seede which is reddish, & inclosed in little huskes. The roote is threddy.

✥ *The place.*

Spoonewurt groweth in many places of Holland, and Friseland, and the countries adioining about ditches, and in meadowes. In Brabant they sow it in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

Spoonewurt floureth in Aprill, May, and afterwards.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Holland and Flanders, Lepelcruyt: in French *Herbe aux cuiliers*: in English Spoonewurt, and accordingly it is called in Latine Cochlearia: in high Dutch Lesselkraut.

✥ *The nature.*

Spoonewurt is hot and dry, and of a sharpe and biting taste, almost like Cresses.

✥ *The vertues.*

Spoonewurt boiled in water, is a singular medicine against the corrupt and rotten vlcers, and stench of the mouth, if it be often washed therewithall. This is also a singular remedie against the disease of the mouth, called of Hippocrates Voluulus hæmatites, of Plinie Stomacace, and of Marcellus Oscedo, and of the Hollanders and Friselanders Scuerbuyck, against which euill it hath bene lately proued to be very good, and is in great estimation, and much vsed of the Hollanders and Friseans.

It is in vertue like Telephium, wherefore if it be laid with Vineger vpon the body, it taketh away the white and black spots, and Lentils or freckles.

Also

Also the herbe alone pound, and onely laid vpon such spots and marks by the space of six houres, taketh them cleane away, but yet those spots must be plaistered afterwards with barley meale.

Of Mulleyn, or Hygtaper. Chap. lxxxj.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be foure sorts of Mulleyn, as Dioscorides writeth: whereof the two first are white Mulleyn, and of them one is male, and the other female: The third is blacke Mulleyn: The fourth is wild Mulleyn.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he white male Mulleyn (or rather Molleyn) hath great, broad, long, white, soft, and woolly leaues, from the lowest part vppward, euen to the middle of the stem, or somewhat higher: but the higher, the smaller are the leaues. From the leaues vppward, euen to the top of the stalke, it is thicke set round about with pleasant yellow floures, ech floure parted into five small leaues, the whole top with his pleasant yellow floures sheweth like to a ware candell or taper, cunningly wrought. The roote is long and single, of a wooddy substance, & as thicke as ones thombe.

2 The other white Mulleyn, called the female Mulleyn, hath white leaues frised with a soft woll or cotton, the stalkes and roote are like to the aforesaid, sauing that the floures be white, and parted into six little leaues.

3 The third Mulleyn, which is also of the female kind, is like to the aboue said in stalkes, leaues, and floures, sauing that his leaues be larger, and his floures are of a pale yelloe colour, with small red threads in the middle, fashioned almost like to a little rose. The roote is long and thicke like the others.

4 The blacke Mulleyn hath great, blacke, rough leaues, of a strong sauour, and not soft or gentle in handling. The floures be yellow, in fashion like the others, but a great deale smaller, the stalke and roote is like to the others.

5 The wild Mulleyn is very much like Sage, as wel in stalks as in leaues. It hath many square twigs and branches of wooddy substance, alwaies two growing together out of a ioint, standing directly one against another.

The leaues be soft and whitish, like to the leaues of Sage, but much greater and softer. The floures grow at the top of the branches, and are of yellow colour.

✱ *The place.*

The Mulleyns grow about the borders of fields, by the highway sides, and vpon banks.

5 The wild Mulleyn, is not common in this countrey, but we haue seene it in the pleasant garden of Iames Champaigne, the deere friend and louer of plants.

✱ *The time.*

The Mulleyns do floure most commonly in Iuly, August, and September, and the wild kind floureth againe moze later.

✱ *The names.*

Mulleyn is called in Greeke *ελειος*: in Latine *Verbascum*, of Apuleius *Lychnitis*, and *Pycnitis*, and of some *Candela regis*, *Candelaria*, and *Lunaria*: in shops *Tapfus barbatus*: in Italian *Tassobarbasso*: in English also *Tapfus barbatus*, *Mulleyn*, or rather *Mulleyn*, *Higtaper*, *Tozches*, & *Longwurt*: in high Dutch *Muulkraut*, *Bertzzenkraut*, *Bzenkraut*, *Himmelkraut*, *Unholdenkerktz*, and *Kunningskerktz*: in base Almaine *Mollecruyt*, *Mollebladeren*, and *Tozsecruyt*. ✱ *The nature.*

The Mulleyns be dry, without any manifest heate.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of white Mulleyn boiled in red wine, and dronken, stoppeth and healeth the dangerous laske, and bloudy fire.

The same boiled in water, and dronken, is good for them that be are broken, and hurt inwardly, and against an old cough of long continuance.

The decoction of the roote swageth toothach, and is good against the inflammations, and vlcers of the Almonds, or kernels of the throte, to be kept warme in the mouth, and the mouth to be washed and clenfed, by often gargeling of the same.

We doe read, that if dried figs be wrapt in the leaues of the white female Mulleyn, it shall preserue them a long time from corruption.

The leaues of Mulleyn are also good against the Hemorrhoides, when they be wiped and clenfed therewith, and it is good
to

to wash the mouth with the decoction of the same.

The blacke Mulleyn with his pleasant yellow floures, boiled in water or wine, and dronken, is good against the diseases of the breast, and the lungs, and against all spitting of corrupt and rotten matter. The leaues of the same boiled with Rue, do appease the paine of the side.

The leaues of blacke Mulleyn boiled in water, are good to be laid vpon cold swellings (called Oedema) and vpon the blcers and inflammations of the eies. The same leaues pound with hony and wine, do cure naughty and mortified blcers, and with vinegar, it cureth the inflammation of wounds.

The golden floures of Mulleyn steeped in lye, causeth the haire to waxe yellow, being washed therewithall.

The seede of Mulleyn is good to drinke (as saith Plinie) against the bursting and falling out of ioint of members, for it taketh away the swelling, and swageth the paine.

The wild Mulleyn stamped, is good to be laid vpon burnings, and scaldings, made with fire or water, and otherwise.

Apuleius saith, that Mercury gaue Mulleyn to Vlysses, when he came nere to the inchanteresse Circe, to the end that by the vertue of Mulleyn he might be preserved against all the enchantments or witchings of Circe.

Of Blattaria, or Moth Mulleyn. Chap. lxxxij.

✧ The description.

The leaues of this herbe are greene, smooth, long, iagged, or snipt round about, & spread abroad vpon the ground, somewhat like to the leaues of Merwayne, from the middest of those leaues do spring vp two or three stems, bearing faire yellow floures, (and sometimes also it beareth purple floures,) so like to the floures of Mulleyn in smell, fashion, and quantitie, that oftentimes (as witnesseth Plinie) this herbe hath bene gathered for wild Mulleyn. After the floures, there arise small knops or bullets, in which the seede is contained, smaller than the seede of Mulleyn. The roote is short, and of wooddy substance.

✧ The place.

This herbe groweth by way sides, in vineyards, and certaine fields,

fields, also about riuers, and is seldome found in this countrey.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth in Iune and Iuly.

✱ *The names.*

Plinie calleth it in Latine Blattaria, and some call it Verbas-cum Leptophyllon: it may be called in English Purple, or Moth Mulleyn: it is called in French *Herbe aux mites*, *Herbe vermineuse*, and *Blattaire*: in high Dutch *Schabenkraut*, and *Goldtknopflin*, and of some in base Almaine *Mottencruyt*.

✱ *The nature.*

As it may be well perceiued by the bitter sauour, the herbe is hot and drye, almost in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

As concerning the vertues of this herbe, we find none other thing written of it, saving that the Mothes and Bats do incontinently come to this herbe, wheresoeuer it be strowen or laid.

Of Petie Mulleyn, or the kinds of Primeroses. Chap. lxxxiiij.

✱ *The kinds.*

Petie Mulleyn (which we call Cowslip and Primerose) is of two sorts, great and small. The great is also of two sorts, the one hath yellow sweete smelling floures, the other hath pale floures. The smaller sort which we call Primerose, is of diuers kinds, as yellow and greene, single and double.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he first kind of petie Mulleyn hath white leaues, crumpled and wrinckled, somewhat like to the leaues of Bit-taine, but whiter and greater, and not so snipt or indented about the edges, amongst the which there ariseth bare and naked stems of the length of a mans hand, bearing at the top a bunch, or as it were a bundell, of nine or ten yellow floures, of a good sauour, and hanging lopping downewards: after which floures past, ye shall find in the husks wherein they stood, little long bulleyns, wherein the seede is contained. The roote is white, and of threddey strings.

2 The Drelip, or the small kind of white Mulleyn, is very like to

to the Cowslip aforesaid, saving that his leaves be greater and larger, and his flowers be of a pale or faint yellow colour, almost white and without savour.

3 The Primerose, which is the very least and smallest Bulleyn, hath small whitish, or yellowish green leaves in all parts like to the leaves of Drelip, amongst the which there riseth up little fine hairy stems, each stem bearing but one onely flower like to the flowers of Drelip both in smell, colour, and proportion. The roote is also small and threddy like the roote of Drelip. Of this kind some be very faire and double.

4 There is yet another sort which is very like the last recited kind in all parts, saving that it bringeth forth greenish flowers, of colour like to the leaves of the Primerose herbe or plant.

✥ *The place.*

Cowslips, Drelips, and Primeroses, grow in low moist woods, standing in the pendant or hanging of hills and mountaines, and in certaine medowes. The white is common in this countrey, & so are all the rest, especially the green and double kinds, which are planted in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

These herbs do flower in April, and sometimes also in March, and February.

✥ *The names.*

The petie Bulleyns are called in Græke *φλογισ*: in Latine *Verbascula*: in shops *Primula veris*, and *Herba paralyfis*, and of some *Arthetica*: in English Cowslips, Primeroses, and Drelips, and double Cowslips, Primeroses, and Drelips: in high Dutch *Schlüsselblumen*: in Brabant *Sluetelbloemen*.

1 The first kind is now called in Latine *Herba S. Petri*: in English Cowslips: in French of some *Coqueprimevere*, and *Brayes de Coque*: in high Dutch *Himelschlüssel*, *S. Peters kraut*, *geel Schlüsselblumen*, and *wolriekende Schlüsselblumen*: in base Almaine *S. Peters cruyt*, and *welriekende Sluetelbloemen*.

2 The second kind is called in shops *Primula veris*, and *Herba Paralyfis*: in English Drelips: in high Dutch wild *Schlüsselblumen*, and *weis Himelschlüssel*: in base Almaine *Witte Sluetelbloemen*, and of some *Witte Betony*.

3 The third kind is called in Latine Verbasculum minus : in Shops Primula veris minor : in English Primrose, and Wood Primrose : in base Almaine Cleyne wit Betony, or enkel Slu- etelbloemen, and cleyne Sluettelbloemen.

✱ *The nature.*

The smal or petie Bulleyns, are dry in the third degré, without any manifest heate.

✱ *The vertues.*

The petie Bulleyns, that is to say, the Cowslips, Primroses, and Drelips, are now vsed daily amongst other potherbs, but in Physicke there is no great account made of them. They are good for the head and sinewes, and haue other good vertues, as Pena and Mattioli write.

Of Aethiopsis. Chap. lxxxiiij.

✱ *The description.*

Aethiopsis hath great broad woolly leaues, like to the leaues of Bulleyn, but rougher and better cottoned or frised, and not so round by the edges, but more tozned with deeper cuts in, about the borders, and roundly spread abroad vpon the ground, amongst the which there springeth vp a square rough and hairie stalke, diuiding it selfe abroad into sundry branches, amongst the which round about certaine ioints, it bringeth forth many white floures, almost like to the floures of dead Nettell, but a great deale bigger. The roote is long and thicke, like the roote of Bulleyn.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe groweth not in this countrey, but in the gardens of certaine Herborists.

✱ *The time.*

Aethiopsis floureth in May.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke αιθιοπικη, and in Latine also Aethiopsis, and other name than Aethiopsis we know not.

✱ *The nature.*

Aethiopsis is meanelly hot and dry.

✱ *The*

✥ *The vertues.*

Aethiopsis is good for those that haue the *Pleurisie*: & for such as haue their breasts charged with corrupt and rotten matter: and for such as are grieued with the *asperitie* and roughnesse in the throte: and also against the *Sciatica*, if one drinke the decoction of the roote thereof.

For the sayd diseases of the breast and lunges, it is good to licke oftentimes of a confection made with the roote of this herbe and hony.

Of Sage of Hierusalem. Chap. lxxxv.

✥ *The description.*

Sage of Hierusalem hath rough, hairie, and large, browne Greene leaues, sprinkled with diuers white spots like drops of milke. Amongst the said leaues springeth vp certain stalks of a span long, bearing at the top many fine floures growing together in a bunch like *Cowslip* floures, of colour at the first, red or purple, and sometimes blew: after the floures it bringeth forth small buttons, wherein is the seed. The roote is blacke, long and thicke, with many threddie strings.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in moist shadowie places, and is planted almost euery where in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth betimes in March and Aprill, and shortly after the seed is ripe.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called of the Apothecaries and Herborists of this countrey *Pulmonaria* and *Pulmonalis*, in Latine *Pulmonis herba*, that is to say, *Lungwort*, or the herbe for the Lungs: and of some it is called in Latine *Symphitum Syluestre*, which may be Englished *wild Comfrey*: the Picards call it *Herbe de cuer*, we call it in English *Sage of Hierusalem*, and *Cowslip of Hierusalem*: in French *Herbe aux poulmons*: in base *Almaigne* *Onser vrouwen melck cruyt*, and *Onser vrouwen spin*, that is to say, *Our Ladies Milkwort*, because the leaues be full of white spots, as though they were sprinkled with milk. There is yet another *Lungwort*,

Lungwort, whereof we shall write in the third booke.

✱ *The nature and vertues.*

This herbe hath no particuler vse in Physike, but it is much vsed in meates, and Salades with egges, as is also Cowslips and Primeroses, whereunto in temperature it is much like.

Of Veruaine. Chap. lxxxvj.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two kinds of Veruaine: the one called in Latine Verbena recta, that is to say, Upright or straight Veruain: The other is called Verbena supina, that is to say, Low and base Veruaine, the which againe is diuided into two sortes, the male and female.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he straight or vpright Veruaine, hath vpright & straight stemmes, of the height of a foote and more, full of branches, with small blewish floures growing vpon the same: The leaues be greene, dented about, and in some places déepely cut or tozne like an Oken leafe. The roote is short, and hath many threddie strings.

2 The flat or créeping Veruain, hath tender, hairie, and square stalkes or branches of the length of a foote, or a foote and a halfe, créeping by the ground, with roundish leaues, dent or snipt round about like to Oken leaues, or the leaues of Germander described in the xviij. Chapter of this booke, but farre smaller than Oken leaues, and greater than the leaues of Germander: the floures be faire and blew growing alongst the branches at the top. After which there commeth small flat coddies or purses like the seede of Paules Betonie which we call Spéede well. The roote is threddie.

The second kind of flat or créeping Veruaine, which is also the female low Veruaine, is very like to the aforesayd, so that (as Plinie in the xix. chapter of his xxv. booke writeth). Some haue made no difference betwixt the male and female, and to say the truth, there is but small difference betwixt these two herbes: for the female is very well like to the male, as well in stemmes, as in the leaues, floures, and rootes, sauing that the stemmes of the

the female are rounder : his leaue be somewhat smaller, and hath moze stoze of bzanches comming vp from the roote . The floures also grow thicker oz neerer together than the floures of the male flat Ueruaine.

✱ The place.

The first kind of Ueruaine groweth in rude places about hedges, walles, wayes, strêtes and ditches. The second kind groweth in gardens, and low shadowy places, and of this sort the male is moze common than the female.

✱ The time.

The Ueruains floure most commonly in July.

✱ The names.

1 The first kind of Ueruaine is called in Græke *αἰσέπειον*, and of some *αἰσέπειον ὀπθίος*, in Latine Verbeneca Columbina, Columbaris, Herba sanguinalis, Crista gallinacea, Exupera, and of some Fera, oz Ferraria, Trixago, Verbena recta, and Columbina recta : in shops Verbena, in Italian, *Vermina tola, vrgibaony Macho* : in English Ueruaine, oz Uaruain : in French *Vernaine* : in high dutch Eiserkraut, Eiserhart, and Eiserlich : in base Almaine Uerbene, Psercruyt, and Pserhert.

2 The second kind is called in Græke *ἱερα βότρυς*, and at this time *αἰσέπειον ὑπώγιον*, of Pythagoras Erysisceptrum, and of some others Demetria : in Latin Sacra herba, Verbeneca supina, and Cincinialis, of Apuleius, Licinia, Lustrago, Columbina supina, & Militaris : in shops (very erroneously) it is called Chamedryos, oz Chamedrys, in English Base oz flat Ueruaine : in high Dutch *Erdtweirauch*, and of some following the erroz of the Apothecaries, Gamanderle, and Blawmenderle : in base Almain it may be called *Pierre oft cruyppende Uerbene*, that is to say, in French *Vernaine basse, ou se traînant par terre*.

✱ The nature.

These two kinds of Ueruaine are of a drying power.

✱ The vertues.

The leaues of vpzright Ueruaine, oz the roote alone, oz both together boyled in water, are very good for the sores and blcers of the mouth and iawes, if the mouth be washed with the same decoction.

The

The Decoction of the herbe or of his roote, swageth tooth ache, and fasteneth loose teeth, to be often gargled withall, or kept a good space within the mouth. The same dronken continually by the space of five dayes, cureth the gripings of the belly.

Meruaine mingled with oyle of Roses and vinegar, or boyled in oyle and layd to the head after the maner of a plaister, cureth the head ache. The same vertue hath a garland or crowne of Meruaine against head ache, to be woꝛne vpon the head as Archigenes saith.

The leaues of Meruaine pound with Swines grease or oile of Roses, both mitigate and appease the paines of the Mother or Matrix to be applied thereto.

The same pound with vinegar are good to be layd to S. Anthones fire, and naughtie, scurvie, and rotten sores: and stamped or pound with Hony, it healeth greene wounds, and closeth by old.

The flat and base Meruaine is good against all venim and poison, against the bitings and stinging of Serpents and other venomous beasts, to be dronken in wine or laid vpon the grieve.

The leaues thereof dronken in old wine, the weight of a dram and halfe, with as much Frankencense by the space of fortie days fasting, cureth the Jaundise.

It is good to wash the mouth with the Decoction of the leaues and roote thereof boyled in wine, against the fretting and festring sores of the mouth and iawes, or the almonds or kernels vnder the throte.

The greene leaues pound and laid too, taketh away the swelling and the paine of hote impostumes and tumors, and cleanseth corrupt and rotten vlcers.

Some write that the water wherein this Meruaine hath been steeped, being cast or sprinckled about the hall or place where as any feast or banquet is kept, maketh all the company both lusty and mery.

And that a branch of thre knots or ioints of this herbe is good to be dronken against a feuer tertian, and a branch of foure ioints is good against a feuer quartaine.

Of Nettle. Chap. lxxxvij.

The kinds.

There be two kindes of Nettels. The one is the burning & stinging Nettell. The other is the dead Nettell which doth not burne, nor sting at all. And each of these kindes is of diuers sorts. For of the hoat and stinging Nettell there be three kindes, that is to say, the Greeke or Romaine Nettels, and the great, the small, and the burning Nettels: whereas againe they are diuided into two kindes, to wit, the Male and the Female, so that the Romaine Nettell is the Male, and the other twaine are the female. The dead Nettell shalbe described in the next chapter.

** The description.*

1 **T**he Romaine Nettell hath round, rough, holow and hairy stalks. The leaues be long, rough, burning or stinging, and deeply natched, or dented about, betwixt the leaues and the stalke: it bringeth forth small round and rough buttons, or pellets, full of browne, flat, and shining seed, like vnto Line-seed, but rounder and smaller.

2 The second kind which is our common great Nettell, is like the aforesaid in height and in his rough and stinging stems. The leaues be also rough and stinging, and dented round about, but not so deeply as the others, most commonly of a swart Greene colour, and sometimes reddish. The seede groweth by long small threds hanging downward, and is somewhat like the seed of Hirse or Millet, sauing it is smaller. The roote is long, smal and yealow spreading it selfe here and there vnder the ground.

3 The small Nettell is like to the Nettels aforesaid, but it is much smaller, not exceeding in length a foot, or a foot and a halfe. The stalkes be round and rough, and the leaues be like to the other, sauing they be smaller and greener: The seed is bigger and the root is shorter.

** The place.*

The Romaine Nettels are found in some woods of the countrey, as the wood of Soignie, but not verie commonlie: it is also sown in the gardens of Herboristes. The other kindes grow in all places, as by hedges, quicke settes and walls.

** The*

✥ *The time.*

Pettell seed is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

The Pettell is called in Greeke *αγκύριον, ή κινδι*, in Latine and Shops, *Vrtica*, in Italian *Ortica*, in Spanish *Ortiga*, in French *Ortie*.

1 The first kind is now called *Vrtica Romana*, & *Vrtica mas*, in English, Greeke, or Romaine Pettell, or the male Pettell: in French *Ortie Griesche ou Romaine*, in high Dutch *Welsch nessel*: in base Almaine *Romsche Petelen*.

2 The second kind is called *Vrtica communis*, *Vrtica foemina*, and *Vrtica maior*, in English Great common Pettell: in French *Ortie*, in high dutch *Heyternesse*: in base Almaine *grote Petelen*.

3 The smallest kind is called of Plinie *Cania*, and now *Vrtica minor*, in English the small Pettel, and the small burning Pettel, in French *Petite Ortie*, and *Ortie brulante*, in high dutch *Wzen nessel*, and *Habernessel*, in base Almaine *heete Petelen*.

✥ *The nature.*

The burning or stinging Pettels, are hote and dry and of thin substance.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seed of Romain Pettel tempered or mingled with honie, and oftentimes licked, cleanseth the breast from tough and slimie fleumes, and other corrupt and rotten humors. Also it is good for the shortnes of breath, the troublesome and vehement cough that children be often vexed withall, the inflammation of the Lungs, and the old Pleurisie or long sought.

The same dronken with swete wine, doth stirre vp bodily pleasure, and is good against the blasting and windinesse of the stomacke.

The seed of Romaine Pettel, dronken with Meed, the waight of a scruple, at night after supper, causeth one to vomit or cast vp very easily.

The leaues thereof boiled with Muscles and dronken, do soften the belly and prouoke vrine.

The decoction of the leaues of all the kindes of Pettels, dronken

ken with myrrhe, prouoketh the menstruall floures. And so doth Nettel seed dronken with sweet wine.

The iuice of the leaues gargarised, helpeth much agaynst the falling downe of the Vuula, and the inflammation of the same.

The leaues of Nettels pound with salt, are good to be layed to the bitings of mad Dogs, virulent and malignant vlcers, as Cankers, and such like corrupt and stinking vlcers or sores, and vpon all hard swellings, impostumes and botches behind the eares.

The same mingled with oyle and ware, and laid to the hardnesse of the melt or spleene, cureth the same.

The same pound and layd to the nose and forehead, stoppeth the bleeding of the nose, and put into the nose, causeth the same to bleed.

Nettel leaues pound with myrrhe, and reduced to the order of a Vessarie (which is a mother suppositoie) and put into the matrix, prouoketh the floures.

Of Archangel, or Dead Nettel. Cha. lxxxviij.

✱ The kinds.

There be two kinds of Dead Nettel. The one which saoureth or smelleth but litle, the other which hath a strong and stinking saour, other wise there is but small difference betwixt the one and the other: and the first kind of these herbes is of three sortes, the one with white floures, the second with yealow floures, and the third with reddish floures. Also the second kind is of two sortes, and differeth but onely in the colour of the floure.

✱ The description.

1 The first kind of Dead nettels is not much vnlike the stinging or burning nettels, his leaues be long & dented round about like to the other Nettel leaues, sauing they be whiter, and they sting not. The stalk is square, round about the which groweth white, yealow, or red floures, betwixt the leaues and the stemme, fashioned like to a hood, or open helmet. The roote hath threedie strings.

2 The second kind, which is the stinking dead nettel, is like to the

the other, and like the common Nettell, saving that his leaues be smaller, and somewhat rounder. All the herbe is of a verie euill, and strong stincking sauour. The floures of one kind are pale, & the floures of the other kind are of a browne redde colour, smaller than the floures of the first dead nettell.

✱ *The place.*

Dead nettell groweth euery where about hedges, quicke sets and wayes, and also in gardens.

✱ *The time.*

The dead Nettell floureth the most part of all the Sommer, from May forward.

✱ *The names.*

Plinie calleth the dead Nettell in Latine *Lamium* and *Anonium*, or *Aononium*, at this present it is called *Vrtica iners*, or *Vrtica mortua*: in Italian *Ortica morte*, and *Ortica foetida*: in Spanish *Ortiga muerta*, in English dead Nettell, blinde Nettell, and Archangell: in French *Ortie morte*, in high Dutch *Todtnessel* & *Taubnessel*: in base Almaigne *Doue*, and *Doude Petelen*.

✱ *The nature.*

The dead Nettell is of temperament, like to the other nettels.

✱ *The vertues.*

Dead Nettell pound or brused with salt, doth dissolue and cure hard wens, botches, and impostumes, being laid thereupon: and in vertue is very like the other nettels.

Of Motherwoort. Chap. lxxxix.

✱ *The description.*

Motherwoort hath square browne stalks, the leaues be of swart græne color, large and deeply gash't or cut, almost like to Nettell, or Hozehound leaues, but a great deale larger, blacker, and more deeply cut, somewhat approaching towards the proportion of the Oke leaues. The floures grow like garlands or crownes round about the stalke, like the floures of Hozehound, of purple colour, not much differing from the flouers of dead Nettell, saving they be smaller: after the floures cometh the seed, which is small & browne, contained in little prickley huskes. The root is small, and diuided into manie small threedie parts.

✱ *The*

✱ *The place.*

It delighteth to grow in rough, untilled, and barren places, about old wals and wayes.

✱ *The time.*

Motherwort floureth in June, July, & August, within which time, the seed is also ripe.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine of such as haue pleasure in herbes Cardiacæ : in English Motherwort, in French *Agripaulme*, in high dutch *Hertsgspan*, and *Hertsgsper* : in base *Almaigne Hertsgspan*.

This is a kind of the three herbes, which are called in Græke *σινελιδες*, in Latine *Sideritides*, and of some *Heracleæ*. And it is the first kind of the said herbes. Therfore it may be well called in Latin *Sideritis prima*. Whereof we shal write againe in our second booke in the chapter of Horehound.

The herbe which Matthiolus setteth forth for the *Sideritis prima*, is a kind of Horehound, and is called in this country *Marubium palustre*, that is to say, *Marrish* or *Water Horehound*.

✱ *The nature.*

Motherwort is of a temperate heate, and yet not without bitterness : and therfore it is also absteriue or cleansing.

✱ *The vertues.*

Motherwort bruised and laid vpon wounds, keepeth the both from inflammation and apostumation or swelling, it stoppeth the blood, and doth close, cure, and heale the same.

Of Bugle, and Prunell. Chap. xc.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two kinds of Prunell. The first is called Bugle, and the second retaineth still the name of Prunell.

✱ *The description.*

Bugle spreadeth & creepeth alongst the ground, like to Monardella, or Herb two pence : it hath somewhat long leaues, and broad afore, or at the top, soft, wrinkled and blackish, his stalks be small and tender, creeping alongst the ground, and taking

taking holdfast in certaine places here and there: and from them again spring other square and straight stems of a span long, bringing forth bright floures, amongst certaine little leaues, compassing the stem about, of coloz most commonly blew, and in some plants white as snow. The rootes are threeddie and tender.

2 Brunell hath square hairie stalkes of a spanne long or more. The leaues be somewhat long, hairie, and sharpe pointed. The floures grow at the top of the stalks thicke set together like to an eare or spikie knap, of a brown coloz and mixt with blew, & sometimes also very white. The roote is small and very threeddie.

✥ *The place.*

They grow both in certaine meadowes, pastures, and woods. Also Bugle is much planted in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

Bugle floureth in April. And Brunel oftentimes all the Sommer until July.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first kind of these herbes is now called Consolida, and Solidago, and for a difference from other herbes which be also called by the same name, it is called Consolida media, in english middle Consound, or middle Comfery, and Bugle, in French *Cō-soulde moyenne*, and Bugle, in high dutch Gunzel, and gulde Gunzel: in the shops of this countrey, they call it Bugula, and in base Almaigne, Senegroen.

2 The second kind is also called Consolida media, but most commonly Prunella, or Brunella, in English Brunell, Carpenters herbe, Self heale, & Hookeheale, in French *Prunelle*, and some do also call it *Herbe au Charpentier*, some call it *Oingtereule*, in high dutch Brunellen, and Gottheyl: in Brabant, Bruynelle.

✥ *The nature.*

These two herbes be dry: moreover Bugle is hote, and Brunel temperate betwixt heat and cold, or very little cold.

✥ *The vertues.*

1 The decoction of Bugle dronken, dissolueth clotted and congealed bloud within the body, it doth heale and make sound all wounds of the body, both inward and outward.

The same openeth the stoppings of the Liuer and Gaule, and B
is

is good to be dronken against the Jaundise, and Feuers that be of long continuance.

The same Decoction of Bugle, cureth the rotten blcers, and Sores of the mouth and gummes, when they be washed therewithall.

Bugle green and fresh gathered, is good to be laid vpon wounds, Dgaules, or scratches, for it cureth them, and maketh them whole and sound. And so doth the powder of the same herbe dried, to be cast and strowen vpon the wound.

The iuice of Bugles cureth the sores and blcers of the secret or priuie partes, being often dropped in, and so doth the herbe bruised and laid vpon.

2 The decoction of Brunell made with wine or water, doth Ioyne together and make whole and sound all wounds both inward and outward as Bugle doth.

It is good to wash the mouth often with the Decoction of Brunell against the blcers of the mouth, and it is also a soueraigne remedie against that disease which the Brabanders doe name (den Bruynen) that is, when the tong is inflamed and wareth blacke, and is much swollen, so that the generall remedies haue gone before.

Brunell bruised with oyle of Roses and vineger, and laid to the forepart of the head, swageth and cureth the aking of the same.

Of Auens, or Sanamunda. Chap. xcj.

✱ The description.

The leaues of Sanamunda, Auens, or Herbe Bennet, are rough, blackish, and much clouen or deeply cut, somewhat like to the leaues of Agrimonie. The stalke is round and hairie, of the length of a foote and halfe, deuiding it selfe at the top into other branches, which bringeth forth yealow floures, like to the floures of Crowfoote, Goldcup, or Goldknap, and afterward little round rough heds or knops, set full of seed, the which beyng ripe, will cleaue or hange fast vnto garments. The roote is short and reddish within, with yealow threddie strings, and smelleth somewhat like Cloues, especially if it be gathered in March.

The first Booke of

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth wild in woods, and by hedges and quickets, it is also planted in gardens, but that which groweth wild is the greater, and his flowers be yealower than the other.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

This herb is now called in Latin Garyophyllata, because his roote smelleth like Cloues, and of some Sanamunda, Benedicta, and Nardus rustica, in English Auens, herbe Bennet, & of some Sanamūda, in French Benoitte, in high dutch Benedictenwurtz, in Brabant Caryophyllate.

✥ *The nature.*

Herbe Bennet or Auens, is hote and dry in the second degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Auens made with water, or with wine and water together and dronken, resolucth congealed & clotted bloud, and cureth all inward wounds and hurts. And the same decoction cureth outward wounds if they be washed therewithall.

The decoction made of the roote of herbe Bennet in wine, and dronken, comforteth the stomack and causeth good digestion, it openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and clenseth the breast, and purgeth it from grosse and flegmatike humors.

The roote dried & taken with wine is good against poison, and against the paine of the guts or bowels, which we cal the colike.

Of Pyrola. Chap. xcij.

✥ *The description.*

PYrola hath nine or ten greene, tender leaues, not much unlike the leaues of Bete, sauing they be a great deale smaller, amongst the which commeth vp a stalke set with pleasant little white floures, much like to the sweete smelling floures of lillie Conuall or May lillies. The roote is small & tender, creeping here and there.

✥ *The place.*

Pyrola groweth in shadowy places, and moyst woods.

✥ *The time.*

Pyrola is to be found in Winter & Sommer, but it floureth in June

June and July.

✱ *The names.*

Pyrola is called in Shops Pyrola, in high dutch Wintergrun, Holtzmangolt, Waldmangoldt: in base Almaine Wintergruen: in English also Pyrola, and Wintergræne: in French Bete de prez, and Pyrole.

✱ *The nature.*

Pyrola is dry in the third degré, and cold in the second.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Pyrola alone by themselves, or with other healing herbes, is good to heale wounds, and boyled in wine & drunken, they heale both inward and outward wounds, fistulas, and malignant blcers.

Græne Pyrole is also good to be laid vpon wounds, blcers, and burnings: and so is the powder thereof to be strowed vpon, and it is good to be mixt with oyntments and plaisters, seruing for the purposes aforesayd.

Of Serpents toong, or Adders toong. Cha.xciii.

✱ *The description.*

Adders toong is an herbe of a maruellous strang nature, it bringeth forth but one leafe of the length of ones finger, in which groweth a little stem, bearing a little long, narrow toong, like to a serpent, or (as my Autho^r saith) like to the toong of a serpent.

✱ *The place.*

Adders toong is found in this countrey, in certaine moyst and fruitfull medowes.

✱ *The time.*

This leafe is found with his litle toong in Aprill and May: the whole herbe vanissheth away in June.

✱ *The names.*

Plinie (as some learned men iudge) calleth this herbe Lingua, Linguace, & Lingulace, it is now called in Græke *ἰσίδρυλλον*, in Latin Lingua serpentis, & in some countries Lancea Christi, and in other places Lucciola: in English, Adders toong, and Serpents toong, in French *Langue de serpent*, in high dutch *Naterzunglin*: in Brabant, *Dns Heeren spær cruyt*, and *Natertonghesken*.

✥ *The nature.*

Adders tong is drie in the third degré, and of Nature verie like Pyzola.

✥ *The vertues.*

Adders tong is also good and very singular to heale wounds both inward and outward, it is also good against burstings or ruptures, to be prepared and taken in like sort as Pyzola.

The Decoction of the same made with water and dronken, is good against hote feuers, the inflammations of the liver, and against all inward and outward heates.

The same incorporated or mingled with Swines grease, is good against burning and spreading sores or the disease called the Wilde fire, also against burnings, and all hote tumors and impostumes.

Of Lunaria. Chap. xciiij.

✥ *The description.*

The smal Lunarie also bringeth forth but one leafe, iagged & cut on both sides into five or six deepe cuts or natches, not much unlike the leaues of the right Scolopendria, but it is longer, larger, and greener. Upon the said leafe groweth a stem of a span long, bearing at the top many smal seeds clustering together like grapes. The roote is of threddie strings.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth vpon high dry and grassie mountains or hills, by dales and heaths.

✥ *The time.*

The small Lunarie is found in May and June, but afterward it vanisheth away.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Lunaria, and Lunaria minor, of some in Greeke *ονδωινος*, in English Lunarie or Moonwort, in French *Petite Lunaire*, in high dutch *Monkraut*, & *clein Monkraut*: in base Almaine *Baencruyt*, and *cleyn Baencruyt*. The people of Sauoy do call it *Tore*, or *Taure*.

✥ *The nature.*

It is cold & dry of temperature, very like to Pyzola, & Adders tong.

✥ *The*

✥ *The vertues.*

This herbe is also very good and singular to heale wounds, of A vertue and facultie like to Pyrola and serpents tong, very conuenient for all such griefs as they do serue vnto: the Alchymists also do make great account of this herbe about their science.

Of Thorow wax, or Thorow leafe. Chap. xcv.

✥ *The description.*

Thorowleafe hath a round slender stalk full of branches, the branches passing or going thorow the leaues, as if they had bene drawen through the leaues, which be round, bare and tender, at the top of the branches grow the floures, as it were crownes amongst smal and litle leaues, of a pale or faint yealow colour, the which do afterwards change into a browne seed. The roote is single, white, and somewhat thredde.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in many places of Germanie and England, in the corne fields amongst the Wheate and Rie. They doe also plant it in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in Iuly and August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Perfoliatum, and Perfoliata, in English Thorowware, and Thorowleafe, in French Persueille, in high dutch Durchwachsz, in base Almain Duerwas. It is very doubtful whether this be Cacalia of Dioscorides.

✥ *The nature.*

Thorowware is of a dry complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

The Decoction of Thorowware boiled in water or wine, healeth wounds: and so doth the greene leaues bruised and layed thereupon.

Thorowware mingled with ware or with some oyle or ointment, fit to cure wounds, healeth burstings or harmes of yong children, being laid thereupon.

The same herbe when it is yet greene, brused and pound with C meale and wine, and layd vpon the Hauels of yong Children, keepeth

keepe them vp the bowels, drawing them into their naturall place, and setleth them that fall too much downe, and flaketh the same when they are blasted vp and swollen. And so doth the seede also made into powder, and laid too after the like maner.

Of Burnet, or Pimpinell. Chap. xcvi.

✱ The kinds.

Pimpinell is of two sorts, the great and wild: and the small garden Pimpinell.

✱ The description.

1 **T**he great wild Pimpinell or Burnet, hath long round stems, two or three fote high, vpon the which groweth leaues somewhat long, dented round about, and tied by long stems ten or twelue leaues growing by a stem, standing displayed directly one against an other, like vnto wings. At the top of y^e stalks are round knops or heads, compact together as it were of small purles or buttons, the which at their opening bring forth small floures of a browne red colour: after them commeth a triangled seed. The roote is long and thicke.

2 The small or garden Pimpinell, is very much like vnto the wild, but it is in all points smaller, and of saueur and smell more amiable, or pleasant. It hath soft and tender stalks of a fote high or somewhat more, set with a soft and fine haire or cotton. The leaues be like vnto the other, sauing they be a great deale smaller, griene aboue, and blewish vnderneath. The floures be not so browne, but of an incarnate or liuely red, with small yealow threds hanging forth of the midst of them. The roote is like to the other, but a great deale smaller.

✱ The place.

The wild or great Pimpinell, groweth in dry medowes, and there is store of it found growing about Wiluord. The smal Pimpinell is commonly planted in the gardens of this countrey.

✱ The time.

They do both floure in Iune, and sometimes sooner, and oftentimes vntill August.

✱ The names.

Pimpinell is now called in Latin Pimpinella, Bipēnula, Pampinula,

pinula, and of some Sanguisorba, and Solbastrella: in Spanish *Frexinna*, in English Burnet, and Pimpinell: in high Dutch Kolbleskraut, Vergotshartlin, Blutkraut, and Hegelkraut: in base Almaine Pimpinelle. This herbe seemeth to be very well like to *Sideritis altera*, of Dioscorides.

✱ *The nature.*

Pimpinell is dry in the third degree, and cold in the second, and astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Pimpinell drunken, cureth the bloody fluxe, the spitting of blood, the pissing of blood, and the naturall issue of women, and all other fluxe of blood. The herbe & the seede made into powder, and dronke with wine or water, wherein iron hath bene often quenched, doth the like, and so doth the herbe alone being but onely holden in a mans hand, as some haue written.

The greene leaues brused and laid vpon wounds, keepe them from inflammation and apostumation. Moreover, they are good to be laid vpon phlegmons, which are hot tumors, swellings, and blcers.

Pimpinell also is very good to heale wounds, and is receiued in drinks that be made for wounds, to put away inflammation, and to stanch bleeding too much.

The leaues of Pimpinell stiped in wine, and drunken, doth comfort and reioice the hart, and are good against the trembling and shaking of the same.

Of Sanicle, or Sanikell. Chap. xcviij.

✱ *The description.*

Sanicle hath browne, greene, plaine, shining, and roundish leaues, parted into five parts with deepe cuts, like vnto vine leaues, (or rather like Maple leaues) amongst which there spring vp two stems, of the height of a foote, bearing many small round buttons at the top, full of little white floures, which doe turne into small rough burs, which is the seede. The roote hath threddy strings, and is blacke without, and white within.

✱ *The place.*

Sanicle is found in moist woods, and stony banks, in hilly or mountaine

mountaine countries northerly.

✥ *The time.*

Sanicle floureth in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine *Sanicula*, and of some *Diapensia* : in English *Sanicle* : in French *Sanicle* : in high Dutch *Sanicle*. This is none of the kinds of *Sinckfoyle* or *Pentaphylon*, as some would haue it.

✥ *The nature.*

Sanicle is dry in the third degree, and astringent.

✥ *The vertues.*

The iuice of Sanicle dronken, doth make whole and sound all inward and outward wounds and hurts, so that (as Ruellius writeth) it is a common saying in Fraunce, *Celuy qui Sanicle a, De Mire affaire il n'a*. That is to say, who so hath Sanicle, needeth no Surgeon.

Sanicle boiled in water or wine, and dronken, stoppeth the spitting of blood, and the bloody fluxe, and cureth the vlcérations and hurts of the kidneis.

The same taken in like manner, or the iuice thereof dronken, cureth burstings, especially when the herbe is also laid vpon the griefe, either brused or boiled.

The leaues thereof, and the roote boiled in water and hony, and dronken, healeth the perished lungs, and all malignant vlcers, & rotten sores of the mouth, gums, and throte, if the mouth be washed or gargled therewithall.

Of Ladies mantell, or great Sanicle. Chap. xcviij.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe hath large round leaues, with five or six corners finely dented round about, the which at their first coming vp out of the ground, are folden together, or as it were plated. Amongst them groweth small round stems halfe a foote long, set here and there with litle leaues, and bringeth forth at the top small floures, clustering thicke together, of a yellowish Greene colour, with a small yellow seede, no greater than *Purselane*, or *Poppy* seede, inclosed in small Greene huskes. The roote is thicke,

as

as long as ones finger, browne without, and hath threddeye strings.

✱ *The place.*

Great Sanicle oz Ladies mantell, groweth in some places of this countrey, as in certaine medowes, in the hanging of hils, whereas the soile is of potters clay, fat, and red.

✱ *The time.*

This herbe floureth in May and June.

✱ *The names.*

The later writers do call this herbe in Greeke *δεστέρα, δεστέριον* *φειδ-
στον*: in Latine Achimilla, Alchimilla, Stellaria, Planta leonis, Pes leonis, and of some in Greeke *λεοντοπόδιον*, howbeit, this is not the right Leontopodium, wherof Dioscorides writeth: in English Ladies mantell, Great Sanicle, and Padelion: in French *Pied de Lion*: in high Dutch Synnan, Lewentapen, Lewenfusz, Unser frauen Mantell, and grosz Sanickel: in base Almaine following the high Almaines, Synnaw, Unser vrouwen mantel, and groote Sanikel.

✱ *The nature.*

It is dry like Sanicle, but colder.

✱ *The vertues.*

Ladies mantel is much like to Sanicle in facultie, and serueth A for all diseases whereunto Sanicle is good. Moreover it taketh away the paine and heate of all wounds inflamed, vlcers, and Phlegmons, being applied thereto.

The same pound and laid vpon the paps oz dugs of wiues oz B maidens, maketh them hard and firme.

Of Sarraſins Confound. Chap. xcix.

✱ *The description.*

Sarraſins Confound, hath a round, browne, red, hollowe stalke, three oz foure cubits high, as Pena writeth, all alongst the which from the lowest part euen vp to the hard toppe, there grow long narrow leaues like to Althie, oz Peach leaues, dented round about with small denticles. At the top of the stalkes grow bleake oz pale yellow floures, the which being ripe, are carried away with the wind. The roote is very threddeye.

✱ *The*

The first Booke of

✱ *The place.*

Sarrasins Confound groweth in shadowy woods, and especially there whereas it is somewhat moist.

✱ *The time.*

This herbe is found with his floures most commonly in August.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Solidago Sarracenica, and Consolida Sarracenica, of some Herba fortis: in English Sarrasins Confound, or Sarrasins Comfrey: in French Consoulde Sarrafine: in high Dutch Heydnisch Wundkraut: in base Almaigne Heydensch Wondtcruyt.

✱ *The nature.*

Sarrasins Confound is almost dry in the third degree, and not without heate, in taste bitter and astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

Sarrasins Confound healeth all sorts of wounds and vlcers, both inward, and outward, to be ministred in the same maner as the other Consolidatiue or healing herbs are, whether it be giuen in drinke, or applied outwardly with ointments, oiles, or emplaisters.

The same boiled in water, and dronken, doth restraine and stay the wasting of the liuer, and taketh away the oppilation and stopping of the same, & of the bladder and gaule, & is good against the iaundise, and feuers of long continuance, and for such as are falling into a dropsie.

The decoction of the same is good to be gargled against the vlcers, and stinking of the mouth, and against the vlceration of the gums and throte.

Of Golden rod. Chap. c.

✱ *The description.*

Golden rod at the first hath long broad leaues, spread abroad upon the ground, amongst the which springeth vp a reddish or browne stalke of the length of a foot and halfe, with leaues like to the first, but smaller, it spreadeth it selfe at the top into diuers small branches, charged or loden, with small yellow floures,

floures, the which also when they are ripe, are carried away with the wind, like to the floures of Sarrasins Consound. The roote is browne, and hath thzeddy strings.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in woods, vpon mountaines, and in fruitfull soile.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth most commonly in August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Virga aurea, that is to say, Golden rod: in French *Verge d'or*: in base Almaigne Golden roede: and we know not as yet whether it hath any other name.

✥ *The nature.*

The taste of this herbe is very like to Sarrasins Consound, and therefore it is of like nature.

✥ *The vertue and operation.*

Golden rod is also an herbe apt to heale wounds, and hath the same vertues which Sarrasins Consound hath, and may be vled in all diseases for the which the said Consound is good.

The same boiled in wine, and dronken, is very good against the stone, namely in the reines. For it breaketh the same, and maketh it to descend with the water or vrine: and so doth also the water of this herbe distilled with wine, and dronken by some space of time, as writeth Arnoldus de Villa Noua.

Of water Sengreene and Knights Yerrow, or Woundwort. Chap.cj.

The kinds.

Vnder y title of Stratiotes, that is to say, Knights Woundwort, or Water yerrowe, Dioscorides describeth two herbes, well knownen in this countrey. The one called Crabs claw: The other Water Hilfoyle or Perrow.

✥ *The description.*

The first which is called Knights Woundwort, or Water Sengreene, is a water herbe which flecteth vpon the water, not much unlike the great Sengreene, before that he bringeth forth

forth his stalke, but that it is greater. The leaues be narrows of halfe a fote long, hauing vpon ech side sharpe teeth and prickley points, or indented corners, like to bitter Aloes, or Sea Aygreene, but much smaller, narrower, and shorter. The floures are vpon short stems, and grow forth by the sides of the leaues, and are white, and diuided into thre, with a certaine throm or hairy yelow in the middle, and grow out of a clouen huske like to a crabs claw. It hath none other roote saving a very short stem, broad and thicke aboue, and very small and tender vnderneath, from whence spring vp the leaues: by the said short stem vnderneath the leaues, grow long threds (like to very fine and small lute strings) here and there stretching themselues even to the bottome of the water, by the which it taketh hold, and draweth sustenance from the ground. Certaine deceitfull and naughty rogues that would be taken for cunning Physitions, with their treacles, scammony, and plaisters, do gather of the fine strings and hairy rootes aforesaid, and put them into phials or glasses full of water, & set them openly in their shop windowes, or standings, to be seene of the people, wherby they make the people to beleue, that that they be wormes, which they haue caused men to auoide with their pouders, sugar, and oyntments.

2 The second kinde called Knights Milfoyle (because of the great multitude and number of leaues) hath long, small, and narrow leaues, deeply cut in vpon both sides, like to the wing feathers of some small birds. For as the feathers of birds haue as it were a stemme, or a certaine rib in the middle, from whence there grow out vpon ech side long narrow barres, plumes, or fine haire: euen so in like manner, these small leaues, haue also a ribbe or sinew in the middle, from whence there grow out vpon both sides small and narrow leaues, every leafe like to the hairie barres or plumes of such small feathers. Amongst the said leaues groweth vp a stalke or stemme of a spanne long, bearing leaues like to the aforesaid, and at the toppe a faire tuft, bushe, or nosegay of many small yelow floures like the common Parrowe, or Milfoyle. The roote is tender and thred-

✱ *The place.*

The first kind groweth in this countrey in ponds and pooles, and is found in diuers ditches that are néere to the riuers of Eschauld and Dele, in the countrey of Brabant.

The other groweth in very good and ranke medowes, but a man shall find it very seldome.

✱ *The time.*

Water Sengrène floureth in May. The other in August.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first is called in Græke *σεπτιώτης, ή σεπτιώτης ποτίμος*: in Latine *Militaris*: and it may be well called *Sedum aquatile*: in English *Knights wort*, *knights woundwort*, or *knights water woundwort*, *knights pondwort*, and of some *knights water Sengrène*: in base Almaigne *Crabbenclaw*, and after the Græke *Ruyters cruyt*, or *Water Ruyters cruyt*.

2 The second is called in Græke *σεπτιώτης χιλίοφυλος*: in Latine *Militaris millefolia*: in English *Knights Milfoyle*: *souldiers Parrow*, and *yellow knighten Parrow*: in French *Herbe militaire à millefueilles*, and *Millefueille iaulne*: in base Almaigne *Gael Geruwe*.

✱ *The nature.*

Knights woundwort of the water is cold and dry. The other with the thousand leaues, called *Knighten Milfoyle*, is dry and somewhat astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The first *Knights wort* boiled in water, and dronken, stoppeth the pissing of bloud, and cureth the wounds and vlcers of the kidneis, and the vse of it is good against all inward wounds.

The leaues thereof pound, and laide vpon græne wounds, keepeth them from inflammation and apostumation or swelling.

The same laide to with vineger, cureth the wild fire, or *Saint Anthonies fire*, with other hot tumors, as *Phlegmons*, &c.

2 The yellow *Knights wort*, or *Souldiours Milfoyle*, is singular good against all kind of old and new vlcers: it cureth fistulas, it stancheth bloud, it souldereth, bringeth together, and cureth

cureth wounds, whether it be pound or bruised, and so laid upon, or mixt with oiles, ointments, and emplaisters that are made for such purposes.

Of Yarrow, or common Milfoyle. Chap. cij.

✥ The description.

Milfoyle hath round hollow stalks of a foote and halfe long: the leaues be long and very fine, and deeply iagged upon both sides, even hard vnto the middle rib or sinew, very well like to the smallest leaues of Coriander or Southrenwood. The floures grow in faire round tufts or bushes at the top of the stalke, and are most commonly all white, sometimes also in this countrey of a purplish colour, and as Dioscorides writeth, sometimes all yellow, the which as yet hath not bene seene in this countrey. The roote is blacke and thzeddy.

✥ The place.

Milfoyle groweth plentifully in this countrey, about pathes, high waies, and the borders of fields.

✥ The time.

It floureth from Iune to September.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke ἀχιλλεῖος: in Latine Achillea, and Achillea sideritis, of Apuleius Myriophyllon, Myriomorphos, Chiliophyllon, Stratioticon, Heracleon, Chrysis, Supercilium Veneris, Acron syluaticum, Militaris, and of some Diodela: in shops at this present Millefolium: in Italian *Millefoglio*: in Spanish *Yerua Milloyas*: in English also Milfoyle, Perrow, and Rose bleede: in French *Millefeuille*: in high Dutch, Garben, Schaffgras, Schaffrip, and Tausenblaet: in base Almaine Geruwe.

Some count Achillea to be that kind of Tansie, which we befoze in the tenth chapter of this present booke haue named the small white Tansie, as it is there declared.

✥ The occasion of the name.

This herbe had his name Achillea, of the noble and valiant knight Achilles, whose valiant acts and noble hie were described by Homer. The said Achilles vsed this herbe very much, and

and it was first taught him by the Centaure Chiron. With this herbe Achilles cured the wounds and sores of Telephus the son of Hercules.

✥ The nature.

Milfoile is very dry and astringent.

✥ The vertues.

The decoction of Milfoyle dronken, doth cure and stoppe the bloudy fluxe, and all other lasks.

The same dronken, stoppeth all fluxes, but especially the red fluxe in women that floweth too abundantly. It worketh the same effect being applied to the secret parts, or if one sit or bathe in the decoction thereof.

The same bruised and laid upon wounds, stoppeth the bloud, and keepeth the same from inflammation and swelling, and cureth the same.

Of Comfrey. Chap. ciiij.

✥ The description.

Comfrey hath rough hairy stalkes, and long rough leaues, much like the leaues of common Buglosse, but much greater and blacker. The floures be round and hollow like litle bells, most commonly white, and sometimes reddish. The roote is blacke without, and white within, very clammye or slimie to touch.

✥ The place.

Comfrey groweth alongst by ditches, and in moist places.

✥ The time.

It floureth in June and July.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *συμμεντον* ή *συμμεντον μέγα*: in Latine *Symphytum magnum*, and *Solidago*: in shops *Consolida maior*: in Italian *Consolida maggiore*: in Spanish *Suelda mayor*, *Consuelda mayor*: in English *Comfrey*, and *Comferie*: in French *Consyre*: in high Dutch *Waalwurtz*, *gros Beinwell*: in base *Almaigne Waelwoztel*.

✥ The nature.

Comfrey is hot and dry in the second degree.

✥ The

✥ *The vertues.*

The rootes of Comfrey pound and dronken, are good for them A that spit bloud, and healeth all inward wounds and burstings.

The same also being brused and laid to in manner of a plaister, B do heale all greene and fresh wounds, and are so glutinative, that if it be sod with chopt or minsed meate, it will reioine and bring it altogether againe into one masse or lumpe.

The rootes of Comfery boiled, & dronken, do cleanse the breast C from fleumes, and cureth the griefes or hurts of the lungs. They haue the like vertue, being mingled with sugar, syrrops, or hony, to be often taken into the mouth, or licked.

The same with the leaues of Grounswell, are good to be laid D vpon all hot tumors or inflammations, especially to the inflammations of the fundament or siege.

The same also are good to be pound, and laid vpon burstings, E or ruptures.

The end of the first part of
Dodonans Herball.



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THE
SECOND PART OF THE
HISTORIE OF PLANTS,

Intreating of the differences, names, properties,
and vertues of pleasant and sweete smelling floures,
herbes, and seedes, and such like.

Written by that famous *D. Rembertus Dodonæus,*
now Physitian to the Emperor.

Of March Violets. Chap. j.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Violets: the garden and the wild violet. The garden Violets are of a faire darke or shining deepe blew colour, and a very pleasant and amiable smell. The wild Violets are without saour, and of a faint blew or pale colour.

✱ *The description.*

The sweete garden or March Violet, creepeth amongst the ground like the Strawberry plant, fastening it selfe and taking roote in diuers places: his leaues be round and blackish like to Iule leaues, sauing they be smaller, rounder, and tenderer: amongst the which leaues there springeth vp faire and pleasant floures of a darke blew colour, ech floure growing alone by himselfe, vpon a little small and tender stem. The floures are diuided into five small leaues, whercof the middle of the floures, with the tips or pointed endes of the leaues are speckled or spotted with a certaine reddish yelow. After the floures there appeareth round bullets, or huskes full of seede, the which being ripe, do open and diuide themselues into three parts, the roote is tender and of threddish strings.

Of this sort, there is another kind plan ted in gardens, whose floures are very double, and full of leaues.

There is also a third kind, bearing floures as white as snow.

And also a fourth kind (but not very common) whose floures be of a darke crimson, or old reddish purple colour, in all other points

¶ 2

The second Booke of

points like to the first, as in his leaues, seede, and growing.

2 The wild is like to the garden Violet, but that his leaues are farre smaller, his floures are somewhat greater, but much paler, yea sometimes almost white, and without saour.

✱ *The place.*

The swéete garden Violet groweth vnder hedges, and about the borders of fields and pastures, in good ground and fertile soile, and it is also set and planted in gardens. The wild kind which is without smell, groweth in the borders of dry, leane, and barren fields.

✱ *The time.*

The garden Violet floureth in March and Aprill. The wild also doth floure in Aprill, and afterwards.

✱ *The names.*

The swéete Violet is called in Greeke *ἰὼν πορφυρῆν*: Latine *Viola nigra*, *Viola purpurea*: and of Virgil *Vaccinium*: in shops *Viola*: in English Violets, the garden Violet, the swéete Violet, and the March Violet: in Italian *Viola porporea*, and *Viola mam-mola*: in Spanish *Violetas*: in French *Violette de Mars*, or *de quaresme*: in high Dutch *Blauw veiel*, or *Bertzen violen*: in base Almaine *Violetten*: the Violet plant or herbe is called in shops *Violaria*, and *Mater violarum*.

✱ *The cause of the Greeke name.*

The swéete Violet (as the Emperour Constantine writeth) was called in Greeke *Ion*, after the name of that swéete girle or pleasant damosell *Io*, which Iupiter after y^e he had got her with child, turned her into a trim Heyfer or gallant Cow, because that his wife Iuno (being both an angry and iealous Goddesse) should not suspect that he loued *Ion*. In the honour of which his *Io*, as also for her more delicate and wholesome feeding, the earth at the commandement of Iupiter brought forth Violets, the which after the name of his well beloued *Io*, he called in Greeke *Ion*: and therefore they are also called in Latine, as some do write, *Viola*, quasi *Vittula* & *Vaccinia*. Nicander writeth, that the name of *Ion* was giuen vnto Violets, because of the Nymphes of *Ion*ia, who first of all presented Iupiter with these kindes of floures.

✱ *The*

✥ *The nature or temperament.*

Violets are cold in the first degree, and moist in the second.

✥ *The vertues.*

The Decoction of Violets is good against hote feuers, and the inflammation of the Liuer, and all other inward partes, driving forth by siege the hote and cholerike humors. The like propertie hath the iuice, syzrop, or conserue of the same.

The syzrop of Violets is good against the inflammation of the lunges and breast, and against the pleurisie, and cough, and also against feuers or agues, but especially in yong children.

The same Syzrop cureth all inflammations and roughnesse of the throte, if it be much kept or often holden in the mouth. The sugar of Violets, and also the conserue, and iuice, bringeth the same to passe.

That yealow which is in the middelt of the floures, boyled in water, is good to be gargled in the throte against the squinancie or swelling in the throte, it is also good to be dronken agaynst the falling sicknesse in yong children.

Violets pound and layd to the head alone, or mingled with oyle, remoueth the extreme heate, swageth headache, prouoketh sleepe, and moisteneth the braine: it is good therefore agaynst the drynesse of the head, against melancholy and dulnesse or heavinesse of spirit.

Violets brused or stamped with barley meale, are good to be laid vpon phlegmons, that is to say, hote impostumes or carbuncles, and they heale the inflammation and paine of the eyes, also the hote blcers, and the inflammation that cometh with the falling downe of the fundament.

The seede of Violets dronken with wine or water, is good against the stingings of Scorpions.

The herbe or plant is very good against hote feuers, and the inflammations of the liuer, and loseth the belly.

The wilde Violets are almost of the same vertue, but they be a great deale weaker, and therefore they are not vsed in Medicine.

Of Pances, or Harts ease. Chap.ij.

✥ *The description.*

Pances hath triangled stems, with many ioints: his leaues are blackish, and dented, or toothed round about like a sawe, betwixt the which leaues there grow vp from the stalke, small naked or bare stems, bringing forth faire and pleasant floures, parted into five little leaues, like to a Violet, ech floure being of three diuers colours, whereof the highest leaues for the most part are of a Violet and purple colour, the others are blewish or yellow, with blacke and yellow strêkes alongst the same, and the middle hairy: afterward there appere small bollins or knoppy huskes, wherein the yellow seede is inclosed.

✥ *The place.*

These floures do grow in gardens, and there is many of them found growing amongst the stubble in corne fields.

✥ *The time.*

They begin to floure incontinent after the Violets, and remaine flourishing all the summer long.

✥ *The names.*

This floure is called in Greeke *φλόξ* & *φλόγιον*: in Latine *Viola flammea*, *Flamma*, and at this time *Viola tricolor*, *Herba Trinitatis*, *Iacea*, and *Herba Clauellata*: in English *Pances*, *Floue in idlenes*, and *Harts ease*: in French *Pensée*, and *Pensée menue*: in high Dutch *Freylscham*, *Freylschamkraut*, and *Dreyfeltigkeyblumen*: in base Almaigne *Dryebuldicheyt bloemen*, and *Penseen*.

✥ *The temperament.*

Pances are dry and temperate in cold and heate.

✥ *The vertues.*

These floures boiled and dronken, do cure and stay the beginnings of the falling euill, or the disease of young children that come and cast vp froth, wherefore it is called in high Dutch, *Freylscham*.

The same floures boiled with their herbe or plant, and giuen to be dronken, doth cleanse the lungs and breast, and are very good for feuers, and inward inflammations or heates.

Planta hæc maximè probatur ad glutinanda vulnera, tam exterius illita, quàm interius sumpta: adhæc ad enterocalas. In quem vsus puluerem eius, mensura dimidij cochlearis, ex vino austero, fœlici successu propinant.

Of the Wall floure. Chap. iij.

✱ The description.

The yelloſe Gillofer or Wall floure, is a little shrub or bush, that is grèene both winter and sommer, whose stalkes are hard, and of a wooddy substance, and full of bzanches: the leaues growing thereon are somewhat thicke set, long, narrow, and grèene: at the top of the stalks or bzanches, grow the floures which be very yelloſe, and faire, of a pleasant smell, every floure diuided into foure small leaues, the which perished, there cometh vp long cods or huskes, wherein is contained sœde which is large, flat, and yelloſe.

✱ The place.

The yelloſe Gillofer or Wall floure, groweth vpon old wals, and stonehilled houses, and is commonly planted in gardens.

✱ The time.

The yelloſe Gillofer doth chiefly floure in March, Aprill, and May.

✱ The names.

The yelloſe Gillofer is a kind of Violets called in Græke λευκοία, the which are also called in Latine Leucoia lutea, and of Serapio and the Apothecaries Keyri: and of Plinie (who hath seuered them from Leucoion, that is to say, from the stocke Gillofer, or rather the white Violet) Viola lutea: in Italian Viola gialla: in Spanish Violetas amarillas: in English Yelloſe Gillofers, Wall floures, and Harts ease: in French Violes jaunes, Giroflée jaune: in high Dutch Gœl veiel: in Brabant gœl Milieren, steen Milieren.

✱ The nature.

Wall floures are hot and dry, and of subtile parts.

✱ The vertues.

Wall floures dried and boiled in water, prouoketh vrine, and causeth women to haue their termes, it cureth the Scirrhus, or hard impostumes of the mother, when the same is steved or bathed

bathed therewith.

The same floures with oyle and ware, brought into a plaister **B** do heale the chops or rifts of the siege and fundament, or falling downe of the arse-gut, and closeth up old vlcers.

The Wall floure mingled with hony, cureth the naughtie vlcers, and swellings of the mouth.

The quantitie of two drams of the seed of Wallfloures dronken in wine, bringeth down womens floures, delivereth the Secondine, and the dead child. It doth all the same very well, being conueted into the matrix or mother in a Pessaric.

The iuice of this Gillofer dropped into the eies, doth wash and scatter all spots and dimnesse of the same.

The roote stamped with vineger, cureth the hardnesse of the Spleene or Velt, being applied thereto.

Of Stocke Gillofers, or Garnsie Violets.

Chap. iij.

✱ The Kindes.

There are found two kinds of these Gillofloures. The one is great and called the Castell or Stock gillofer, the which may be kept both Winter and Sommer. The other is not so big, and is called the small stocke Gillofer, the which must be yereely sowne againe, and bringeth forth his floure and seede the same yere.

✱ The description.

These two kinds of Violets or Gillofers, are not much vnlike Wallfloures, sauing that their leaues be whiter and softer.

1 The great Castell, or stocke Gillofer, his stalkes be hard and straight, of the height of two or three fote, with long, narrow, and soft leaues like Holyn, farre greater, longer and larger than the leaues of Wallfloures, or yealow Gillofers. The floures be of a fragrant or pleasant smell, in fashion and smell like to Harts-ease or Wallfloures, but much larger, of color sometimes white, sometimes as the color, sometimes carnation, stammell, or skarlet color, sometimes red, and sometimes violet, after which floures cometh long husks or cods, wherein is flat or large seed.

2 The

2 The smal Castell or Stock Gillofer, is like to the great in his stalks, and whitish, woolly soft leaues, also in the sweet smell and fragrant sauor of his floures, in the diuersitie of colozs, in his cods and seed, saving that it is smaller in all respects, not exceeding the length of a mans foote, of small continuance, and perishing euery yeere.

✱ *The place.*

These kinds of Gillofers are sown in the gardens of this countrey: of this sort there is found an other kind in places neere the sea coast, as in Zealand not far from the shore, but the same is smaller and lower than that which groweth in gardens.

✱ *The time.*

The great Castell Gillofer floureth in March and Aprill, a yeere after the sowing. The smaller floureth in July and August, the same yeere that it is first sown.

✱ *The names.*

These Violets, especially the greater kind are called in Græke λευκόνια, in Latin *Viola albæ*, and is so called because his leaues be white, but not the leaues of the floures, for they be of diuers colours as is befoze said, they be called in Italian *Viola bianca*: in Spanish *Violetas blancas*. Some of the late writers do call them *Viola matronales*, that is to say, Dames violets, but this name doth rather belong to another sort of Violets, whereof we shall intreat in the next chapter folowing. But if we ought to cal these Violets by the aforesaid name, the name will best agree with the smal Castell Gillofer. The greater sort is called in English Garnsie Violets, white Gillofer. The greater sort is called in English Garnsie Violets, white Gillofer, stocke Gillofer, and Castell Gillofer the smaller kind, may be so called also. The greater sort is called in base Almaine Stock Wilieren, and the smaller sort is also called of them Heeten Wilieren.

✱ *The temperament.*

These Violets are hote and dry, and of nature somewhat like to Wallfloures.

✱ *The vertues.*

The floures of stocke Gillofers boiled in water and dronken, A is good agoinst the difficultie of breathing, and the cough.

These

These Violets do likewise prouoke the floures, and vaine, and do cause to sweat, if one do sit ouer a bathe or steele full of the decoction thereof.

To conclude, they are of nature very like to the yelow or wal- gillofer: The which yet notwithstanding is in all respects better and fitter in medicine than the stocke Gillofers.

Of Dames Violets, or Gillofloures. Chap. v.

✱ The description.

1 **D**ames Gillofers hath great large leaues of a browe greene color, somewhat snipt or dented round about the edges: Amongst the which springeth vp a stemme beset with the like leaues full of branches, which beareth sweet and pleasant floures at the toppe, in proportion like to the Gillofers aforesaid, most commonly of a white color, sometimes carnation, and sometimes reddish, afterwards come vp long round cods or husks, in which the seed is contained.

2 Of this kind of damaske Violets or Gillofloures, are they also which are now called Dentarias, whereof there be two sortes.

The first hath fine leaues or moe, like hempe growing vpon one litle stem, the stalks be smal and short, not much aboue the height of nine inches: vpon them grow small floures of a Violet colour in proportion like to Carnie Violets or Dames Gillofloures: after them come husks and seed like to them. The rootes be somewhat thicke, and vneuen, and as they were couered with certaine scales.

The other his leaues grow alongst the litle stalks, & are spred abroad like to the leaues of the Ashe, or Walnut trees, sauing they be smaller. The floures be almost white, and the husks or cods are like to the husks of Carnie Violets: the rootes be rough and vneuen, much like to the rootes of the first kind.

✱ The place.

The violets or Gillofers are very common almost in all gardens.

✱ The time.

They floure in May, and oftentimes else, whiles Sommer lasteth.

✱ The

✥ *The names.*

These floures be now called in Latine *Violæ Matronales*, in English Damask violets, Dames violets or Gillofers, & Rogues gilfofers: in French *Violettes de Dames*, in high Dutch Winter violen, wherfore some do also call them in Latine *Hyberna viola*, or *Viola hyemalis*: in base Almaigne *Hastbloemen*, and after the Latin name they call it *Joncfrouwen bilieren*, which may be Englished Dames violets.

The other kind is known by the name of *Dentarie*, and is not otherwise known to vs.

✥ *The temperament & vertues.*

These floures are not vled in medicine, therefore their temperature, and natural operation, is yet vnknown.

Of Bolbanac, or strange Violets. Chap. vj.

✥ *The description.*

1 **B**olbanac hath hard round stemmes, ful of branches, his leaues be great and large, dented or toothed of a browne graine colour, and snipt or dented about the edges, not much vnlike the leaues of the Filbert or Hasell tree. The floures be like to the floures of Damaske violets, of a pale purple colour, the which being vanished, there commeth vp white husks, which be flat, round, and very large, of the quantitie of a grote, or Testerne, wherein is contained a browne seed, after the fashion of the Shone, the which may be seen through the thin huskes or skin of the cod. The roote is white, and a litle thicke, and somewhat knottie or knobbie, which after that it hath borne seed perisheth.

2 Yet there is found a certaine kind whose roote dieth not yeerely, and that kind both in his leaues and broad huskes, is smaller than the abovesaid.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe is found solwen in certaine gardens of this countrey.

✥ *The time.*

Bolbonac floureth in Aprill and May, the next yeere after the sowing.

✥ *The*

✱ *The names.*

Forasmuch as these floures are somewhat like vnto Violets, therfore they are now placed amongst the kinds of Violets, and are called in Latine *Viola Latifolia*, of some *Viola peregrina*. For vnder the name of *βίον* in Græke, and *Viola* in Latine, are commonly comprehended all sorts of floures which be any thing like vnto Violets. The Herborists and certaine Apothecaries do call this herbe by a certaine barbarous and strange name *Bolbonac*, the Brabanders or base Almaines do call it *Penninckbloemen*, that is to say, Penny floure, or mony floure, and they call it also *Paeschbloemen*. The Ancients did account it for a kind of *Thlaspie*, especially for that kind described by *Cratæus*, which some do call *Sinapi Persicum*, and of *Dioscorides* *Thlaspie Cratæa*.

✱ *The temperament and vertues.*

The seede of this herbe is sharpe, and biteth the tong, and of a drying qualitie, and therfore is in vertue like the other *Thlaspi*.

Of Gillofers. Chap. vij.

✱ *The kinds.*

Vnder the name of Gillofers (at this time) diuers sortes of floures are contained. Whereof they call the first the Clou gillofer, which in deede is of diuers sortes and variable colours: the other is the small or single Gillofer and his kind. The third is that which we call in English, Sweete Williams, and Colminiers: whereunto we may well ioine the wild Gillofer or Cockow floure, which is not much vnlike the smaller sort of garden Gillofers.

✱ *The description.*

The Clou gillofer hath long smal blades, almost like Leek blades. The stalke is round, and of a foote and halfe long, full of ioints and knops, and it beareth two leaues at euery ioint or knot. The floures grow at the top of the stalks or stems, out of long, round, smooth huskes, and dented or toothed aboue like the spice called Cloues, or like to a litle crownet, out of the which the smal feathered leaues do grow round about, spread in compass, whereof some be of colour white, some carnation, or of a ruelie flesh

flesh colour, some be of a cleare or bright red, some of a darke or deep red, and some speckled, and do all smell almost like Cloues. When the floures be past, there groweth in the said round cups or huskes, other long pointed huskes like barley cornes, in which the small blacke seed is inclosed.

2 The pinkes and small feathered Gillofers, are like to the double or cloue gillofers in leaues, stalks and floures, sauing they be single and a great deale smaller. The leaues be long and narrow, almost like grasse, the small stems are slender and knottie, vpon which grow the sweet smelling floures, like to the Gillofers aforesaid, sauing eche floure is single, with five or sixe smal leaues deep and finely snipt, or fringed like to small feathers, of white, red, and carnation colour, after which floures there groweth also in the round husks, other sharpe husks, or as it were long pellots in the which the seed is contained.

3 The first sweet William or Colmenier (which is now called in Latine *Armerius flos*) is also somewhat like to the Cloue Gillofers, their leaues be narrow, their stalkes iointie, and their floures small, like to little Gillofers, growing three or foure together at the top of the stalks, and sometimes nine or ten together, like to a nosegay or smal bundel of floures, of color sometimes red, and sometimes spotted with white, and sometimes (but very seldom) all white.

There is another kind of *Armeriorum*, whose leaues be broad almost like the leaues of floure Constantinople. The stalkes of this kind, with the number of small floures growing together, which are of color red and white, and speckled or sprinkled with smal spots, are very like vnto the aforesaid *Armerijs*.

There is also a certaine third kind of *Armeriorum*, with thin whitish or faint Greene leaues, and slender smooth knottie stalks, which in handling seemeth to be somewhat fat or clammy, in the top of the said stalks grow small floures clustering or growyng round together, of a faire washed purple red color, after them cometh narrow seed vessels, or smal husks like as in the other Gillofers wherin the seed is contained.

4 The wild Gillofers are somewhat like to *Armeria* or *Colmeniers*: they haue also smal knottie stalks and narrow leaues, but yet

yet they be larger, shorter, and a great deale whiter Greene than the leaues of the Gillofers or Pinks. The floures be most commonly red, and sometimes also white, and deeply cut or iagged, almost like to white Pinks, or sops in wine, but without savour. The floures gone, the seed groweth in long husks like to Pinks, or feathered Gillofers.

✥ *The place.*

The Cloue Gillofers and the smaller, or single Gillofers, with the sweet Williams, and Colmeniers, are set and planted in the Gardens of this Countrey. The wilde Williams or Cockew Gillofers, do grow of themselves in all medows and moist grassie places.

The other kind of Armerius groweth in Germany, in certain rough hillie places that stand open against the Sunne.

In Fläders also there is sometimes found a certain wild floure like to the Gillofers and Armerijs, sauing it is very small.

✥ *The time.*

All these sorts of floures do most commonly floure all y Sommer time, from after May vntil September.

✥ *The names.*

The two first sorts are now called Flores Gariophyllis, and of some in Greeke *Βερβανξ*, in Latin *Vettonica*, some iudge them to be Cantabricam, whereof Plinie writeth in the xxb. booke.

1 Whereof the first is also called Ocellum, Ocellum Damascenum, Ocellum Barbaricum, and of some it is called Vetonicam altilem, and Vetonicam Coronariam, in English Garden Gillofers, cloue Gillofers, and the greatest & brauest sort of them are called Coronations, or Cornations: in Italian *Garofoli*: in high dutch *Grasblumen*, *Pegelblumen*, and *Peglin*: in base Almaine *Binoffelen*: in French *Gyrofflees*, and *Oeillets*, or *Oilletz*.

2 The second sort, is also of the kind of Vetonicarum, or Gillofers, and may well be called Vetonica altilis, or Vetonica Coronaria minor, in English single Gillofers, whereof be diuers sorts great and small, and as diuers in colozs as the first kinds, and are called in English by diuers names, as Pinks, Sops in wine, feathered Gillofers, and small Honesties: they are called in high dutch *Butwill*, and of some *Hochmut*, and accordingly they be called

called in Latin *Superba*, that is to say, Gallant, proud, and glorious: in base *Almaigne* *Bluimkens*, and cleyn *Sinoffelen*, some call them also in French *des Armoiries*, or *des Barberies*.

3 That sort which are called in English Sweet Williams, are counted also to be of the kinds of the garden or Cloue Gillofers (called in Latin *Vetonica* or *Cantabrica*) but now they be called in Latine *Flores Armerij*, yet some esteem them to be a certaine kind of *Herba tunica*, the Germans call them *Donderneglin*, *Feldtneglin*, *Heidenblumen*, and *Blutsyropsle*, in base *Almaigne* *Keykens*: of the Frenchmen *des Armoires*. There is a kind of this herbe which is common in the countrey gardens, and they call it *Colmeniers*.

4 The fourth is a kind of wild *Vetonica*, and therfore it is called *Vetonica sylvestris*, in English wild Williams, Harsh Gillofers, or Cockto gillofers, in high Dutch *Gauchblum*: in *Brabant* *Craybloemkens*, and *Coeckcoeckbloemkens*, it may be called also in Latin *Armoraria sylvestris vel pratensis*: or *Flos Cuculi*, and in French *des Barbaries sauvages*.

✱ *The nature.*

For the most part all these kinds of floures, with their leaues and rootes, are temperate in heate and drynesse.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The Conserue of the floures of the first kind, made with sugar, comforteth the hart, and the vse thereof is good agaynst hote feuers and the Pestilence.

Of flower Constantinople. Chap. viij.

✱ *The description.*

The floure Constantinople hath two, three, or foure long hollow and vpright stems, full of knes or ioints, (with a certain roughnes). At euery ioint groweth two leaues which be somewhat long and large, and of a browne greene colour, the floures growe at the toppe of the stalkes, many clustering together after the maner of *Tol-me-noers*, or Sweet Williams, but somewhat larger, of the colour of Red-lead, or like to the colour of the Orange pill that is thoroughly ripe. The floures be verie pleasaunt and delectable to looke on, but they are without any

any pleasant sent or sauer. The leaues and stalkes be somewhat rough. The root is white, and deuided into diuers other long and slender rootes, in taste somewhat sharpe.

✥ *The place.*

The Herborists and such as haue pleasure in the strange varietie of floures, do plant these in their gardens.

✥ *The time.*

These floures do flourish from Midsummer, vntill it be almost Winter.

✥ *The names.*

This pleasant floure is called of the Herborists Flos Constantinopolitanus, that is to say, Floure Constantinople.

✥ *The nature.*

The roote of this herbe is hote and dry, as it doth manifestly appeere by the taste.

Of Rose Campion. Chap. ix.

✥ *The description.*

Rose Campion his stalks be round, woollie and knottie, hauing at euery knot or ioint, a couple of long soft woollie leaues, like the leaues of Holin or higtaper, but much smaller, and narrower. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, out of long crested husks, whereof some be of an excellent shining, or Orient red, and some be white. The single floures are parted into fve or six leaues, with litle sharpe points in the middle of the floures, wherunto the smaller ends of the litle leaues of the sayd floures are ioyned. When the floures are perished, there groweth within the platted or crested husks, other cods or husks, which be somewhat long and round, wherein the seed which is black is contained. The roote is long and small.

✥ *The place.*

These floures are planted in the gardens of this countrey.

✥ *The time.*

They floure in June, July, and August.

✥ *The names.*

These kind of floures are called in Greeke *λυχνis στεφανωμενη* in Latin *Lychnis coronaria*, and *Lychnis satua*, of some *Athanasios*,

tos, and Acydonium, of Plinie Iouis flos: in English Rose Cam-
pion: in French *Oeillets*, and *Oeillets Dieu*: in high dutch *Mar-*
genroslin, and *Marien rosen*, and accordingly they are now cal-
led in Latin *Rosa mariana*, in base Almain they are most com-
monly called *Christus wghen*.

✱ *The nature.*

The floures are hote and dry.

✱ *The vertues.*

The seed with the floure, or either of them alone dronken, are A
good against the stinging of Scorpions.

Of Wild Champion. Chap. x.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sortes of these floures, that is to say, a white
and a red, whereof the white kind is the greater, and of a
larger growth. The red is smaller and lesse.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he wild white Champion, hath a rough white stem: The
leaves be white and cottony, much like to the leaves of
Campions, sauing that the stalks be slenderer, and the leaves na-
rower and not so white. The floures grow out of a rough huske,
greater then the huske of the garden Rose Champion, and the pro-
portion of the floure is much like to the same, but more indented
about the edges, and without any sharpe pointed peake in the
middle: the floures beyng vanished, there commeth after them
round bollets or pellets in which the seede is contained. The
roote is ordinarily of the length of a foote and halfe, and as thicke
as a finger.

2 The red wild Champions are in all things like to the white,
sauing that they grow not so high, and their roote is not so long,
but is for the most part shorter and hairie. The floures be red, and
in proportion like to the other.

✱ *The place.*

These floures growe in untilled grounds, in the borders of
fieldes, and amongst the wayes: some also vse to set them in
Gardens, and it commeth to passe, that by often setting they wax
very double.

** The time.*

They floure most commonly from May untill the ende of Sommer.

** The names.*

The wild Campions are called in Græke *λυχνισάριον*, in Latine *Lychnis sylvestris*, of some *Tragonatum*, *Hieracopodium*, or *Lampada*, in the shops of this countrey *Saponaria*, howbeit this is not the right *Saponaria*, in English *wild Champion*, or *wilde rose Champion*: and of some *Crow sope*, in high dutch *Lydwieck*, *wild Hargenroszlin*, and in some place *Widerstosz*: in Brabant *Jennettekens*.

** The nature.*

These floures with their plant are in temperament like to garden rose Campions.

** The vertues.*

The seed and floures with the whole herbe of the wild Cam-
pions, are very good against the stinging of Scorpions, in so much
that their vertue is so great in this behalfe, that this herbe
onely throwen before the Scorpions, taketh away their power
to do harme.

The seed taken in quantitie of two drams, purgeth downward the
the hote and cholerike humors.

Of Cockle, or field Nigella. Chap. xj.

** The description.*

Cockle or field Nigellined, hath straight slender hairie
stems, the leaues be also long, narrow, hairie and grayish.
The floures be of a browne purple colour, changing to-
wards red, diuided into five smal leaues, not much varying from
the proportion of the wilde Campions, after the which there
groweth round bolleins or cups, wherein is contained plentie of
seed (of a browne or russet colour.)

** The place.*

These floures grow in the fields, amongst the Wheate, Rye,
and Barley.

** The time.*

It floureth in May, June, and July.

** The*

✥ *The names.*

This floure is now called amongst the learned men Githago, or Nigellastrum, or Pseudolanthium, of some flos Micancalus, as Ruellius writeth, in English Field Nigella or Cockle, in high dutch Kaden, Grosraden, and Koznrosz, in Brabant Cozenrossen, and Negelbloemen: in French Nielle.

✥ *The temperament and vertues.*

The vertues & temperament of this herbe, are not yet known, because it is not in vse, saving of certain fond people which do vse it in the stead of Puray or Darnel, or for the right Nigella, to the great danger and peril of the sicke people.

Of Blew Bottell, or Cornflower. Chap. xij.

✥ *The description.*

1 **C**yanus hath a crested stalke, upon the which growe narrow, sharpe pointed and grayish leaues, which haue certaine natches or cuts about the edges, and sharpe corners like teeth. About the top of the stalks, it beareth small round buttons which be rough and scalie, out of the which grow pleasant floures of blue or fire small iagged leaues, most commonly blew (especially the wilde kind.) Sometimes also those that grow in gardens do beare grayish, purple, crimosin, and white floures, the which being vanished, there groweth within the scaly husks and heads, certaine long seed, which is inclosed in a hairie down or cotton.

2 There is also in certaine gardens, an other kind of Cyanus, whose floures be like to the aforesaid, it hath great broad leaues, larger than the leaues of the garden Rose Campion, the which be also soft and woolly, like the leaues of Mullen. The floures of this herbe are like to the other Cyanus floures both in his scalie knopped buttons, as also in his iagged, or fringed leaues and seed: but a great deale larger, and of color blew, in the middle turning somewhat towards red, or purple. The roote is of long continuance, and sendeth forth new stems and springs yeerely.

✥ *The place.*

Cyanus or Blew bottell groweth in the fields amongst the wheate,

wheate, but specially amongst Rie. Those which haue the white and purple floures, and the great Cyanus are sown and planted in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

These floures do flourish from May vntill August.

✥ *The names.*

1 This floure is called of Plinie in Latine Flos Cyanus, of some later writers Baptifecula, or Blaptifecula, in Italian Fior Campesi, in English of Turner Blewbottel, and Blewblaw, it may also be called Hurt Sicle, and Cornfloure, in French Aubi-foines, Bleuets, Perceles, and Blaueoles: in high dutch Kornblumen, in Brabant Cozenbloemen, and Koghbloemen.

2 The second kind is called Cyanus maior, and is counted of the learned for a kind of Verbasum, & therfore they call it Thryallis and Lychnitis, in high dutch it is called Walde Kornblume: and in Brabant groote Cozenbloemen: we may also cal it in English great Cornfloure, and wild Cornfloure.

✥ *The temperament.*

Cyanus or Blewblaw, is cold and dry.

✥ *The vertues.*

This Cornfloure bruised or pound, is profitably laied vnto the rednesse, the inflammatio and running of the eyes, or to any kind of Phlegmon or hote tumor about the eyes.

The distilled water of Cyanus, cureth the rednesse and payne of the eyes, when it is either dropped into the eyes, or else that the eyes be washed therewithall.

Of Marygolds. Chap. xiiij.

✥ *The description.*

The Marygold hath three or foure stalkes of a foote and a halfe long, set with leaues somewhat long and large, and of a white Greene colour: at the top of the stalkes growe pleasant bright, and shining yealow floures, somewhat strong in sauour, the which do close at the setting down of the sun, & do spread and open again at the sun rising. Each floure hath in y^e midst thereof a yealow or brown crown (like to a shauen crown) about y^e circuit or compasse wherof, there are set many litle smal yealow leaues.

When

When the floures are banished, there groweth in the places, frō whence they fell, certaine round knops like vnto great buttons, compact of many crooked seeds growing together into a knop like a button, each seed alone is crooked like to a halfe circle, or the new mone. The roote is white and thzeddie.

✥ *The place.*

These floures doe grow in euery garden where as they are sown, and they do yēerly spring vp a new of the fallen seed.

✥ *The time.*

They floure almost euery moneth in the yēere, but especially from May vntil Winter.

✥ *The names.*

They be now called in Latin Calendula, and of some Caltha, and Calthula, in English Marygolds and Kuds, in Italian *Fior rancio*, in French *du Soucy*, and *Sousie*, in high dutch *Kingelblumē*, in base Almaigne *Goutbloemen*. (Pena calleth it in Latine *Caltha poetarum*, and *Chrysanthemon*.)

✥ *The nature.*

The Marygold in complexion is hote and dry.

✥ *The vertues.*

The floures by themselves, or together with their plant, boyd led in wine and dronken, prouoketh the menstruall fluxe.

The same with their herbe dried, & strowed vpon quick coles, draweth forth the secondine or afterbirth, with the dead child, the fume therof being receiued at the conuenient place.

The distilled water of Marygolds put into the eyes, cureth the rednesse, and inflammation of the same.

The Conserue that is made of the floures of Marygolds, taken in the morning fasting, cureth the trembling and shaking of the hart, it is also good to be vsed against the Plague, and corruption of the aire.

Of Horse floure, or Cow wheate. Chap. xiiij.

✥ *The description.*

Horse floure hath a straight stem of a foote long, with three or foure branches by the sides, couered with long narrow leaues: at the top of the branches grow faire spiked eares full

ful of floures and smal leaues, dæply cut and iagged, in proportion not much vnlike to a fforetaile. This eare beginneth to floure below, and so it goeth flouring by little and little vplward. Before the opening of the floures the smal leaues and buds of the floures are all of a faire blewish purple colour: and immediately after the opening of the floures, they are of a yealow colour mixed with purple, and after the falling away of the floures, those small purple leaues doe also lose their colour and waxe greene, and in stead of the floures, there commeth broad huskes, wherein commonly are inclosed two seedes, not much vnlike vnto Wheate cornes, but a great deale smaller and browner. The roote is slender and of wooddie substance.

✥ *The place.*

This plant groweth amongst wheat and Spelt, in good fruitful grounds.

✥ *The time.*

Melampyrum floureth in Iune, and sometimes in Iuly.

✥ *The names.*

They call this herbe now in Latine *Triticum vaccinum*, or *Triticum bouinum*, that is to say, Cow wheate, or Dre wheate, in French *Bled noir*, that is to say Black wheate or corne: in high dutch *kuweyssen*, and of some *Braun fleischblumen*, in Brabant *Pœrtsbloemen*: that is to say, Horse floure. And it should seem to be that vnprofitable herbe whereof Theophrastus writeth in his viii. booke Chap. v. And Galen *Primo de alimentorum facultatibus*, cap. vltimo, called in Græke *μελάμπρον*, in Latine *Melampyrum*, which as they do write, is but a weed or vnprofitable plant growing amongst wheate, and so called because of the seed, which is black and proportioned like wheate. Yet this is not the *Melampyrum* of Dioscorides, the which also is called *Myagtion*.

✥ *The nature.*

Horse floure, or Black wheate, especially the graine or seed, is hote, and raiseth vp fumes.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seed of this herbe taken in meat or drinke, troubleth the braines, causing headach & dronkennes, yet not so much as Puray or Darnel. *Vaccis pabulo grata & innocua.*

Of

Of Larkes spurre. Chap. xv.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two sortes of *Consolida regalis*: whereof one kind groweth in gardens, and the other is wild.

✥ *The description.*

1 The garden Larkes spurre hath a round straight stem full of branches, set with tender leaues, all tagged and cut very small, or fringed much like to the leaues of the smaller *Sorthernwood*. The floures grow alongst the stalks at the top of the branches, and are compact of five little leaues growing together, somewhat like to the *March violet*, sauing that one of the leaues of this floure is long and holow, hauing behind it a crooked spurre or tayle, turning like the floure of *Wilde Lyn*, or *Wode flare*. These floures are of colour, sometimes purple blew, sometimes white, and sometimes *Carnation*: after the falling off of these floures, there commeth by long coddess, wherein is contained browne seed.

2 The wilde Larkes spurre is like the other, but a great deale smaller in his stalkes and leaues, and in length shorter. These floures are like to the abouesayd, but they be much smaller and grow not so well together, of a faire purple blew colour like vnto *Violets*, and after them also commeth by coddess wherein the seede is contained.

✥ *The place.*

The garden Larkes spurre is sown in this countrey in the gardens of *Herborists*. The wild groweth amongst corne, in fertile countreys.

✥ *The time.*

The garden Larkes spurre floureth al the Sommer long. The wilde floureth in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

The garden Larkes spurre is called in *Greece* *Δελφίνιον*, and in *Latin* *Delphinium*, of some late writers *Flos regius*, or *Flos equestris*. Also *Calcatrifa*, in *Italian* *Sperone de Canalliere*.

The wilde is called in *Greece* *Δελφίνιον ἄλλο*, *Delphinū alterum*,

and

and *Bucinus*, *Bucinum*, it is now called in Latine *Consolida regia* aut *regalis*, in English Kings Consound, wild Larkes spurre, or Larkes claw, in French *Consoulde royale*, & *Pied d'alouette*, in high dutch *Ritterspozn*, and according to the same in base Almaigne *Ridderspozen*, that is to say, knights spurre.

✱ *The nature.*

Larkes claw in complexion is temperately warme.

✱ *The vertues.*

The seed of the garden Larks spurre drunken, is very good against the stinging of Scorpions, and in deed his vertue is so great against their poyson, that the onely herbe throlwen before the Scorpions, doth cause them to be without force or power to doe hurt, so that they may not moue or stirre, untill this herbe be taken from them.

The seed of wild Larkes spurre, is of vertue like to the garden Larkes spurre, but not so strong.

Of Columbine. Chap.xvj.

✱ *The description.*

Columbine hath great broad leaues, with two or three deep cuts or gashes in the leaues, like to the leaues of the great Celondine, but whiter (and in some kindes of a darke sage color) but of no strong sent or sauor, neither yielding forth any such yealow iuice, sap, or liquo, when it is broken or brused, as the Celondine doth. The stalks be round, and plaine or smooth, of two or three foote long, vpon which grow the floures, compact of two kinds of litle leaues, whereof one sort, are small and narrow, and the others growing with them are hollow, with a long crooked taile like Larks claw (and bending somewhat towards the proportion of the neck of a Culuer). The floures are sometimes single, and sometimes double, and of color sometimes blew, sometimes white, sometimes skie color, sometimes red, sometimes speckled, and intermingled with blew and white. After the vanishing of the said floures, there cometh forth foure or five sharp husks or cods, growing iointly together, wherein is contained a blacke (shining) seed.

✱ *The*

✥ *The place.*

They sowe and plant them here in gardens, and they do also grow in high woods, and rocks, but not in this countrey.

✥ *The time.*

They floure most commonly in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

This floure is now called in Latine Aquilegia, or Aquileia, and of the later wryters Columbina, unknown of the Ancients, howbeit some late wryters make a question, whether it be Ponthos Theophrasti, siue Desiderium, after the interpretation of Gaza: it is called in English Columbine, of the shape and proportion of the leaves of the floures which do seeme to expresse the figure of a Dove, or Culver: in French *Ancoly*: in high Dutch *Agley*, and *Ageley*: in base Almaine *Akeley*.

✥ *The nature.*

Columbine is temperate in heate and moisture.

✥ *The vertues.*

This floure as Ruellius writeth, is not used in medicine: howbeit some of the new wryters do affirme it to be good against the jaundise, and sounding, and it openeth the waies of the liver, and the people use it against the inflammation and sores of the iawes and windpipe. These floures mingled with wheaten meale, make a good plaister against scratches and gauls.

Of Goates beard, or Iosephs floure. Chap. xvij.

✥ *The description.*

I G Oats Beard hath a round straight knotty stem, covered with longe narrow leaves, almost like to Barleeke leaves. At the top of the stems it beareth faire double floures, and full: of colour sometimes blewish purple, with golden threds in the middle, and sometimes yellow, the which in the morning at Sunne rising do open and spread abroad, and doe turne and bend towards the sunne, and do close againe and go together at noone. After the vanishing of which floures, out of the knops or heades from whence the floures are fallen, there groweth a certaine long seede with a hairy tuft at the top. And when this seede is ripe, his knoppy head openeth, and is changed or turned

ned into a round hairy ball, like to the heads of Dantedelyon, which fleeth away with the wind. The roote is long, and as thick as a finger, in taste swete. The whole herbe with his stemmes, leaues, floures, and roote, is full of white sap, or iuice like milke, the which commeth forth when the plant is broken or brused.

2 The Spaniards Scurzonera seemeth also to be a kind of Tragoponon, or Bucks beard, it hath long, broad leaues, and somewhat thicke, and vneuen about the borders or edges, a slender stem parted into diuers branches, whereon groweth floures very like to the floures of Tragoponon, and of a yellow colour: the roote is long and thicke, and white within, and couered with a thin blacke barke or rind.

✱ *The place.*

Goats beard groweth in certaine medowes, and it is also planted in gardens for the beautie of his floures.

1, 2 Scurzonera groweth in Spaine vpon diuers shadowe mountaines, and in moist watery places: it is also often found in Thoringia, a countrey of Germany.

✱ *The time.*

1, 2 The floures of both these kinds of plants, come forth in May, and June.

✱ *The names.*

1 This herbe is now called in Latine Barba hirci, and is taken for the herbe which the Ancients called in Greeke *τρυμονιον* *αίριον*: in Latine Barbula hirci, and Coma: in English Goates beard, Iosephs floure, Star of Ierusalem, and Go to bed at noone: in French *Barbe de bouq*, and *Barbe de Prestre*: in high Dutch *Wocksbart*, *Gauchbroot*: in base Almaigne *Wockbaert*, and *Iosephs Bloemen*.

2 The Spaniards call the other Scurzoneram, which is *ἐχιν*, Echium, in Greeke, and in Latine Viperinam.

✱ *The nature.*

Goats beard is temperate in heate and moisture.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The roote of Goats beard boiled in water, and dronken, swageth paines, and cureth the prickings, and impostumes of the side.

The

The said roote also is very good to be vsed in meates and sa-
lades, to be taken as the rootes of Rampions.

2 Scurzonera is thought to be marvellous good, against the bi-
tings of vipers and snakes, and other venomous beasts.

Of floure Gentle, or purple Veluet floure. Chap. xviiiij.

✱ The description.

1 **F**loure Gentle hath round stalkes full of branches: the
leaves be long and large, somewhat like the leaves of Pet-
ty Horrell, or Night shade, but much greater, amongst
the which groweth alongst the branches, faire long spiked eares,
or floures of crimosin purple colour, soft and gentle in handling,
like crimosin veluet, the which doth not lightly fade or decay, but
may be preserved and kept a long time in their colour and beau-
tie, especially if they be dried in an oven that is half hot. The seed
groweth in the spikie tufts, or eares, and is small, and all blacke.

2 There is another kind altogether like to the aforesaid, in stalks,
leaves, seede, and roote, saving that his eares, or spikie tufts are
not fashioned like the others, but are larger, and not so thicke set,
and do bend and bowe downe againe at the top like feathers, so
that it maketh a gallant shew, and doth also keepe his crimosin
colour like to the other.

3 There is yet a third kind like to the others, but it groweth to
the height of nine or ten fote. All his leaves are much larger, his
stalkes are thicker and harder, and straked or crested with ribs
standing forth: his spikie tufts or earie floures are greater, lon-
ger, and fuller, but not of so faire a colour, or pleasant shew: for it
fadeth incontinent, and turneth into a greenish herbe-like colour,
as soone as it is gathered.

✱ The place.

These kinds of herbs grow not in this countrey, except they be
sowen or planted in gardens. The women of Italy make great
account of the second kind, because of his pleasant beautie, so that
ye shal not lightly come into any garden there, that hath not this
herbe in it.

✱ The

✱ *The time.*

They bring forth their floures, or spikie tufts in August, and the seede is ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

These pleasant tufts or floures, are called of Plinie lib. 21. ca. 8. *Amaranthus*, and of some late writers *Flos Amoris*, and *Amaranthus purpureus*: in Italian *Fior vellino*: in English floure Gentle, *Flozamor*, and Purple veluet floure: in French *Passe-velours*: in high Dutch *Samatblumen*, *Flozamor*, and *Dausent schon*: in base Almaigne *Floutwaelbloemen*.

✱ *The nature.*

These floures are of complexion cold and dry.

✱ *The vertues.*

Floure Gentle, or *Flozamor*, boiled in wine, & drunken, stoppeth the laske, and the bloudy fire.

Of Daisies. Chap. xix.

The kinds.

There are two kinds of Daisies, the great and the small. The small also is of two kinds, whereof the one groweth in gardens, and the other groweth wild.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he great wild Daisie hath greene leaues somewhat long, and dented round about: the stem is round, and set with like leaues, and groweth sometimes to the height of two foote long, at the top wherof it beareth faire floures in the middle, and set round about with a little border of small white leaues, in manner of a pale, not much unlike the floures of the common Camomill, but much greater, and without saour. When they perish, the little small white leaues fall downe, and the yellow in the middle, which is the seede, swelleth vp.

2 The small garden Daisie hath his leaues somewhat like to the abouesaid, but they are smaller, & not so much dented. It sendeth forth his floures from the roote, vpon short smal stems, somewhat like the floures of the great Daisie, saving that the small leaues, which in the great Daisie do compasse the yellow in the middle, are so thicke set, or so double, that a man shall perceiue
very

very little of the yellow in the middle, or none at all. And these floures are sometimes white, and sometimes very red, and sometimes speckled or party coloured of white and red. There grow also sometimes about the compasse of the said little floures, many more as it were small floures growing vpon small stems, out of the knops or cups of the saide floures. The roote is white and threddy.

3 The small wild Daisie is like to the small garden Daisie in his leaues. His little floures do also spring vp from the roote, vpon short stems: they be also yellow in the middle, and set about with little white leaues, after the order of the great Daisie, but they are a great deale smaller, and without saour, as all the other sorts of Daisies be. The roote is like to the roote of the small garden Daisie.

✱ *The place.*

The great Daisie, and the small wild Daisie, do grow in meadowes, and moist pastures. The faire double garden Daisie is planted and set in gardens.

✱ *The time.*

The great Daisie floureth most commonly in May. The small garden Daisie floureth from May al the sommer long. The small wild Daisie floureth very timely in March, and sometimes sooner, and continueth flourishing vntill Aprill, and somewhat later.

✱ *The names.*

These floures are called of Plinie in Latine Bellis and Bellius, and now they are called in Latine Consolida minor, & Herba Margarita, of some Primula veris, (especially the small wild Daisie) in English Daisies: in French Marguerites, or Pasquettes: in high Dutch Haslieben, Hassuselen, and in some places Seitloslin: in Brabant Hadelieuen, and Bersouwen.

✱ *The temperament.*

These floures and herbs are of nature cold and moist.

✱ *The vertues and effects.*

The decoction of the small Daisies, with their leanes, or boiled alone in water, is good to be dronken against agues, the inflammation of the liuer, and all other inward parts.

The herbe taken in meates or potages, doth loose the belly gently.

gently.

Mawdelenwurt, or the herby part of the wild Daisie, is good against all burning vlcers and impostumes, and against the inflammation and running of the eies, being applied thereto.

The same laid vnto wounds, keepeth the same from inflammation, and impostumation.

Of Canterbury Bels, or Haskewurt. Chap. xx.

✱ The kinds.

There be diuerse herbs which haue floures like Bels, whereof this Throtewurt or Haskewurt is a kind, of which we shall speake in this chapter, and it is also of three sorts, that is to say, the great and small, and the creeping kind.

✱ The description.

The great Belfloure hath square, rough, and hairy stalks, vpon which grow sharpe pointed leaues, dented round about like to Pettell leaues, the floures growe alongst the stalkes like bels, and like the floures of Kampions, but farre greater, & rough hairy within, of colour sometimes white, sometimes blew, and sometimes carnation or flesh colour. It beginneth to floure at the top of the stalke, & so goeth flourishing downeward. The floures past, the seede which is smal and gray, commeth vp in long knoppy husks, like the Kampion seede. The roote is white and much woithen and interlaced.

2 The small Belfloure in stalkes is like to the great, sauing that it groweth not so high, the leaues be somewhat long, smaller and whiter, & not so deeply dented as the leaues of the greater Belfloure, but very well like vnto Sage leaues. The small Bels are violet, and purple, growing at the top of the stalke, and clustering thicker than the floures of the great Belfloure. The roote is slender and very threddy.

3 The third in his leaues and stalkes is like to the first, but his leaues be smaller, & not so deeply cut. The floures hang downeward, and grow almost hard by the stalke, of a light violet colour, in proportion and making like to the others. The roots most commonly are slender, & creepingly creeping alongst the ground, putting forth new springs and plants in diuers places, from which

which groweth small long and thicke rootes, not much vnlike Rampions, wherof both this and the former sorts are a certaine kind.

4 There may be very well ioined vnto these Belfloures, the pleasant floures which are called at Paris Auicularia, seeing that they be somewhat like to the floures of Waskewurt or Belfloure. The plant that beareth these floures groweth to the height of a hand breadth or twaine, the stalkes are small and tender, and set full of small leaues. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes of a faire purple colour, almost fashioned like a Bell or Cymball, with a small white clapper in the middle. They open after Sunne rising, and close againe towards Sunne set: and when they be close, they haue five crestes or plaies like the Belfloures, or Couentry Marrians, or wild Kapes, or like to Rampions, and such other floures before their opening.

✱ *The place.*

1.2 Both these Belfloures growe of their owne kind in certaine dry meades and pastures, and they be also planted in gardens.

3 The third is found in diuers champion places, and sweete pastures of Zealand. And it is also planted in gardens, where as it prospereth ouermuch: for it doth so spread abroad and multiply, that it hurteth other herbs, and can not easily be weeded or overcome.

4 Auicularia groweth in good ground, in fields amongst wheat, or where as wheate hath growen.

✱ *The time.*

They floure most commonly in July.

✱ *The names.*

1.2 The Belfloure is called in Greeke *τρεχελιον*: and in Latine Trachelium, Ceruicaria, and Vuularia, according to the Dutch name: in English they be called Belfloures, and of some Canterbury Bels. The plant may be very well called Waskewurt, or Throtewurt: in French *Gantelee*: in high Dutch *Walskraut*: in base Almaine *Walcruxt*: And they are like the kindes of Rampions, as the Couentry Marrians violet, or wild Kape is, wherof shall be written here vnder.

3 The

The third kind is unknownen in the shops of this countrey. The Herborists of France do call it *Auicularia*: the *Brabanders* call it *Wouwen Spiegel*. And I know none other name, except it be the herbe that is called in Greeke *ονοβρυχis*: and in Latine *Onobrychis*, that is to say, the braying or sounding againe of the Ass, whereunto it hath some small proportion or similitude.

The nature.

Belfloure is of a complexion cold and dry, like to *Rampion*: wherefoze it may be used in meate as the *Rampions*.

The vertues.

The *Belfloure* boiled in water, is soueraigne to cure the paine and inflammation of the necke, and inside of the throte, and it is good against all vicerations of the mouth, if one do gargle or wash his mouth there withall.

Of Autume Belfloures, or Calathian Violets. Chap. xxj.

The description.

Amongst all the kinds of *Belfloures*, there is none more beautifull in colour than this: it hath small straight knotty stems, and at every knot or ioint, it hath two leaues set directly one against another, which be long and narrow: by each side whereof, as also at the top of the stalke, groweth forth pleasant floures, which be long and hollow, alwaies bending outwards, like to a small long bell, with two or three small white threds in the middle. They are of a blew colour, so cleare and excellent, that they seeme to passe the azured skies. When they are past, there commeth vp in the middle of the floure a round long huske, full of long small seede.

The place.

These pleasant floures grow in moist meadowes, and low unfilled grounds, standing in fruitfull soiles.

The time.

They are in floure about the end of August and September.

The names.

Plinie calleth these floures in Latine *Campanulae Autumnales*,

les, and Viola Autumnalis : we may also call them in English Autumne Belflores, Calathian violets, or Autumne violets : in high Dutch they are called Lungen blume : for the which cause Cordus calleth them Pneumonanthe : and truly it seemeth to be a certaine kind of Gentian : in base Almaigne it is called blauw Heliekens, and Duyfent schon.

✱ *The temperament and vertues.*

The temperament, nature, and propertie of these pleasant little flours, are very like unto Gentian, as the bitter tast declareth.

Of Marians violet, or Couentry Bels.

Chap. xxij.

✱ *The description.*

This bzaue and pleasant floure, hath his first leaues, which grow next the ground, long, broad, and somewhat hairy, not much vnlike the leaues of wild rose Campions, from the middelt whereof springeth vp the second yeere after the sowing or planting one stalk or moe, full of branches, set with such like leaues, but somewhat smaller : there grow vpon the said branches, many faire and pleasant hollow floures, most commonly of a cleare purple colour, and sometimes white : in proportion very well like to the common Belfloure, but much larger and rounder, and not so deepe cut about the brims or edges, the which also befoze their opening are folden together as it were with five crested plaits or edges. When they are past, there cometh vp small round buttons or husks, with five rough ends or tailes, which be hollow, short, plied, or turned backe, in all things else like to the knops or husks of Rampion, or the common Belfloure. The seede is in the middle of the said knoppye husks, and it is small and browne, coloured like a Chestnut. The roote is white and thicke, and putteth forth by the sides diuers other rootes.

✱ *The place.*

These pleasant floures grow about Couentry in England, and are found sown in the gardens of Herbozists, and are not yet very common.

✥ *The time.*

They floure from Iuly vntill September, and after ward, and notwithstanding, though they seeme alwaies to floure, yet they do also beare seede, so that oftentimes as soone as this herbe beginneth to floure, one may alwaies find vpon the same buds, floures, and ripe seede.

✥ *The names.*

Men do now call these pleasant floures in Latine *Violæ Mariana*, that is to say in English, Marianes violets, we may also call them Couentry Kapes: in base Almaigne Marietes: of the old writers in Greeke *ρῶλον ἀγρία*. In Latine *Rapum sylvestre*. Of this kind also are the Welfloures, described afoze in the xx. chapter of this booke.

✥ *The nature.*

These floures and their roote specially, are cold and dry.

✥ *The vertues.*

Their vertue is all one with the other Welfloures, and may be vbled in like sort.

They vse about Couentry in England, whereas great store of these plants do grow, to eate their rootes in salads, as Pena writeth in his Booke intituled *Stirpium aduersaria noua*. Fol. 138.

Of Blew Bels. Chap. xxij.

✥ *The description.*

These floures when their plant beginneth first to spring vp out of the ground, haue small round leaues like to March Violets, amongst the which springeth vp a long high hollow stalke, set with long narrow swart Greene leaues, amongst the which also at the top of the stalke grow faire bels or hollow floures greater than the floures of Kampion, of colour blew, turning towards purple most commonly, but sometimes also they be white. When they are fallen away, the seede is found in small bullets or husks, like Kampion seede. The roote is small and threddy. The whole plant is full of white sap or iuice like milke, the which commeth forth when the herbe is broken or brused, and tasteth like Kampions.

2 There

2 There is also a wild kind of these floures, the which is like to the aforesaid, in growing, leaues, stalkes, floures, and seede. Nevertheless, it is a great deale, and in all respects smaller, and it yeldeth a white iuice also like the first.

3 There is also a certaine third kind of this blew Bellflower, much greater than the first: his stalkes be long and high: his leaues be somewhat large, and it hath very many floures growing amongst the stalkes, as it were little small bells of a faire blew colour, and after them certaine hollow little huskes or cels: his roote at the first is long and slender, but when the plant waxeth old, the roote is full of knots and knobs, and diuided into sundry branches: and finally this herbe is full of white sappe like to the first.

✥ *The place.*

They plant the first kind in gardens.

And the small wild kind groweth in the borders of fields, and vnder hedges.

✥ *The time.*

They floure in June and July. And the wild doth also floure vntill August.

✥ *The names.*

These floures be now called Faire in sight: in French *Belle videre*: in Dutch *Blauw cloekens*, that is to say, in Latine *Campanula cærulea*. All these three plants are very like that herbe which is called of Theophrastus in Græke *ιασών*, and in Latine of Plinie *Iasione*.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

These floures be not vsed in medicine, wherefore the tempera-
ture and vertues thereof are vnknown.

Of Foxe gloue. Chap. xxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

Foxe gloue hath long broad swartgreene leaues, somewhat dented about the edges, & somewhat like the leaues of wild Mulleyn, amongst the which springeth vp a straight round stem of two cubits long, or there about, by one side wherof, from the middle to the very top, there grow faire long round hollow
floures,

floures, fashioned like finger stalks, of colour sometimes carnation, and speckled, in the inside with white spots, and sometimes all white, and sometimes yellow. When they are fallen off, there appeereth round sharpe pointed husks, in which is contained the seede, of a bitter taste. The roote is blacke, and full of thzeddye strings.

✥ *The place.*

It groweth in stony places and mountaines, in darke shadowy valleis or combes, where as there hath bene myning for iron and Smithes cole. It is also planted in certaine gardens.

✥ *The time.*

Fore gloue floureth chiefly in July and August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Digitalis, Campanula sylvestris, and Nola sylvestris: in English Fore gloue: in French *Gantz nostre Dame*, and *Digitale*: in high Dutch *Fingerhut*, *Fingerkraut*, *Waldt glocklin*, and *Waldt schell*: in base Almaigne *Wingerhoetcruyt*. This as some do write, is that kind of *Verbascum*, which the Greeks call *λυχνίς ὑβρακίς*, of the Latinists *Lychnitis*, and *Thryallis*, whereunto it is much like.

✥ *The nature.*

Fore gloue is hot and dry.

✥ *The vertues.*

Fore gloue boiled in water or wine, and dronken, doth cut and consume the thicke toughnesse of grosse and slimie humors. Also it openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and splene, or milt, and of other inward parts.

The same taken in the like manner, or else boiled with honied water, doth scoure and cleanse the bzeast, and ripeth and bringeth forth tough and clammy fleume.

Of Turkie, or African Gillofers. Chap. xxv.

✥ *The kinds.*

THere be two sorts of these floures found in this countrey: one great, and the other small, the great (*Othanna*) groweth to the height of a man, and floureth very late. The small groweth low, and floureth betimes.

✥ *The*

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he great African floure hath a long browne red, crested and knotty stalke, full of branches, and groweth eight or nine fote high, hauing at euery knot or ioint two branches, set with great long leaues, composed of many small long narrow leaues, nickt and toothed round about, and spread abroad as it were wings, and set one ouer against another, altogether like Athanasia, or garden Tansie. The floures grow at the end of the branches, out of long round huskes of a browne Dzenge colour aboue, and of a faint or pale yellow vnderneath. After the falling of the floures, the seede which is inclosed in the aforesaid round huskes, is long, narrow, and blacke.

2 The small African floure is like vnto the abouesaid, in his stalks, leaues, floures, and seede, sauing it is in all respects smaller, and groweth not very much higher than a fote. They are both in their leaues and floures of a naughty strong and vnpleasant saour, especially when they be either rubbed or brused betwixt ones fingers.

✱ *The place.*

These floures grow in Africa, and from thence they were brought into this countrey, after that the mighty and noble Emperour Charles the fift, wan the towne and countrey of Thunes, they are planted here in gardens.

✱ *The time.*

1 The small African Gillofer, beginneth to floure in Aprill or in May, and from thence forth all the sommer.

2 The great Othonna beginneth not to floure befoze August.

✱ *The names.*

This floure may be called in Latine Flos Aphricanus, for it was first brought out of Africa into the countries of Germany and Brabant. We do call this floure Turkie Gillofers, and French Marygolds, African floures, or African Gillofers: the French men do call these floures *Oillets de Turque*, and *Oillet d'Inde*: and from thence it cometh to passe that the Latinists do call it Flos Indianus: in high Dutch Indianisch Pegelin: in base Almaigne Thuenis bloemen: of Valerius Cordus Tanaceum perunianum. Some learned men thinke that this herbe hath

bene called of the ancient writers *ῥόνη*, Othonna, and that it should be the Othonna, whereof Dioscorides hath written, which groweth in Arabia about Egypt, whose leaues be holow, as though they had bene eaten with Locustes, Paulmers, or snails, which thing almost may be perceiued in the leaues of this Indian Gillofer, if a man looke vpon them against the light. But in my iudgement it is better like to be that herbe, which Galen in his fourth booke of Simples calleth Lycopersiū, or Lycopersion.

✱ *The vile nature and euill qualitie of this herbe.*

The Indian Gillofer is very dangerous, hurtfull, and venemous, both to man & beast, as I haue tried by experience, namely vpon a yong cat, whereunto I gaue of these floures to eat, very finely pound with greene or fresh chesse: whercupon she blasted immediatly, and shortly after died. And I was moued to make this experience, by the occasion of a yong child who had gathered of these floures, and put them into his mouth, so that straight waies his mouth and lips did swell exceedingly, and within a day or two after, they became very soze and scabbed, as also it doth often happen to them that put into their mouthes the pipes or hollow stalks of Hemlocke. Wherefore it is manifest that this herbe with his floure is very euill and venemous, and of complexion much like vnto Hemlocke, the which also may be partly perceiued by his foule and lothsome sauour, which is very strong and stinking, not much differing from the ranke and noisome smell of Hemlocke.

Of May Lilly, or Lilly Conuall. Also of Monophillon. Chap.xxvj.

✱ *The description.*

Lilly Conuall hath two greene smooth leaues, like to the leaues of the common white Lilly, but smaller & tenderer, betwixt which there springeth vp a naked stalk of a span long, or thereabout, at the which stalk there hangeth seuen or eight, or more, proper small floures, as white as snow, and of a pleasant strong sauour, smelling almost like the Lillie. When the flours be past, there cometh in their stead certaine red berries, like to the

the fruit or berries of garden Asparagus. The roote is threeddith, creeping here and there.

It should seeme that Monophillon were a kind of Lilly Conuall, it hath a leafe not much vnlike the greatest leaues of Iule, with many ribs or sinewes alongst the same, like to a Plantaine leafe: the which one leafe, or single leafe, doth alwaies spring vp out of the ground alone, sauing when the herbe is in floure and seede, for then it beareth two leaues vpon a round tender stalke, like to the other, but smaller, and standing one aboue another: aboue the said leaues groweth the small white floures like to Lilly Conuall, but not of so strong a saour, after which there riseth small berries or round fruite, which is white at the first, & afterward red. The roote is very slender, and creepeth in the ground.

✥ *The place.*

Lilly Conuall and Monophillon, groweth in shadowy woods.

✥ *The time.*

They do both floure in May.

✥ *The names.*

Lilly Conuall, is now called in Latine *Lilium conuallium*, that is to say, the Lilly of the valley: in English Lilly Conuall, May blossoms, May lillies, & Liryconfancy: in French *Grand Muguet*: in high Dutch *Heyenblumlin*: in base Almaigne *Heybloemkens*.

2 Monophillon is now called in Latine *Vnifolium*: it may be also called in English one Leafe, one Blade, or Single leafe: in high Dutch *Einblat*: and in base Almaigne *Enblade*, & it should seeme to be a kind of Lilly conuall, seeing that it is so well like vnto it in floures & seede.

✥ *The nature.*

They be in complexion hot and dry, like the Lillies.

✥ *The vertues.*

1 They write that the water of the floures of Lilly conuall, distilled with good strong wine, and drunken in the quantitie of a spoonefull, restoreth speech to them that are fallen into the Apoplexie, and that it is good for them that haue the Paultie, and the Gout, and it comforteth the hart.

The same water, as they say, doth strengthen the memorie, & restoreth it againe to his naturall vigor, when through sickness it is diminished.

Besides this, they say also that it is good to be dropped in, & C
gainst the inflammation, and watering of the eyes.

2 The roote of Monophillon is counted of some late writers, D
for a soueraigne and speciall remedie against the pestilence and
all poison, when the weight of halfe a dram of the powder of the
said roote is giuen in vinegar, or good wine, or in both mixt toge-
ther, according to the nature or complexion of the sicke, so that
vpon the receite thereof, they go to bed and sweate well.

Monophillon is good to be laide with his roote vnto greene C
wounds, to preserve them from inflammation & apostumation.

Of Calues snowt, or Snap Dragon. Chap. xxvij.

✱ The kinds.

There are in this countrey two sorts of this herbe, the one
great, and the other small. The great hath broad leaues,
and it is the true Antirrhinum of Dioscorides. The smal-
ler kind hath long narrow leaues.

✱ The description.

1 **T**he great Antirrhinum hath straight round stems, and full
of branches, the leaues be of a darke greene, somewhat long
and broad, not much vnlike the leaues of Anagallis or Pimper-
nell, alwaies two leaues growing one against another, like the
leaues of Anagallis. There groweth at the top of the stalk alongst
the branches, certaine floures one aboue another, somewhat long
and broad before, after the fashion of a frogs mouth, not much vn-
like the floures of Tode flare, but much larger, and without
tailes, of a faint yellowish colour. After them come long round
huskes, the foremost part whereof are somewhat like to a Calues
snowt or moosell, wherein the seede is contained.

There is also another kind of great Antirrhinum, whose leaues
be long & narrow, almost like to the leaues of Tode flare, which
beareth sometimes a red floure, sometimes a faint red, and some-
times a white floure: else in all things like to the aboue said.

2 The small Antirrhinum his stalks be small and tender, not
very full of branches, his leaues be long and narrow, betwixt
which and the stalks, grow the small red floures, like to the afore
said floures, but a great deale smaller. When they are past, there
riseth

riseth by smal round heads or knaps, with litle holes in them, like to a dead scull, within which is contained smal seed.

✱ *The place.*

1. 2 The first and great Antirrhinum, groweth not in this countrey, but in the gardens of certaine Herborists where as it is sown. The second groweth in some fields of this countrey by high wayes, and vnder hedges.

✱ *The time.*

The great Antirrhinum floureth in August and Iuly. The smal Antirrhinum beareth floures in Iuly.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called in Græke ἀντίρρινον ἢ ἀντίρριζον, in Latine Antirrhinum, and Sylvestris Anagallis, in English Calfs snout, and Snapdragon, in French *Grand Antirrhinum*, and *Moron violet*, in dutch *Drant*, and of some Calfs nurse.

2 The second kind is called of some in Græke οὐρύριον, in Latine Orontium, in English small Snapdragon, or Calfs snout: in French *Petit Antirrhinum*, in dutch cleyn *Drant*, of this kind Galen hath made mention in lib. 9. de Medicamentis secundū loca, amongst the Medicines which Archigenes made for them that haue the Jaunders. And it seemeth to be the Phyteuma of Dioscorides, called in Græke φύτευμα.

✱ *The nature.*

1 The great Antirrhinum is hote, and of like nature and complexion vnto Aster Atticus, called in English *Sharewort*, as Galen writeth.

2 The small is hote and dry, and of subtile partes.

✱ *The vertues.*

Some haue written, that who so carieth about him the great Antirrhinum, cannot take harme or be hurt with any venim or poyson whatsoeuer.

The small Antirrhinum doth scatter away, and consume the yealow colour of the body, which remaineth after one hath had the Jaundice, if one be well washed with the decoction thereof.

The second Booke of Of water Lillie. Chap. xxviij.

✥ The kinds.

There be two kindes of Water Lillies, that is to say, the yealow, and the white, not onely differing in floure, but also in roote.

✥ The description.

1 The white water Lillie hath great broad roundish leaues, sometimes flecting or swimming aboue the water, & sometimes vnder, the which all do spring vp from the roote, vpon long round smooth stalkes. The floures do also grow vpon such like stems comming from the roote, and they haue in the middle many yealow threeds, or throms, compassed round about with xxvj. or xxviij. white leaues set in very good order, each leafe almost as large as ones finger, or like in proportion to the leaues of House like or Sengraene. When the floures be past, there come in their stead round knops or bolliens, wherein the seede lieth, which is large and swart. The roote is blacke and rough, sometimes of the bignesse of ones arme with many threedie strings.

2 The yealow water Lillie his leaues be very much like to the white, his floures be yealow and smaller then the floures of the white, the which being fallen, there cometh in their place round long knops or bolliens, narrow at the top like to a small glasse or phial. The roote is white and of a spongie substance, of the greatnesse of ones arme, full of knobs and knots, with certaine great strings hanging by it.

✥ The place.

These floures do grow in Riuers and Poles, and other standing waters.

✥ The time.

Water Lillie floureth in Iune, and sometimes sooner.

✥ The names.

1 The first kind of these floures is called in Græke *νυμφαία*, in Latine Nymphæa, of some Clauus Veneris, and Papauer palustre, of the Apothecaries Nenuphar, in English white water Lillie, water Kosc, and white Nenuphar, in Italian Nenuphar biancho: in Spanissh *Adarguas del Rio*, *Escudettes del Rio*, *Figuos del Rio blancos*,

quos, in French *Nenuphar blanc*, or *Blanc d'eaué*, in high dutch *Ses blumen*, *Wasser Gilgen*, *Wassermahen*, *Horwurtz*, *Horstang*, in Brabant *Blompen*, and witte *Blompen*.

2 The second kind is called in Latin *Nymphæa lutea*, and *Nenuphar citrinum*, in english yealow *Nenuphar*, or water Lillie, in Italian *Nenuphar giallo*, in Spanish *Figuos del Rio amarillos*, *Golfan Amarillo*: in French *Nenuphar iaulne*, or *iaulne d'eaué*. The floure thereof, as Dioscorides writeth, is called in Greeke *Βρίπαζ*, *Blephara*.

✱ The nature.

Both sortes of *Nenuphar*, and specially the roote are in temperature cold and dry without any acrimonie or sharpnesse.

✱ The vertues.

The roote or seed of the white water Lillie, boiled in wine and dronken, is good for them that haue the laske, the bloudy fire and Tenasme, which is a desire to go often to the stoule and may doe nothing.

The same roote boiled in white wine, cureth the diseases of the Bilt and Bladder.

The roote and seed of the white water Lillie are very good against Venus, or fleshly desires, if one drinke the decoction thereof, or vse the powder of the sayd seed and roote in meates: for it drieth vp the seed of generation, & so causeth to liue in chastitie. The same propertie is in the roote, as Plinie writeth, if it be brused and applied outwardly to the secret parts.

The Conserue of the floures thereof, is also very good for all the aforesayd diseases, moreover it is good against hote burning Feuers, and the headache, and it causeth sweete and quiet sleepe, and putteth away all venereous dreames.

The roote thereof brused or stamped, is good to be laid to the paine and inflammation of the stomack, and the bladder.

The same roote pound with water, taketh away all the spots of the skinne when it is rubbed therewithall, and being mingled with Tarre, it cureth the naughty scurfe of the head.

The root of water Lillie being yet greene, pound and laid vpon wounds, doth stanch the bloud, as Theophrastus writeth.

The roote of yealow water Lillie, boyled in thicke red wine and

and drunken, stoppeth the inordinate course of the floures, especially the white floure.

Of Cammomill. Chap. xxix.

The kinds.

Cammomil, as Dioscorides and other of the ancients haue written, is of three sorts. The one hath white floures. The other hath yellow floures. And the third which is the greatest of the three, hath floures betwixt red and purple. Yet at this time there be diuers other sorts found, and first there be two sorts of Cammomill which are very sweet and of strong saueur, called Romain Cammomil. The one hath white floures, the other yellow, & besides these there be others, which do (for the most part) grow in desert places, and therefore we haue named them Cammomil of the forest or wilderness.

The description.

1 **T**he first kind of Cammomil hath diuers long round stalks creeping alongst the ground, and taking root in diuers places, very seldome growing higher than ones hand. It hath diuers small tender leaues very small cut, or finely iagged.

2 The second kind is much like vnto the first, sauing his leaues be smaller, his floures be nothing else but certaine yealow buttons, like the middle of the floures of the other Cammomil, without any small leaues growing about it, as ye may perceiue by the figure, but otherwise it is like to the first Cammomil.

Of the number of these two kinds, there is yet another which hath small yealow leaues growing round about the smal yealow knops or buttons, and are altogether like to the first, in leaues, saueur, and fashion, sauing his floures be altogether yealow.

These two kinds of Cammomil (that is to say) the white and the yealow, haue a very pleasant saueur, like the smel of a Cytron; whereof they first tooke their name in Graeke Chamæmelum.

3 The third kind of Cammomill which beareth red purple floures, & groweth higher than the two others, is not yet known vnto vs, except it be that floure which some cal flos Adonis, and other Anemone.

The place.

None of the swæte Romaine Cammomils groweth in this countrey,

countrey, of their owne kinds, but are planted in the gardens of some diligent Herbozists, and are come hither as strangers.

✥ *The time.*

These Cammomils doe floure in June and July, and sometimes also sooner. They last all the Winter, and may very well abide the cold.

✥ *The names.*

The Cammomill is also called in Greeke *αἰθερίς ἢ χαμαίμηλον*, in Latine *Chamæmelum*, and as Apuleius writeth *Benè olens*, at this day *Camomilla*, in English *Cammomill*, in French *Camomille*, in dutch *Camille*.

1 The first kind of swæte Cammomil with the white floure is called in Greeke *λευκοῖδεμον*, in Latin *Chamæmelum album*, in base Almaigne *Roomsche Camille*, in English *white Cammomill*, in French *Camomille blanche*.

2 The second kind of swæet smelling Cammomil with the yealow floure, is called in Greeke *χρυσανθέμων*, in Latin *Chrysanthemū*, and *Chamæmelum luteum*, in English *yealow Cammomill*, in French *Camomille iaune*, in dutch *gæle Roomsche Camille*.

3 The third kind is called in Greeke *ῥεανθέμων*, in Latine *Eranthemum*, and *Chamæmelum purpureum*. It may be called in English *purple Cammomil*, in French *Camomille à fleur purpurée*, in dutch *Rode Camille*.

✥ *The temperament.*

The Cammomil, especially the white, is hote and dry in the first degree, and hath power to dissolue, and make subtile. But the Romain Cammomils are hotter and moze drying.

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction of the floures, herbe, & roote of Cammomil being A dronken, causeth womē to haue their termes, driueth forth of the belly the dead fruit, prouoketh brine, and breaketh the stone. It is of the like vertue, if one do bathe in a bath of the same decoction.

The floures and herb of Cammomil boyled in wine and dronken, driueth forth windines, and cureth the cholike, that is to say, the paine in the bowels and belly.

Cammomil taken in the same sort, doth purge & beautifie those that haue an euil colour remaining after the Jaunders, and cureth them

them that haue any grief or impediment of the liuer.

Cammomill pound with his floures, and taken in the quantitie of a dragme with wine, is very good against the biting of Serpents, and all other venemous beasts.

The decoction of Cammomil made in water and applied outwardly vpon the region of the bladder, taketh away the payne of the same, prouoketh brine, and driueth forth grauel.

Cammomil chewed in the mouth, cureth the vlcers & sores of the same. Of like vertue is the decoction to wash y^e mouth withal.

Cammomil also closeth vp all wounds and old vlcers, especially those which happen about the corners of the eyes, when it is brused and laid vpon, or if one wash such wounds and sores with the decoction thereof.

Cammomil mingled with oyle and taken in glister, is singular against all feuers which happen by meanes of the obstruction or stopping of the skin.

The oyle of Cammomil doth assuage & mitigate all paine and ache, it cureth wearied and brused parts, it loseth and softneth all that which is hard & stretched out or swollen: it doth mollifie and make soft all that which is hard, and openeth all that is stopped.

Of wilde or common Cammomil. Chap. xxx.

The kinds.

There are foure kinds of wild Cammomill. The first kind is the common Cammomil: the second is the Cotula foetida: the third is the great wild Cammomil called Cotula non foetida: the fourth is the wild Cammomil with the yealow floures called in Latin Cotula lutea.

✽ The description.

1 **T**he common Cammomill hath slender, tough and hard stems, the leaues be tender, and very smal cut and iagged. The floures grow at the top of the branches, and are yealow in the middle, and set round about with many small white leaues, altogether like the floures of Garden cammomil with the white floures, and also of a meetly pleasant sauour, but nothing so strong nor pleasant in smel as the Garden cammomil.

2 Stinking cammomil or Cotula foetida, hath a thicke greene stem,

stem, and full of iuice, which breaketh quickly when it is troden vpon. The leaues be greater and greener than the leaues of the common Cammomil. The floures be much like vnto the aforesaid. The whole herbe is of a very strong vnpleasant stinking sa- uour, and of a sufficient bitter taste.

3 Unsauey camomil, or *Cotula non foetida*, hath smal tender pliant stemmes, many growing vp from one roote, the leaues be long, greater and whiter than the leaues of the common Cam- momil. The floures are like to the two kinds aforesayd, but they are a great deale greater and without any manifest smell. The roote is great and very threedie, the which dieth not lightly at Winter but springeth vp yereely a new.

4 Golden *Cotula* is like to *Cotula non foetida*, in his stalkes, leaues and floures, sauing that his leaues be greater and whiter, drawing towards Aschie colour, and his floures be not onely yeas- low in the middle, but also they are set round about with small yealow leaues, in fashion like the other Cammomils, and with- out smel like to *Cotula non foetida*. Also it doth not lightly die or decay, but springeth vp yereely out of the old rootes.

✱ *The place.*

The three first kinds do grow most commonly in this countrie in euery coene field.

The Golden *cotula* groweth in such like places in France and Germany, but not in this country, except in the gardens of Her- borists.

✱ *The time.*

All these kinds of Cammomil do floure in June, & from thence forth all the Sommer long.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kind of Wild cammomil is now called *Chamæme- lum albū*, in shops *Camomilla*, where as it is aptly vled for *Leu- canthemū*, in English common Camomil, in Italian *Camamilla*, in Spanish *Macella*, *Manzamilla*, in French *Camomille vulgaire*, in high dutch *Chamil*. Albeit this is not the right Camomil. Where- fore we cal it *Chamæmelū syluestre*, y is to say, wild Camomil.

2 The second kind is now called in Latin and in shops *Cotula foetida*, of some *Cauta* & *Camomilla foetida*, & in Greek *κυανόβοταν*, *Cynanthemis*, and *κυανόβοταν*, *Cynobotane*, that is to say, Dogges Cammomil,

Cammomil, in Italian *Drusaculo*, in Spanish *Magnarca*, in high dutch *Krottendil*, *Hunzdil*, *Hundzblum*, and wild Chamill: in Brabant *Waddebloemen*, and stinckende or wild Camille: in English *Mathers*, *Mayweed*, *Dogs cammomil*, *Stinking cammomil*, and *Dog Fenel*, and peradventure it is *Parthemium mucrophyllon* of Hippocrates.

3 The third kind is called *Cotula non foetida*, *Camomilla fatua*, and *Camomilla inodora*, of some in Greeke *Βύρδαλμον*, *Buphthalmum*, that is to say in Latine, *Oculus bouis*, in high dutch *Kudil*, and *Kundsaug*, and *Kueaugh*: in French *Oeil de bœuf*, he we be it this is not the right *Buphthalmum*, as one may see in the chapters folowing, and therefore it may better be called *Cotula non foetida*, or *Cotula alba*, then to cal it by a name not belonging vnto it. I haue Englished it *Unsaucie cammomil*, *Foolish Mathes*, and *white Cotula* without saueur.

4 The fourth kind may wel be called *Cotula lutea*, seeing it is so wel like vnto the *Cotules* aboue said, in English *Golden cotula*, in high dutch *Streichblumen*, and *Steinblumen*, and according to the same it is called in base Almaine *Strijck bloemen*. Some which thinke that this is the second kind of *Cammomil*, do call it *Chrysanthemum*, that is to say, *Pealow cammomil*, in French *Camomille iaulne*: in high dutch *Geel camille*, but they are deceiued, and their opinion is not like to be true, because this herbe hath no special smel. Moreover, the fashion of the leaues is nothing like to the leaues of *Garden cammomil*, neither yet like the common *Cammomil*.

✥ *The temperament.*

1 The common *Cammomil* is of complexion hote and dry, and not so feruent as the *Romain cammomil*, but more pleasant and gentle.

2 *Cotula foetida* is hote and dry, as his smel & saueur declareth.

3.4 The other two kinds are of complexion somewhat like, but not so strong.

✥ *The vertues.*

1 As the common *Cammomil* is very like in complexion to the right *Cammomil*, so is it like in his faculties and operation, saving that it is not all thing so strong in operation.

This

This Cammomil hath been proued to be very good against the Colick and the Stone, and also it prouoketh vrine, to be vsed in like maner as the Romaine or right Garden Cammomill, and it is more conuenient and agréable vnto mans nature than the Romain cammomil.

And surely this Cammomil also is right excellent in all kinds of mollifying and softning plaisters, that serue to swage pain and to dissolue tumors and swellings, for it easeth and swageth all pains, and dissolueth and scattreth tumors, causing the same to vanish away, and therefore it is very good to be vsed in such clisters as are made against the colicke and the Stone.

The oyle of this Cammomil is singular against all kind of ach and pain, against brusings, shrinkings, hardneses, and stoppings, like the oyle of the garden Cammomill. Moreouer it is better, and more conuenient to be put into clisters which are made against the feuer, than that oyle that is made of the floures of garden Cammomil.

2 Cotula foetida is good for such women, whose matric is loosed, and falling downe from one side to another, if one do wash their feet with a decoction thereof made in water.

It is also good against the Suffocations of the matric, if you giue it to be eaten or smelt too, and it is of like vertue to Castoriū, as the learned writers of our time haue found out by experience.

3 The operation & vertues of the two others are not yet known, but accordingly as one may iudge, they are in facultie not much vnlike the Cammomils, sauing that they be altogether feebler.

4 Some do write that golden Cotula boyled in wine and dronken, is good agaynst the Jaunders, and restoreth the good and liuely colour, which is a signe that it is of like vertue vnto Cammomil, for Cammomil worketh the same, as we haue declared in the former chapter.

Of Passe floure, or Red Mathes. Chap. xxxj.

✱ The description.

This herbe hath thicke greene stalks, and leaues very small cut and iagged, much like both in stalks and leaues, and also in smell and saour vnto Cotula foetida. The floure is

of a faire purple red colour, of fashion and making like vnto the gold cup, or y^e floure of Crowfoote: when they are past, there come vp round rough knops, like the knops of Crowfoote, but somewhat longer, wherein is the seed (like to Spinage seed.)

✱ *The place.*

These faire and pleasant floures growe in some places in the common corne fields, as in Pouence & Languedoc, & in some places of England, in some countries they grow not but in gardens.

✱ *The time.*

This herbe beginneth to floure in May, and remaineth flourishing all the Sommer.

✱ *The names.*

The stalks and leaues with the whole herb that beareth these floures, which is like vnto some of the Cammomils in sauour, smell and proportion, are sufficient enough to proue this herbe to be a kind of Cammomil, and especially the third kind called Heranthemum: the floures onely which are not very like vnto Cammomil floures, causeth me to doubt. For if the floures were like fashioned vnto Camomill, I would without doubt maintain this herbe to be the third kind of Cammomil, which is the true Heranthemum, which Dioscorides describeth to be greater than the other two kinds, and to haue a purple floure, vnto which description this herbe draweth nere, sauing onely in the fashion of his floure. For the whole plant is greater and higher then Cammomill, but otherwise very like it, and the floures be of a faire purple red colour. But whatsoeuer this herbe is, it is better like to be the third kind of Cammomil, then Consolida regia, which we call Larks spur, or After Atticus, which we call Sharewort, which haue been both described of some writers for this kind of Cammomil, although they were nothing like Cammomill, neither in their leaues, floures, nor smell, and they beare not redde floures but blew, which is against the description of Heranthemum, whose flours (as it is abovesaid) Dioscorides writeth to be of a red purple colour. Wherefore this herbe may better be called Heranthemum, than either Larks spur, or Sharewort: it may be called in English purple Cammomil, Red Mathe, and Passe floure, it is also called in French *Passe fleur*, the Brabanders call it

it Bruynettekens.

Some would haue it to be flos Adonis, but their opinion seemeth not to be very likely, because that Flos Adonis, should seem to be none other then a kind of Anemone.

✥ *The temperament.*

The taste and smell of this herbe doth manifestly declare it to be of complexion hote and dry like the Cammomill, but chiefly like to Cotula foetida.

✥ *The vertues.*

The vertues and operation of this herb are yet vnknown vnto vs, but if this herb be Heranthemum, it is singular against the stone, as we haue alredy witten in the 29. chap. of this booke.

Of Buphthalmos, or Oxe eye. Chap. xxxij.

✥ *The description.*

Buphthalmos is a braue plant with pleasaunt floures and stems, of a span or a halfe cubite long: it hath three or foure stalks set with tender leaues very small cut and iagged, not much vnlike vnto fenell leaues, but a great deale smaller, and very well like to the leaues of the small Sothzenwood, sauing they be greener. The floure is of a faire bright yealow colour and large, with many small throms or yealow threeds in the middle, almost like to the floures of Marygolds, sauing they be much larger, and haue not so many small leaues set round about the golden knops or yealow heads. The floure perished, there commeth in stead thereof a round knop almost like the seedie knop of Pisse floure, the roote is blacke and very threedie.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe as witnesseth Dioscorides, groweth in the fields without the towne: in this countrey the Herbozists do plant it in their gardens.

✥ *The time.*

It beareth his floures in March and April.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe because of his floures, which be of the quantitie and fashion of an Oxe eye, is called in Graeke *Βοοθαλμος* or *Βοοθαλμια*

in Latin Buphthalmum, & Oculus bouis, in high dutch Kindszang, Kuang: in base Almaigne Kundsloge, and Coewoghe: some call it also Cachla, Cauta, or Caltha. This is the right Dre eye described by Dioscorides.

In certaine places the Apothecaries do sel and vse the rootes of this plant in stead of the roote of blacke Hellebor, and from hence it commeth that certaine studious Herborists haue called this plant Helleborum nigrum, and do count it for a very naughtie and belement plant, howbeit that of it selfe it hath not in it any speciall malice or force, neither will it prouoke the stoule as some haue proued by experience. Therfore some haue called it Helleborine tenuifolia, some others call it Helleborastrum, or Confiligo, whereunto it is nothing like.

✥ *The temperament.*

Buphthalmos or Dre eie is hote and dry, of a more sharper and cutting nature than Cammomil.

✥ *The vertues.*

The floures of Buphthalmos pound, and mingled with oyle A and ware, and laid to cold and hard swellings, dissolueth and wasteth the same.

Some doe affirme, (as witnesseth Dioscorides and Serapio) ^B that Buphthalmos or Dre eie cureth the Jaunders, and causeth the body to be of good color, if one drinke it boyled in wine, after his comming out of a bath.

Of Golden floure, or the wild Mary-gold. Chap. xxxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**his herbe hath round smooth stems deuided into many branches. The leaues be long and deeply tagged round about, as if they were rent or torne. The floures growe at the top of the branches in fashion like the floures of Cammomil, but they be a great deale larger, and not only yealow like fine gold in the middle, but also round about, and of a pleasant smell. The roote is white and threedie.

2 There is yet another kind of this herb in al things like to the same,

same, as in his stalks, coloꝝ, floures, sauor, and fashion, but his leaues be a great deale moze deeply cut & iagged, euen hard to the middle rib oꝝ sinew. The which I thought good to note, to the end that by this one may know and vnderstand, how one kind of herb may often change his shape and proportion, according to the nature of the soile oꝝ place where it groweth, as first of all we may learne by this herb, the which in some places hath not his leaues so much clouen and iagged, and therfoze it appoꝛbeth not so neere to the description of Dioscorides his Chrysanthemum, as it doth whe it groweth in some other places, where as it beareth leaues very much clouen and iagged, and then it is agreeable in all respects to the true description of Chrysanthemum.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth amongst the Corne, and in houthold gardens amongst other herbs, and by the high way sides.

✥ *The time.*

It beginneth to floure in Iune, and from thencefoꝛth almost vntil Winter.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Grecke χρυσάνθεμον, and in Latine Chrysanthemum, that is to say, Goldenfloure, and Caltha, and of some Buphthalmum, in Italian Chrissula herba, in Spanish Mequeres amarillo, in French Camomille Safranée, in high dutch S. Johans blum, and Gensblum, in base Almaigne Uokelaer, gael Ganses bloemen, Montsroosen, Unknolwen in shops as many other good herbes be.

✥ *The nature.*

This herb is hote and dry, not much differing frō Cammomil.

✥ *The vertues.*

Chrysanthemum boiled in wine, cureth the Jaunders, and re- A stoꝛeth good colour when one doth dzink it, after that he hath been often and long in the bath.

The seed of the same dzonken in wine by it selfe, oꝝ pound with B his floures, doth also cure the Jaunders, as the later wziters haue pꝛoued.

The floures of this herbe pound with oyle and ware, and ap- C plied in maner of a plaister, dissoluech cold swellings which chāce to be on the head.

The leaues and tenderest branches of Chrysanthemum, may be wel vsed in pottage and salades, as other herbes of like nature, for in time past our elders haue so vsed it.

Of the Indian Sunne, or Golden floure of Perrowe. Chap. xxxiiij.

✱ The description.

THe Indian Sunne, or the golden floure of Perrowe is a plant, of such stature and tallnesse, that in one Sommer it groweth to the length of thirteene or fourteene foote, and in some places to the heighth of foure and twentie, or five and twentie foote, his stalks be right straight and thicke, and his leaues are very many, especially they that grow vpmost, for y^e vnder leaues do quickly fall and vanish: especially those great broad leaues which before the springing vp of the stalke, are in quantitie almost as large as the leaues of the Clote Burre. In the very top of the said high stalke, there groweth a very large and most excellent floure most likeliest to Cammomil or Chrysanthemum, but much larger, and in quantitie almost like to a pretie broad hat, so that oftentimes when the circuit or vttermost compasse of the sayd floure is measured, it is found to be of the breadth of halfe a foote. The middle of the floure in which the seed groweth, is like to a fine cloth wrought as it were with needle worke, the small leaues which grow in compasse about, are of a bright shining yellow color, and euery one of them are in quantitie like the leaues of the Lillie floures, or rather greater, and are almost fiftie in number or mo. The seed is flat and long, and somewhat browne or swart, in quantitie like to the Gourd seed. The rootes are like to the rootes of Reedes or canes.

✱ The place.

This plant groweth in the west India, the which is called America, & in the countrey of Perrowe: & being sowne in Spaine, it groweth to the length of foure and twenty foote, and it beareth floures like to the aboue said: in base Almaigne it groweth not aboue twelue or thirteene foote high, and it doth scarcely bring forth

foorth his floure, and if it chance sometimes to beare his floures, yet then they be smaller and very little, and they come foorth against winter, so that they can come to no perfection.

✱ *The names.*

This floure is called Sol Indianus, and Chrysanthemum Peruvianum, in base Almaigne Sunne van Indien, we may also call it the Indian Sunne, or the Golden floure of Perrowe.

✱ *The nature and vertues.*

Of y^e vertue of this herb & floure, we are able to say nothing, because the same hath not been yet found out, or p^roued of any mā.

Of floure Deluce or Iris. Chap. xxxv.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be many kindes of Iris, or floure Deluce, whereof some are great and tall, and some are litle and small. The greater sorts are known one from an other by their colors, and so be also the smaller sorts. There is also a certain kind with narrower blades, in saue somewhat lothsom or greuous, almost of the saue of *Spatula foetida*, or Gladin, besides the Dwarfie Iresos, the stinking Iris, and the yealow Iris.

✱ *The description.*

The greater Iris, or floure Deluce, his leaues be long and large, not much vnlike to the blade of a two edged sword, amongst the which there springeth vp plaine and smooth little stalks of two foote long or more, bearing floures made of 6 leaues ioined together, whereof the thre that stand vp right, are bent inward one towards another: and most commonly in the leaues that hang downewards, there are certain rough or hairy welts like vnto a mans browes, growing or rising from the neather part of the leafe vpward, almost of a yellow colour. The rootes be thicke, long, and knobby, with many strings, as it were hairie threds hanging at them.

One kind of these beareth floures betwixt purple and blew, wth a certaine changeablenes, especially in the neathermost leaues.

The other kind his leaues that hang downewards are of a fair violet color, but those that grow vp right, and bend inwards, are of a faint blew.

The third floure is altogether or wholly of a faint blew. C

The fourth kind his floures be all white. D

The fifth kind his leaues be of a very faire deepe Violet colour, E
and his smel is most delectable, and the hairie or rough welts of
this kind are white.

2 The smaller Flourc Deluces, or Ireos, are in all things like
to the greater, sauing that their stemmes be very short, and their
flags or blades, are also shorter and smaller than the others. Their
floures are like to the greater, most commonly of a yealow coloꝝ,
and sometimes of a faint coloꝝ, and sometimes betwixt purple and
skie coloꝝ: and the same is in some kinds of them sadder, and in
some lighter.

3 The narrow leaued Ireos, his flags be long and narrow, but
yet they be shorter than the leaues or blades of the greater Iris,
and of a blewish greene coloꝝ, of saue somewhat grieuous, but no-
thing so horrible or lothsome as *Spatula foetida*. The stemmes
grow to the height of halfe a foote, at the tops wherof grow cleere
blew or skie colored floures, like to the other floure Deluces, sa-
uing that their litle leaues are smaller and narrower, and the up-
per leaues do not bend inward, one toward another. After the
sayd floures follow certaine triangled great cods or huskes, sepa-
rating themselves into three parts when they are ripe, in them is
plaine seede which is very thicke and flat, or thrust together. The
roots also grow crookedly like the others, but they be smaller, hard
and knotty, in the outside of a Chesnut colour, and white within,
or somewhat yealow.

✱ *The place.*

1 The floure Deluces or Irices do grow in diuers countreys, A
most commonly in low grounds about the bankes of rivers and B
waters. C

The three first kinds are meetly common in England, Brabant D
and Flanders.

The fourth also is sometimes found in gardens. E

But the bravest of them with the floures twixt purple & vio-
let, cometh to vs from Spaine and Portugal.

2 The smaller floure Deluces are but strangers with vs, nei-
ther do they grow of themselves amongst vs.

3 The

3 The narrow leaved Ireos groweth in certaine plaines of Germany, and in low moist places : also it is found in open fields.

✱ *The time.*

The Irides or floure Deluces, do most commonly floure about May : and the smaller somewhat befoze the others, and the narrow leaved floure Deluce last of all. But in Portingall and Spaine they floure at the latter end of Autumne, a little befoze winter.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ἰρις*, and as Athenæus and Theophrastus write *ἰρις* : in Latine Iris, Consecratix, Radix Naronica.

That kind whose floure is of purple and blew, is called of some A Iris Germanica : in shops Iris, of others Lilialis, and Spatula : in B English also Iris : and of some blew floure Deluce, and garden flags : in Italian *Giglio azzuro*, *Giglio celeste* : in Spanish *Lirio Cardeno* : in high Dutch, *Blauw Gilgen*, *Blauw Schwertel*, *Himmel Schwertel* : in base Almaine *Blauw Lisch* : in French *Flambe*.

That kind with the white floure, is called of the most part I- C *ridem florentinam* : in shops Ireos, (especially the dried rootes) by the which name it is knowen of the Clothworkers and Drapers : for with these rootes they vse to trim their clothes to make them sweete and pleasant : in English, White floure Deluce, and of some It is Florentine : and the rootes be commonly called Ireos : in Italian *Giglio bianche* : in French *Flambe blanche* : in high Dutch *Miolwurtz*, *weiß Miolwurtz* : in neather Dutchland *Wit Lisch* : and the rootes of this white floure Deluce, are iudged for the best Ireos, especially when we shall haue neede to vse of the dried rootes.

That kind which beareth the faire purple floure, is now called in Latine *Lusitanica Iris*, and *Iris serotina*, that is to say, Portingall Iris, and late Iris : in Dutch *Spade Lisch*, and *Lisch van Portegall*.

4 Finally, that kind with the narrow leaues, is called in Latine *Iris angustifolia*, or *Iris tenuifolia*, and *Iris cærulea* : in English Narrow bladed Ireos : in high Dutch *Blo Schwertel*, that is,
blew

blew Lilly.

✥ *The nature.*

The Ireos rootes being yet gréene and new gathered, are hot and dry in the third degré, and they burne in the mouth or throte when they are tasted: but when they be dry, they are euer or alwaies hot, but in the second degré: neuerthelesse they be euer dry in the third degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

The gréene and new gathered rootes of Iris, and specially the Juice therof, do purge downward mightily, and bring forth yellow choller, and almost all waterish humors, and are therefore good against the dropsie: but they may not be taken but in small quantitie, and yet they ought to be wel mingled with things that coole: for otherwise they will inflame the very bowels.

But the same roote dried, prouoketh not the belly, but it prouoketh vrine, and breaketh the stone.

The rootes of Iris bring forth the floures, whether the same be receiued into the body, or conueied in with Pessaries, or els mingled in bathes and stews made for the purpose.

The same rootes do cleanse the breast and the lungs, and ripe tough fleume and slimie humors, and they loose the same, & make them thin, and they are good against the shortnesse of breath, and an old cough, to be mixed with sugar or hony, and often taken into the mouth or licked on.

The same rootes dronken with vineger or water, are good against the bitings and stingings of Scorpions, and other venomous beasts.

This roote is very good for them that are troubled with the paine and stopping of the milt or splene, and for them that haue any member shronken, or sprung out of ioint, or displaced, or taken with the crampe, stiffe, or benumbed.

The same roote or the powder thereof put into the nose, causeth sternutation or sneeing, and draweth forth tough, cold, and slimy humors.

The same roote mingled with hony, doth thundifie and cleanse corrupt and filthy blcers, and draweth forth shiuers, and splinters of wood, and broken bones out of the flesh: it doth also regenerate

nerate and increase new flesh : it is very good against the blcers and blisters of the fingers and toes , that rise about the nailes as well in the hands as in the fete , and with conuenient oiles and ointments it helpeth the impostumes and chaps or rifts of the fundament.

The rootes of Iris, & the rootes of white Hellebor, with twise as much hony , is good to annoint the face against the lentiles, freckles, pimples, and all other spots and blemishes of the face, for they clense the same.

The same mingled with oile of Roses, is good against the head-itch, when it is annointed therewith.

✧ *The choise.*

The best & most conuenient in medicine , are the Ireos rootes which grow in Sclauonia : the next is the Iris of Macedonia, and the third best is that which groweth in Africa, as Dioscorides and Plinie write : but the African Ireos is much discommended of Galen . At this day the white Ireos is taken for the best, especially the Ireos of Florence, which is called in shops Ireos, and Ireos Florentina, of the base Almaines.

Of small floure Deluce, or dwarffe Ireos.

Chap. xxxvj.

✧ *The description.*

That kind of flag, which we doe now call the small floure Deluce, hath narrow long blades, almost like the leaues of the right Gladin, but of a browner Greene, and somewhat thicker . The stalkes are shorter than the leaues, but onely of a span long, the which doe beare two or three small floures vpon short stemmes, standing altogether at the very toppe of the sayd stalkes, and not one aboue another as other flagges . These floures are almost like the floures of the other flagges, sauing that they be smaller, and the three first leaues that hang downward, haue not such hairie strakes or lines as are to be perceiued in the other floure Deluces . Their colour for the moste part is a cleare blew, straked in certaine places with small lines and points, of white and yellow, alongst the sides of the leaues

The second Booke of

leaues that hang downelwards. They be of a pleasant saour, sweeter and stronger than any of the other floure Deluces. The roote is hard, browne without, and white within.

✥ *The place.*

This kind of a flag is found in this countrey in the gardens of Herbozists.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth here in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

This floure Deluce may well be called in Greeke χαμῖρις, Chamairis: that is to say, Dwarffe Ireos, or the smallest floure Deluce, because it is the least of all the flags. The Herbozists do now call it Iris Illyrica. And so doth also Hermolaus Barbarus in Corollario. But Antonius Musa in Examine Simplicium, doth very well declare, that this is not Iris Illyrica.

✥ *The temperament and vertues.*

This flag also is hot and dry, leauing (when it is chewed) a certaine heate vpon the tong, as the rootes of all the other flags do.

Of wild Ireos, stinking Gladin, or Spurge-wurt. Chap. xxxvij.

✥ *The description.*

The stinking flagge or Gladin, hath long narrowe bladed leaues like to the leaues of Ireos or the floure Deluce, but a great deale smaller, and of a darke greene colour, of a lothsome smell or stinke, almost like vnto the stinking woorme, called in Latine Cimex. The stalke is round, vpon which groweth floures like to the floure Deluce, but smaller, and of a gray or ashy colour: when they are gone, there appere great huskes or cods, wherein is round red seedes, ech graine or berry of the quantitie of a little round pease. The roote is long and very threddy.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe is a stranger in Brabant, for it is seldome found in that countrey out of the gardens of Herbozists. It is very common in England, especially nere to the sea side, growing in stony places

places by hedges, and the borders of woods.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth in August, and the seede is ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ξύειρ*: in Latine Xyris, and Iris sylvestris: in shops Sphatula foetida: in Spanish *Lirio Spadanal*: in English Stinking Gladin, Spurge-wurt, and wild Ireos: in French *Glaieul puante*: in high Dutch *Wellsch Schwertel*, *Wandtleuskrant*: in base Almaine *Wandtluyfcruyt*, wild Lisch, and stinking Lisch.

✱ *The nature.*

It is hot and dry in the third degree, of power to cut and make subtil.

✱ *The vertues.*

The seede of the stinking Gladin taken in weight of halfe a dram, prouoketh vrine mightily, and taken with vineger, it doth waste and cure the hardnesse and stopping of the milt or spleene.

The roote of stinking Gladin pound with a little Verdegris, a little of the roote of the great Centory, and a little hony, draweth forth all kinds of thornes, splinters, and broken bones, and is very good for the wounds and bruises of the head, to draw forth the broken bones.

The same mingled with vineger, doth consume and waste cold tumors and swellings, being laid thereupon.

This herbe driueth away and killeth the stinking wormes or mothes called Cimici, if the place whereas they haunt or ingender, be rubbed with the iuice thereof.

Corne flag, or Gladiol. Chap. xxxviij.

✱ *The description.*

This Gladin or Corne flag hath long narrow blades, like to the blades of Ireos, and the rest of the flags, but a great deale smaller & narrower, amongst the which there springeth vp a round stalke of a cubite long, at the top whereof there hangeth in order faire purple floures, one aboue another, after which there commeth roundish huskes, diuided in three parts, almost like to the huskes of Hyacinth or Jacinth, in which the seede
is

is contained. The roote is like vnto two round bullets set one vpon another.

✥ *The place.*

This Gladin is not found in this countrey, but in the gardens of Herbozists.

✥ *The time.*

This Gladin floureth in this countrey in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *Ξιρίον*, and of some *μαχαροτόνον ή πολυτόνον*: in Latine Gladiolus, of Apuleius Gladiolus segetalis, and *Lingua ceruina*, vnknownen in shops: in Italian *Monacuccie*: in Spanish *Gladiolo di entres los panes*: of some *Victorialis*: in Dutch *Aller mañ harnisch*: we may call it in English *Cozne Gladin*, *Cozne flag*, and right *Gladin*.

✥ *The nature.*

The roote of *Cozne Gladin*, especially the vppermost, doth dry and make subtile, and hath a little drawing qualitie, as Galen writeth.

✥ *The vertues.*

The vpper roote of this Gladin pound with *Frankenserce* and *A* wine, draweth forth thornes, and things that sticke fast in the flesh.

The same roote mingled with *Taray meale* and honied water (called *Hydromell*) doth waste and make subtile hard lumps or swellings.

They say also that the vpper roote dronken in wine, prouoketh *Venus*, or bodily pleasure, and the lower roote causeth barrennesse.

Of Sifynrichion. Chap. xxxix.

✥ *The description.*

Sifynrichion hath two or three long, narrow, little leaues, from which grow vp round stems, about halfe a foote long, on the tops of them grow very faire little floures of a light blew or skie colour, so growing by course one after the other, the one of them is euer open and spread, and that standeth alwaies at the top, in fashion almost like the floures of *Trees*, but smaller, and

& somewhat differing in proportion. After the said little floures there appeere small long, round knops or husks, wherein the see-de groweth. The roote doth almost make two round heads, like Onions or Bulbos, most commonly placed one vpon another, which are inclosed as it were in certaine little houses.

✱ *The place.*

This plant groweth in Portugal and Spaine, and is very seldome found in Flanders, sauing in the gardens of some diligent Herborists.

✱ *The names.*

The Grecians call this plant *σικυνρίχιον*: it is called also in Latine of Plinie, *Sisynrichium*: in Shoppes, and Portugal, *Pozel-hals*.

✱ *The nature and vertues.*

Sisynrichium is of a temperate complexion, and good to be eaten. The Ancients did account it amongst the number of rootes that may be eaten, and the Spaniards and Portugals at this day do vse it for foode or meate.

Of Ireos Bulbosa. Chap. xl.

The kinds.

There are found three kinds of *Iris Bulbosa*.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he first kind of *Bulbus Ireos*, his blades be long, narrow, and straked, or crested, well like the leaues of the yellow *Asphodill*: his stalke is almost of a cubite long, in the toppe whereof grow beautifull floures, in fashion like the floures of *Ireos*, of a brane and excellent colour, betwixt purple and skie colour: after them commeth long and thicke rods or husks, in which the see-de groweth. The roote is after the manner of *Bulbus*, that is round like a Saffron head or Onion, the which when it is in floure, diuideth it selfe in twaine, or two *Bulbus* rootes.

2 The other in leaues is like to the first, but his floures are partye coloured: for the leaues of the little floures that hang or turne downewardes, are somewhat white, and the leaues that

that grow upward, are of a cleare or light blew colour, also the little leaues of the said small floures are lesse than the others, and the cods be longer and thinner.

3 The third is like to the other, but it beareth a floure altogether of a pleasant yellow colour.

✱ *The place.*

1 The first kind is found in England.

2.3 The other twaine grow in Spaine and Portugal.

✱ *The time.*

The floures of these strange plants, do shew themselves commonly in June, in base Almaine where as they are scantly knowen, or hardly found, sauing in the gardens of some diligent Herborists.

✱ *The names.*

This flower is called now in Latine Bulbosa Iris, because it hath a Bulbus roote, and a floure like Ireos. But it seemeth to be Apuleius Bulbus, called in Greeke *ἱερὸς βολβός*, & Hieribulbus: they call this plant in Spaine, especially that with the yellow flower, *Reilla Buen*: and we may call it Bulbus Ireos in English.

✱ *The nature and vertues.*

The nature of this kind of Bulbus or floure with his vertues, are not yet knowen, because there is no experience made of it as yet.

Of the yellow wild Ireos, or Flower Deluce. Chap. xlj.

✱ *The description.*

The wild yellow Iris or floure Deluce, hath long narrow flags or blades, almost like to the right Iris or garden flag, but a great deale longer and narrower, very like to the blade of a long and narrow double edged sword. The stalkes be round, smooth, and hollow, at the top whereof groweth the yellowe floure with three leaues hanginge downewardes, like to the garden floure Deluce, and three mounting upwards, but they are smaller than the leaues that hang downewards. When they are past, there come vp thicke triangled cods or huskes, in which
is

is contained large yellow seede. The roote is thicke, and spreadeth here and there, and sometimes it hath other small rootes hanging by it, and many threedie strings, of a fleshy colour within, and of a rough astringent or binding taste.

✱ *The place.*

This wild yellow Iris groweth in moist places, and low meadowes, and in the borders and brinks of rivers, ponds, and lakes, very common in England, Flaunders, and other countries.

✱ *The time.*

This floure Deluce, or wilde Iris, floureth in May and June.

✱ *The names.*

The wild yellow Iris is now called in Latine Pseudoiris lutea, and of some sylvestris Iris lutea: it hath bene called in Shops Acoron, and hath bene taken in medicine for the same, not without great error, losse, and danger of the sicke, as it is of diuers learned men now very well noted: and for that cause it is also called Pseudoacorus, that is to say, false or bastard Acorus: in Dutch Geel Schwertel, Geel wald Schwertel, and Drakenwurtz: in base Almaine Geel wilt Lisch, and Boxe boenen: in French Glayul bastarde, and Flambe bastarde: in English the yellow wild Iris, the yellow floure Deluce, Wild flags, Water flags, and Lauers, or Leuers.

✱ *The nature.*

The yellow bastard Iris his roote is cold and dry in the third degree, and of astringent or binding facultie, like to the rootes of Tormentill and Bistort.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of yellow floure Deluce, or bastard Iris boiled in A water, and dronken, stoppeth the bloody fluxe, and other fluxes of the belly, and stoppeth blood from whence soeuer it floweth, and womens floures in what sort soeuer it be taken, yea if it be ministred but outwardly, onely either in playsters or in bathes.

The second Booke of

Of the white Lilly. Chap. xlij.

✥ The description.

The white Lilly his leaues be long and broad, and somewhat thicke or fat, amongst the which springeth vp a straight stem or stalke of three foote long or more, set and garnished with leaues from the roote to the top, which by little and little as they grow vp toward the top, do waxe smaller and smaller. In the top of the said garnished stem grow the pleasant, beautifull, white and sweete smelling Lillies, diuided into six smal, long, and narrow leaues, which haue in the outside of euery leafe a certaine strake or rib, but within they are altogether of an excellent shining and pure white colour, bending somewhat backwards at the top: in the middle amongst these leaues, there hang vpon six very small stems, six small yellow points or little markes, as it were twongs: in the middle amongst these also, there groweth another long vpight and triangled stem, thicker than the rest, and like to the clapper of a bell. The roote is like to a great Onion, or rather a garleeke head, compact and made of diuers cloues or kernels.

✥ The place.

The white Lillies be very common not onely in this countrey, but in all places else where in gardens.

✥ The time.

This kind of Lillies doth floure at the beginning of Iune, or thereabout.

✥ The names.

The white Lilly is called of the Grecians *κείνον ή λείον*, of some *καλλείον*, and *κεναιδεμον*: the plant is called *κεινάνα*. It is called in Latine *Lilium*, and *Rosa Iunonis*: in shops *Lilium album*: in Italian *Giglio*, & *Giglio bianco*: in Spanish *Azucena*: in Dutch *Weiß Gilgen*, or *weiß Lilgen*: in French *Lys blanc*.

✥ The cause of the name.

Constantine writeth this of the Lilly, that when Iupiter had begotten Hercules vpon Alcumena, and being desirous to make him immortal, he carried him to sucke Iuno his wife, whiles she was sleeping: and when he perceiued the child to haue suckt his fill,

fill, he drew him from her breast, by meanes whereof there fell great store of milke from the breasts of Iuno, the greatest part whereof was spilt in heauen, and fell vpon the skies, whereof the signe and marke remaineth at this day, that is to say, that white and milky way that goeth through heauen, from the north to the south (called in Latine Via lactea.) The rest fell vpon the earth, whereof sprang these Lillies, in the floures wherof, there remaineth the very whitenesse of the said milke: and hereof it came to passe, that this floure was called in Latine Iunonis rosa, that is to say, Iuno's rose.

✱ *The nature.*

The floures of the white Lilly are hot, & partly of a subtil substance. The roote is dry in the first degree, and hot in the second.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of the white Lilly sod in honied water, and dronken, driueth forth by the siege all corruption of bloud, as Plinie saith.

The same rosted or pound, and well mingled with oile of roses, both soften the hardnesse of the matrix, and prouoketh the monthly termes, being laid thereupon.

The same pound with hony, ioineth together sinewes that are cut, consumeth or scoureth away the vlcers of the head called Achozes, and cureth all manner of naughtie scuruiuesse, as wel of the head as of the face, and is good to be laid to all dislocations or places out of ioint.

The roote of the white Lilly mingled with vineger, or the leaues of Henbane or barley meale, cureth the tumors and impostumes of the genitoys.

The same boiled in vineger, causeth the Cornes which be in the fete to fall off, if it be kept vpon the said Cornes as a plaister, by the space of three daies without remouing.

The same mingled with oile or grease, bringeth the haire againe vpon places that haue bene either burned or scalded.

The same roote rosted in the embers, or well pound with oile of roses, is good against the foule breaking out called the wild fire. It cureth all burnings, and closeth vp vlcers. The same vertue haue the leaues. Moreover, they are good to be laid vpon the bitings of serpents.

The iuice of the leaues boiled with vineger and hony in a bra-
sen pipken or skillet, is very good to heale and mundifie both old
vicers and greene wounds.

With the floures of Lillies there is made a good oile to supple, &
mollifie, and digest, excellent to soften the sinewes, and to cure the
hardnesse of the matrix or mother.

The seede of Lillies is good to be dronken against the biting of
serpents.

Of the Orenge colour, and red purple Lillies. Chap. xliij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be three kinds of red or purple Lillies, whereof the
first is the smal and common red Lilly, the second is great,
and the third is of a meane size or quantitie.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he small purple Lilly, his stalkes be almost of the length
of halfe a fote, set full of narrow darke greene leaues: the
floures in fashion are like the floures of the white Lilly, sauing
they are without tauour, and of a fire red colour, sprinkled or
poudered with blacke speckes: the rootes be also round, and
with cloues or kernels like to the rootes of the white Lil-
lies.

2 The greater red Lilly groweth to the height of the white
Lilly, and there groweth oftentimes vpon one stalke twenty, five
and twenty, or thirty floures, or more, of a shining yellowish red
colour, and speckled with very small blacke spots, or little pointed
marks, as the other. The roote is also like the other, sauing it is
somewhat smaller.

3 The third red Lilly is in growth higher than the first, yet not
so high and tall as the second. This kind of Lilly beareth at the
top of the stalke, and also amongst his leaues as it were certaine
pipes or clysters, which if they be set in the ground, will grow,
and after three or foure yeeres they will beare floures.

✥ *The place.*

These kinds of Lillies are planted in some gardens, especially in
Flanders

Flanders and Germany, but in some countries they grow wild in rough and hard places.

✱ *The time.*

They floure in May and June.

✱ *The names.*

The red purple Lilly is called in Græke *κεῖνον πορφυρεόν*: in Latine *Lilium rubrum*, *Lilium rufum*, and of Ouid it is called *Hyacinthus*. Pausanias calleth one of these kindes *Comosandalon*: the Italians *Giglio saluatico*, and some call the greatest kind *Martagon*: it is called in Dutch *Koot golt Gilgen*.

✱ *The cause of the name.*

Of the red Lilly Ouid writeth this, that it came of the bloud of the boy Hyacinthus, the which Apollo (by misfortune slue) in playing with him, so as the grasse and herbs were bedewed and sprinkled with the bloud of him. Whereupon it came to passe immediatly by the commandement of Apollo, that the earth brought forth a floure altogether like to a lilly, sauing it was red, as Ouid writing in the tenth booke of his *Metamorphosis*, saith:

Ecce cruor, qui fusus humo signauerat herbas,
Desinit esse cruor, Tyrióque nitentior ostro
Flos oritur, formámque capit quam Lilia: si non,
Purpureus color his, argenteus esset in illis.

And for a perpetuall memorie of the boy Hyacinthus, Apollo named these floures *Hyacinthes*.

✱ *The nature and vertues.*

The nature and vertues of the red Lillies are yet vnknownen, A because they are not vsed in medicine.

Of the wild Lilly. Chap. xliiij.

✱ *The description.*

The wild Lilly hath a straight round stemme set full of long leaues, at the top wherof there grow faire pleasant floures, in proportion much like to the Lilly, diuided into six small, thicke, and fleshie leaues, bending or turning backwards almost like a ring, of an old purple or dim incarnate colour, powdered or dashed with small spots, and without any speciall smell. The roote is like to the common garden Lilly, sauing it is smaller, and yel-

low

low as gold.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in some places of Almaigne, as in the woods and medowes, whose situation or standing is vpon mountaines: but in this countrey they plant them in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

The wild Lilly floureth in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

This floure is called of some in Greeke *ιμπεργωνίς*: in Latine *Lilium sylvestre*: and in some places *Affodillus*, amongst the Apothecaries, and is vled for the right *Asphodelus* (but very erroneously:) in English *Wild Lilly*: in French *Lis sauvage*: the Italians call it *Martagon*, and the Spaniards *Amarillis*: in high dutch *Goldwurtz*, and *Heydnischblumen*: in base Almaigne *Lelikens van Caluarien*, *Heydens bloeme*, and *wild Lelien*: some take it for *ιμπεργωνίς* *Hemerocallis*, howbeit the floure is not yellow.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

The wild Lilly also is not vled in medicine, and therefore his nature and vertues are as yet hidden, and vnknown.

Of Dogstooth. Chap. xlv.

✥ *The description.*

This low base herbe, hath for the most part but two leaues, speckled with great red spots, betwixt which there springeth vp a little tender stalke or stem with one flower at the top hanging downeward, which hath certaine small leaues growing together like an arch or baute, and like the wild Lilly, of colour white or pale purple, like to a carnation or flesh colour: out of the midst of this floure there hang also six small thzoms, or short thzeds, with little titles or pointed notes, like as in the Lillies. After the floure there followeth a round knop or little head, in which the seede is contained. The roote is long and slender like to a Cheboll, with certaine hairy thzeds, or strings hanging at it.

✥ *The place.*

It groweth in diuers places of Italy, but chiefly on the hills and mountaines of Bononia and Butinens, and the countrey there.

thereabouts : it groweth not in Brabant, saving in the gardens of certaine diligent Herbozists.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is now called Denticulus canis, and Dens caninus : of some it is also called Pseudohermodactylus, of others Satoryion Erythronium, wherewithall notwithstanding it hath no similitude : but it seemeth to be Ephemeron non lethale, of Dioscorides, which is also called *νεῖρον ἀγρον* that is, Liliū sylvestre, and it may wel be called Lylū sylvestre, because that the floure when as it hangeth downward towards the ground, is much like to the Lillies, and especially the wild Lillies, saving it is ever smaller.

✱ *The nature and vertues.*

Of the nature & vertues of this herbe we can affirme nothing, A but if it be Ephemeron, as it seemeth to be, then it is good for the teeth, as Dioscorides saith, for as he writeth, the water wherein the roote is boiled, is wholsome, and specially good for the teeth.

The leaues of this herbe boiled in wine, and laid to, do scatter B and drive away all small tumors and wheales, and pushes of the body.

Of Lilly non Bulbus. Chap. xlvj.

✱ *The kinds.*

T Here be two sorts of this Lilly, whereof one hath a yellow floure, the other a darke crimosin or purple floure.

✱ *The description.*

1 The yellow Lilly non Bulbus, his leaues be long and narrow, from amongst which there springeth up a naked stalke of two or three fote high, without any small leaues growing by it, at the top it diuideth and parteth it selfe againe into other small stalkes or branches : upon which grow floures much like to the other Lillies, of a faint or ochre colour yellow, and pleasant sweete smell. The rootes of this kind are diuers, and many hanging together, like the rootes of the yellow Asphodill or Daffodill, saving they be greater and thicker.

2 The darke redde and purple Lilly non Bulbus, in stalke and rootes is like to the other, but his floures be of a darke or dunne

red purple colour, somewhat larger than the floures of the yello^w kind, the leaues be also larger and rougher. The floures of both kinds do last but a very small time, not aboue a daye at the furthest, especially the purple which fadeth very lightly, and withereth often times befoze sunne set.

✧ *The place.*

These Lillies are strange in this countrey, and Flanders, and are not found sauing in gardens, whereas they grow easily, and prosper well.

✧ *The time.*

They floure with the other Lillies, and somewhat after, and sometimes they floure againe in Autumne, when the weather is mild and pleasant.

✧ *The names.*

The Latinists do call this kind of Lillies, *Lilium non bulbosum*. And it seemeth to be that kind of Lilly which the Grecians call *ἡμεροκαλλίς*, *Hemerocallis*: for as *Athenæus* writeth, it is called *Hemerocallis* onely, because it lasteth but a day. Moreover, *Hemerocallis* is called *νεῖον ἀγροῦ, ἢ νερανίδευρον*, in Latine *Lilium sylvestre*, and *Lilium marinum*, which names are most agreeable vnto these kinds of Lillies.

✧ *The nature and vertues.*

These kindes of Lillies are neither vsed in meate nor medicine, and therefore their nature and vertues are yet vnknown.

Of the Lilly of Alexandria. Chap. xlvij.

✧ *The description.*

The leaues of this kind of Lillye are long and narrow, amongst which riseth vp a little smooth tender stalke, at the top whereof there grow diuers faire and pleasant flowers, of a shining white colour, and proportioned like to a little Lilly, in the middle whereof, ouer and aboue certaine small threddye stalkes or thorns, there commeth forth one somewhat greater than the rest, like to an aglet, or triangled huske, in which after the falling off of the floures, the seede groweth. The roote is round after the manner of *Bulbus*, and somewhat great, and white of colour. diuiding it selfe easily into diuers other rootes.

✧ *The*

✥ *The place.*

This is also a stranger with vs. And it seemeth that it was first brought from Alexandria into Italie and these regions or countreys.

✥ *The names.*

This Lillie is called Liliū Alexandrinum, but of Dioscorides in Greeke ὀρνιθογάλον, in Latine Ornithogalum, & because there is yet another Ornithogalum, described in the first part of this worke, this is therfore called Ornithogalum maius.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

Dioscorides writeth of Ornithogal, that the Bulbus or round A roote thereof may be eaten and vsed for meat either raw or sodde.

Of the Hyacinthes. Chap. xlvij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Hyacinthes, yet ouer and aboue diuers others which are also counted Hyacinthes, whereof we will write in the next chapter.

✥ *The description.*

The first Hyacinthes which are common in the lower Germany, haue long narrow leaues, amongst which spring vp smooth stalks, which being loden with litle flowers from the middle euen vp to the very top, are with the waight and burden of the same, made crooked, or forced to fall, bend or stoupe. The litle floures are long and holow, and afterward somewhat spred abroad like vnto Lillie Conuall, not so strong in smell, but yet pleasant and sweet, of coloz most commonly blew like azure, and sometimes purple, and sometimes as white as snow, gray, or ashe coloured: when these floures are fallen, there folow triangled husks or cods wherein the smal round seed is contained.

2 The Oriental Hyacinthes are much like to the aforesaid, but his leaues, stalkes and rootes are greater, and the floures be also larger, and of an excellent blew colour.

✥ *The place.*

The common Hyacinthes do grow about the borders of fallowed fields and pastures in sandie or grauelly ground, and are found in many places, especially about Wincaunton, Storton & Picr,
in

in the West parts of England, &c.

✥ *The time.*

1 The common Hyacinthe floureth about the end of May, and in June, or somewhat rather.

2 The Orientall Hyacinthes do floure before the common sort, sometimes in March.

✥ *The names.*

These are called in Greeke *ιακινθος*, in Latine Hyacinthi, and as some thinke, Vaccinia, in English also Hyacinthe or Crowtoes: but these be not those Hyacinthes wherein the notes of mourning marks are printed: for they are in the red purple Lillies, as before is said.

✥ *The nature.*

The roote of Hyacinthe is dry in the first degree, and cold in the second: but the seed is dry in the third degree, yet temperate twixt heate and cold.

✥ *The vertues.*

The roote of Hyacinthe boiled in wine and dronken, stoppeth the belly, prouoketh brine, and helpeth much against the venemous bitings of the field Spider.

The seed is of the same vertue, and is mightier in stopping the laske: it helpeth them that haue the bloody fluxe, and if it be dronken in wine, it is very good against the falling sicknesse.

Of other sorts of Hyacinthes. Chap. xlix.

✥ *The kinds.*

Besides the two sortes of Hyacinthes (which in deed are the right Hyacinths) described in the former chapter: there be also diuers floures which are also taken for Hyacinths, and are now reckoned amongst them.

✥ *The description.*

1 The first of these kindes of Hyacinthes, hath long, narrow, greene leaues: amongst which are slender stalkes, longer then a hand breadth, bearing many trim floures, growing together, about the top of the stalk in a cluster or bundle like to a nosegay or litle bunch of grapes, especially before opening or spreading abroad of the floures. The roote is round after the order of
Bulbus

Bulbus or Onions, and doth quickly encrease and multiplie diuers others. The floures are not much vnlike to Lillie Conuall, most commonly of an azure or skie color, whereof some are more shining and cleare, and some are of a deeper color, sometimes they be also white, and sometimes ye shal see of them changing towards a carnation or flesh color, whereof the white are of a very swete and pleasant sauor.

2 The second is somewhat like to the aforesaid, but his leaues be larger & thicker, and they lie strowen or spread vpon y ground. The floures be also greater, and do stand further apart or asunder one from another, of color somewhat white. The round or Bulbus roote also for his quantitie is greater.

3 The third his leaues also are longer and broder than the aforesaid, much like vnto Lake blades, the stalk of a foote long, carrying many smal holow floures, growing so thicke about the top, that they shew like a brush or holy-water sprinckle, at the first of a faire violet color, but when they begin to wither, of a decayed or old woone color, and sometimes but very seldom white. Finally, the round and Bulbus roote of this kind of Hyacinthe is greater, and of color somewhat red or purple without.

4 The fourth which is called Hyacinthus Autumnalis, is the least of these Hyacinths, yea it is lesse then the first, it hath litle, narrow, small, and tender leaues, and small slender stemmes of halfe a spanne long, at the which grow very small floures, of a cleere azure or skie color, and fashioned when they are open like little starres, with certaine fine, small, and short threds growing in the middelt of them. The seede is inclosed in a small triangled huske. The roote is small, yet of the fashion of an Onion or Bulbus.

5 The last of all which is described of Fuchsius amongst the Hyacinthes, hath sometimes two, and sometimes three small leaues, amongst which there springeth vp a little stemme, bearing five or six, or mo floures at the very top, euery one of them growing vpon a small stalke by it selfe: eche floure hath sixe smal leaues, fashioned like a starre when they are spread abroad and open: of a skie colour and sometimes white. After these follow round knoppes wherein the seede is conteyned. The
roots

rootes are small and Bulbus fashioned like the rest, and like vnto litle Onions, but lesse.

✱ *The place.*

1 The first kind of these base Hyacinthes, do grow in the woods of Artoys that are next to the low country of Germany, in moist, wet, and low grounds, and they be also often set and planted in gardens, whereof the blew sort is meetly common, but the white are geason, and rare to be found.

2.3 The second and third do also grow in such like places of Italy and Germany.

4 The fourth sort doth grow in Fraunce, especially neere about Paris.

5 The fift is meetly common in Germany, it delighteth most in good fat grounds, but especially in pastures & vntilled places.

✱ *The time.*

1 The floures of the first kind do shew betimes, as in March or befoze, if the weather be mild, & surely one kind of these floures, especially that with the perfect azure or deepe coloz putteth forth his leaues befoze winter, and the rest as soone as winter is gone.

2.3 The second and third do floure after ward.

4 The fourth floureth last of all at the end of Sommer, and beginning of Autumne.

5 The last floureth betimes, as in March or February.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first bastard Hyacinthe is of that sort of Bulbus, which of the Ancients was vsed in meates, and called in Latine by the surname of Bulbi esculenti. In these dayes some call them Hyacinthi Botriodes, or Hyacinthi racemosi, of the Italians (the white kind especially) is called *Dipcadi* or *Tipcadi*.

2 The second is also in the number Bulborum esculentorum.

3 And so is y^e third also, which seemeth to be Bulbina, in Greek *Bulbin*, in high dutch it is called *Brennling*, and of some Bonds *Knoblach*, in English *Dogs lækkes*, and bush or tuft Hyacinth.

4 The fourth kind of bastard Hyacinth, is now called in Latin *Hyacinthus Autumnalis*, in English *Autumne Hyacinth*.

5 The fift Hyacinth described of Fuchsius, is called in Dutch *Mertzelblumē*, and *Woznungblum*, in english our Ladies floure.

✱ *The*

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

These bastard Hyacinths are not vsed in medicine, and therefore of their nature and vertues is nothing written. They are planted in gardens onely for their floures.

Of Narcissus. Chap. 1.

✥ *The kinds.*

First of all there are two very faire and beautifull kindes of Narcissus, one with a crimosin or red purple circle in the middle of the floure, the other hauing a yealow circle, or as it were a crownet or cup in the middle of the floure.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he first Narcissus hath small narrow leaues like Leek blades, with a crested bare naked stalke without leaues, of a foote or nine inches long, with a floure at the top, growing out of a certaine filme, as it were a skinne, most commonly growing single or alone, and sometimes two together meetly large & sweet, made and fashioned of sixe litle white leaues growing together (almost like a Primrose) in the middle wherof is a certain round wrinckled litle hoope or cup, bordered or edged about the brinks, with a certain round edge, within which are certain smal threds or stems, with yealow tips hanging vpon them: after the floure there appeere angled huskes, wherein groweth the seed which is black. The roote is round and Bulbus like an Onion.

2 The other Narcissus with the yealow cuppe or circle in the middle, his blades be somewhat longer and broader, and not all thing so græne as the first, his stalkes be longer and thicker, and vpon euery of them three or foure floures like vnto the first, sauing they be all yealow in the middle.

There is also a kind of Narcissus that is also yealow in the middle, and it beareth a great many mo floures, smaller the they befoze described.

And also another sort which beareth double floures.

3 Moreouer, there be other sortes of Narcissus found, whose garland or circle in the middle of the floures is white, but these be very rare and daintie.

✥ *The*

✥ *The place.*

The two first kinds grow plentifully in diuers places of France, as Burgundie, and Languedoc, in medowes : but in this country they grow not at all, sauing in gardens whereas they are sown or planted.

✥ *The time.*

All the Narcissus for the most part do floure in Aprill, sauing one of the first kindes is somewhat rather, and there is another which floureth not vntil the beginning of May.

✥ *The names.*

These pleasant floures are called in Greeke *νάρκισσος*, and in Latin Narcissus, of some as witnesseth Dioscorides *λείδιον, βόλβος ἐμπε-
κος*, Bulbus Vomitorius, and Anydros : vnknownen in shops, in English Narcissus, white Daffodil, and Primeroze perlesse, in high dutch of some Narcissen Koshlin, in base Almaine Narcissen, and Spaensche Jennettekens.

The cause of the name.

These floures tooke their name of the noble youth Narcissus, who being oft required and much desired of many braue ladies, because of his passing beautie he regarded them not : wherefore being desirous to be deliuered from their importunate lutes and requests, he went a hunting, and being thirstie, came to a fountaine, in which when he would haue dronken, saw his owne fauor and passing beautie, the which befoze that time he had neuer scene, and thinking it had been one of the amorous ladies that loued him, he was so trapt with the loue of himselfe, that he desired to kisse and embrace himself, and when he could not take hold of his owne shadow or figure, he died at last by extreme force of loue. In whose honor and perpetual remembrance, the earth (as the Poets faine) brought forth this delectable, and sweete smelling floure.

✥ *The nature.*

Narcissus, but especially his roote, is hote and dry in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The roote of Narcissus boiled, roasted, or other wayes taken in A meate or drinke, causeth one to haue a desire to vomite.

The

The same pound with a litle hony, is good to be laid vnto burnings, it cureth the sinewes that be hurt, and is good against dislocations and places out of ioint, and easeth all old grieve and paine of the ioints.

The roote of Narcissus taketh away all Lentils and spots of the face, being mingled with nettle seed and vineger: it mundifieth corrupt and rotten blcers, and ripeth and breaketh hard impostumes, if it be tempered with the floure or meale of Wetches and hony: and it draweth forth thorns and splinters, if it be mixt with the meale of Furay and hony.

Of rush Narcissus. Chap. Ij.

** The description.*

Inquillias (as the Spaniards call it) is also of the kindes of Narcissus, but their leaues be narrow, thicke, round, tough, and pliant, smooth and plaine, almost like rushes, they be also long and of a swart græne color. The stalks grow vp to the length of a fote at the top, whereof grow foure or five, or mo floures, like the floures of Narcissus, sauing they be smaller, and of a yealow color. It hath also a round Bulbus roote like to the rest of the Narcissis, but couered with a thin black skin or belme.

** The place.*

It groweth in sundry places of Spain, and from thence it was brought hither.

** The time.*

It floureth in April with the rest of the Narcissis.

** The names.*

It is called in Spanish *Inquillias*, and in Latine *Iuncifolius*, because of the similitude it hath with rushes, we may also call it rush Narcissus, it is called of Dioscorides in Greeke *Βολβός ἐμετικός*, that is in Latin, *Bulbus vomitorius*.

** The nature and vertues.*

This roote eaten prouoketh vomite, as the roote of Narcissus doth, whereunto in nature it is very like, and therfore as Dioscorides writeth, it cureth the diseases of the bladder.

Of

Of Tulpia or Tulipa. Chap. liij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Tulpia, a great and a small.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he great Tulpia or rather Tulipa, hath two or three leaues which are long, thicke, and broad, and somewhat red at their first springing vp, but after when they ware elder, they are of a whitish Greene color, with them riseth vp a stalke, where by the said leaues are somewhat aduanced. It hath at the top a faire large and pleasant floure, of color very diuers and variable, sometimes yealow, sometimes white, or of a bright purple, sometimes of a light red, and sometimes of a very deep red, and purpled about the edges or brimmes with yealow, white or red, but yealow in the middle and bottom of the floure, and oftentimes black or speckled with blacke spots, or mixt with white and red, most commonly without smel or sauor. The Bulbus roote is like the roote of Narcissus.

2 The lesse Tulpia is smaller, and hath narrower leaues and a shorter stem, the floure also is smaller, and more openly disclosed or spread abroad. The Bulbus roote is also smaller, and may be deuided and parted in twaine or more: when the stem groweth vp, that which springeth in the neather part of the stalk is like to the stem of the great Tulpia, growing next the roote.

3 There is also placed with the Tulpia, a certain strange floure, which is called of some Fritillaria, whose tender stalkes are of a span long, with vi. or vii. little narrow leaues growing at the same. There groweth also a floure at the top of the stalke wth vii. leaues, like to the leaues of Tulpia, but bending or hanging downwards, of a purple violet color, garnished and trimmed with certain whitish violet marks or spots on the outside, and with black spots in the inside. It hath also a Bulbus or round roote.

✱ *The place.*

1 The greater Tulpia is brought from Greece, and the countrey about Constantinople.

2 The lesse is found about Mount-pelier in France.

3 Fritillaria is also found about Aurelia in France.

✱ *The*

✥ *The time.*

They floure betimes with the Narcissus, or a litle after.

✥ *The names.*

1 The greater is called both Tulpia and Tulpian, and of some Tulipa, which is a Turkie name or word, we may call it Lilly narcissus.

2 The smal is called Tulipa, or Tulpia minor, that is, the smal Tulpian: and it is neither Hermodactylus, nor Pseudohermodactylus.

3 The third is called of the Græks and Latines, Flos Meleagris, and Meleagris flos, as a difference from a kind of bird called also Meleagris, whose feathers be speckled like unto these floures, but not with Violet specks, but with white and blacke spots like to the fethers of the Turkie or Ginnie hen, which is called Meleagris avis: some do also call this floure Fritillaria.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

The nature and vertues of these floures are yet vnknown, neuerthelesse they are pleasant and beautiful to looke on.

Of bastard Narcissus. Chap. liij.

✥ *The description.*

This floure hath long narrow leaues much like unto Lecke blades, but not so long: amongst which springeth vp a round stalke bearing a faire yealow floure deuided into six leaues like the floure of Narcissus, with a long round litle bell in the middle iagged about the edges, and of a deeper yealow then the rest of the floure. After the floures commeth the seed inclosed in round husks or cods. The root is round after the maner of Bulbus, and like to Narcissus.

✥ *The place.*

It groweth in moyst places, in shadowie woods and in the borders of fields, as by Duers, and Boznhem, and in the Park wood by Louaine, where as it groweth abundantly, it is also planted in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

This herbe bringeth forth his leaues, stalkes, and floures in
R I
Februarie,

Februarye, and is in floure sometimes vnder the snow. The seede is ripe in March. The herb doth so perish in April and May, that after ward it is no more seene.

✱ *The names.*

This floure is called in high Dutch, Gēl Hornungsblumen, that is to say, the yealow floure of February, of some also Gēl Tijdelosen, and Gēl Spozckelbloemen: it is now called in Latine of some Narcissus luteus, or Pseudonarcissus, because his floures are somewhat like to Narcissus: in English, yealow Crowe belles, yealow Narcissus, and Bastarde Narcissus: in French Coquelourde, and there is none other name to vs yet knowen.

✱ *The nature.*

Yealow Narcissus is hote and dry, much like in temperature to Narcissus.

✱ *The vertues.*

Men haue proued this true and certaine by experience, that A two drammes of this roote fresh and newly gathered, boyled in wine or water with a litle Annis or Fenell seed, and a little Ginger and dronken, driueth forth by siege, tough & clammy fleume, wherfore the said roote is good against all diseases that happen by reason of tough and clammy fleume.

Of Theophrastus Violet, or the white Bulbus Violet. Chap. liij.

The kinds.

There be three sorts of Leucoion, two small, and the third is bigger: whereof the floure of the first lesse kind is three leaved, and the floure of the latter kind is six leaved.

✱ *The description.*

1 The first kind of Leucoion bulbosum, beareth two or three narrow leaues, a short stemme, and vpon it a litle faire and pleasant floure growing forth of a litle long huske vpon a small stemme hanging downwards, with three white leaues, amongst which also there appeare three other litle greene leaues.

2 The

2 The second sort hath bigger leaues then the aforesayd, yet smaller and tenderer then Lecke blades, but otherwise they be alike. The floures be also white and compact or made of fire litle leaues somewhat straked or crested, in the midst of the floure are certaine hairie stemmes with small yealow tippes: the seede is small and yealow, contained in little round huskes. The roote is white and Bulbus, and doth sone multiplie and increase other.

3 The third kind is the greatest, and this sort beareth two or thre, or moe floures together vpon one stemme, altogether like the floures aforesayd, saving that the stalks and leaues are longer.

✱ *The place.*

These kinds of Violets do grow in shadowie places, and lowe woods standing neere vnto waters in Italy and Germanie, they grow not in this countrie, but in certaine gardens.

✱ *The time.*

They begin to spring in February, and yeeld their seede in April, and in May the stalk with his leaues do vanish cleane away, but the roote remaineth in the ground like to yealow Crowbels, or bastard Narcissus.

But the third kind floureth not with the other twaine, but long after in April.

✱ *The names.*

These pleasant floures are now accounted for a kind of Violets, which Theophrast calleth in Græke λευκόιον, that is to say in Latine, Viola alba. Therfore it is now called Leucoion, or Viola alba Theophrasti: we may call it in English White Bulbus violet, Narcissus violet, and Theophrastus White violet: in French *Violette blanche*: in high dutch *Weiß hornungs blumen*: in base Almaine, *Witte Sprockel bloemen*, *Somerlottkens*, and *Witte Tydelosen*.

✱ *The nature.*

The temperament and vertues of these flowers are not yet known.

The second Booke of Of Saffron. Chap. lv.

✥ The description.

Saffron hath long narrow blades like grasse, the floures grow upon naked stemmes, and are of a watchet or pale blew colour, deuided into sixe small leaues (but somewhat long) from out of the middle whereof hang downe the Saffron blades or threds of a red colour. The roote is round like an Onion, hauing somtimes foure or fve small rootes adioyning.

✥ The place.

Saffron, as Dioscorides and other the auncients haue written, groweth in the mount Coricus of Cilicia, and that was esteemed for the best, and in the mount Dympe of Lycia, neere about Aegis a towne of Aetolia: it groweth now in sundry places of Dutchland, especially about Vienne in Austrich, the which now is counted for the best: it groweth plentifully also in some places of England and Ireland.

✥ The time.

Saffron floureth (before his leaues are sprung out of y^e ground) in September: and after that it bringeth forth his grasse leaues which do last vntil May: but in Sommer a man shal not find neither leaues nor floures. The roote onely remaineth aliue, growing vnder ground, and bringing forth other small rootes.

✥ The names.

Saffron is called in Greeke *κρόκος*, in Latine Crocus, of some (as witnesseth Dioscorides) Castor, Cynomorphos, or Herculis sanguis, in the Arabian speech Zahafaram, from thence it was called in French and high dutch Saffran, in base Almain Sofferaen: and in English Saffron.

✥ The cause of the name.

Saffron was named Crocus after the name of a certaine damosel called Crocus, (as Ouid writeth) from whence Galen borrowed this historie, who reciteth the same, In nono de medicamentis secundum loca, whereas it is written in this sort. A yong wench called Crocus, went forth into the fields with Mercurie to throw the sledge, & whiles she tooke no heed, she was vnawares stricken in the head by Mercurie, and grievously hurt, of which
hurt

hurt she died incontinent, than of her bloud so shed vpon y^e ground the Saffron sprang vp.

✱ *The temperament.*

Saffron is hote in the second degree, and dry in the first.

✱ *The vertues.*

Saffron is good to be put into medicines, which are taken a-
gainst the diseases of the Breast, the Lungs, the Liuer, and the
Bladder : it is good also for the Stomacke to be taken in meats,
for it comforteth the stomacke and causeth good digestion, & dron-
ken in sodden wine it preserveth from dronkenesse, and prouo-
keth bodily lust.

Saffron taken in swete wine, causeth one to be long winded, B
and to fetch his breath easily, and it is good for them that are short
winded, and Asthmaticque.

Saffron mingled with womans milk, and laid to the eyes, pre- C
serveth them from the flowing downe of humors, and from the
Mesels and smal pocks, and stoppeth the fluxion or bloudshotting
of the same, being laid thereupon.

It is also good to be laid vpon inflammations, cholerike im- D
flumes, and wild fire, and it is very good to be mingled with all
medicines for the eares.

Also it is very good to mollifie and soften all hardnesse, and to E
ripen all rawe tumors or swellings.

The roote of Saffron dronken in wine, prouoketh brine, and it F
is good for them that haue the stone or grauell, and that cannot
pisse but drop after drop.

Of Standelwort, or Standergrasse. Chap. lvj.

The kinds.

T Here are diuers sorts of Standergrasse called in Greek Or-
chis, and in dutch Standelcruyt, whereof there were but
two sorts described of the old and ancient writers, but we
haue ioined to them certain other not known nor described of any
other that haue traueled before vs in the searching out (or know-
ledge) of herbs: so that now we haue thought good to comprehend
them all in five kinds. Wherof the first is Cynosorchin, siue ca-
nis testiculum : The second is Testiculum Morionis : The third
is

is Tragorchin: the fourth is Orchin Serapian: the fift is Testiculum oddratum, or Testiculum punilionem.

✱ *The first kind.*

There be five sortes of the first kind of Orchios, which the Græks call Cynosorchin.

1 Whereof the first hath foure or five great broad leaues and thicke, almost like to the leaues of Lillies, but somewhat smaller, the stalk is of a foot and half long, at which groweth a great sort of floures tuftwise, faire and sweet, and of a carnation or fleshy color like the color of mans body, but speckled full of purple spots, the floures alone are but smal and like to an open hood or helmet, out of the inside whereof, there hangeth forth a certaine ragged thing, fashioned almost like the proportion of a litle fourefooted beast. The roots (ouer & besides certain smal hairie things growing about the) are round like to a paire of stones, or a couple of Oliue beries, one hanging somewhat shorter than the other, wherof the highermost is the smaller, fuller, & harder, & the nethermost is the greatest, the lightest, and most wrinckled or shriueled.

2 The second is somewhat like to the aforesaid, but his leaues be narrower & plainer, whereof some do compasse or as it were embrace or clip about the stalk: the spikie tuft is short & thick with a number of floures, of a bright or white purple color, and speckled on the inside with a great many purple spots, & smal darke lines: fashioned also like to an open hooe or helmet, out of which also there hang certain things as it were smal rabbits, or yong mice, or litle men without heads, with their armes and legs spread and cast abroad, in like maner as they were wont to paint litle children hanging out of Saturns mouth, at the foote of the stalke are a couple of round buttons as big as Nutmegs: with certain great hairie strings or threds annexed or growing by them.

3 The third kind of Cynosorchios putteth by narrow straked leaues, narrower than the leaues of the second Cynosorchios, somewhat like the leaues of Ribwort Plantaine, a short stem of nine inches long. The floures growe thicke together in a short spikie bush or tuft of a Chestnut, or dark purple color without, & whitish within: his rootes also are like to a paire of stones or cullions, wherof also one is bigger than the other.

4 The fourth Cynosorchios in his floures is like to the third but in leaues it is like the second kind.

5 The fift Cynosorchios his leaues be somewhat broad like to the second, and his spikelike bush or top is meetly long, but his floures are of a faint or pale greene color, and that ragged thing which hangeth downe out of them is as it were foure square: the rootes are like to the rest.

The second kind.

The second kind of Orchios called Testiculus Morionis, is of two sorts, male and female.

1 The male kind hath v. or vi. long, broad, and smooth leaues, almost like to Lillie leaues, sauing they are ful of black spots, the smal floures do likewise grow altogether in a spikie bush or tuft, in proportion like to a foales hood, or corcombe, that is to say, wide open or gaping before, and as it were crested above, hauing eares standing vp by euery side, and a taile hanging down behind, of a violet color, and pleasant sauor.

2 The female his leaues are likewise smooth. The floures also are somewhat like the male, sauing they haue not such smal eares standing vp. Of these some be of a deep violet color, some white as snow, and some carnation or flesh color.

3 Of this kind there is also an other sort with narrow straked leaues, like to the leaues of narrow Plantaine (which some call Ribwort): The floures of this kind are of an orient red purple color.

4 There is yet another much smaller kind, with five or six smal leaues, and a few smal floures, thin set, and standing far asunder one from another, of a sleight violet color, turning toward azure or skie color, and sometimes white or of a decayed and darke purple color, and of a grieuous vnpleasant sauor.

The third kind.

The third kind of Orchios, called in Latin Hirci testiculus, & Tragorchis, his leaues are like to the first leaues of the Lillie, sauing they be smaller, but yet they be larger than any of the leaues of the other Orchios. The stalk is of a foot long, and oftentimes wrapped about alooe with some leaues: vpon the said stalk

o2 stem groweth a great many of smal floures together in a spikie tuft o2 bush, of a very strong fashion o2 making, much like to a Lizard, because of the twisted o2 writhen tails and speckled heds. Euery one of the said floures alone is at the first, as it were a smal round close huske, of the bignesse o2 quantitie of a pease: and when it openeth, there groweth out of it a litle long and slender taile the which is white aboue, where as it is fastened to y stalk, and speckled with red specks, hauing vpon each side a small thing adioined to it, like to a litle leg o2 foote: the residue of the said tail is twisted about, and hangeth downward. The floure is of a rank stinking sauor, like to the smel of a Goate, and prouoketh headach, if it be much and often smelled vnto. The rootes are like a couple of Nutmegs, o2 a paire of stones.

✱ *The fourth kind.*

The fourth kind of Orchis called Serapias, is of thre sortz, one hauing a floure somewhat like a Butterflie: another hath in his floure a certain figure of a Dore, o2 Drone Bee: the third hath in it the propoztion of a certain flie.

1 The first Serapias Orchis hath two o2 thre leaues somewhat long, broad, and smooth, yet not so large as the leaues of white Lillies: the stalke is of a foote long, on which groweth here and there in a Spikie bush o2 top certain pleasant white floures, somewhat like Butterflies with a litle taile hanging behind, in which is a certaine swete iuice o2 moisture like honie in taste: and the sayd flowers are ioyned to the stem as it were with small twisted stalkes: the rootes are like to the other rootes of Orchis.

2 The second Serapias Orchis hath narrow leaues, and certaine of them are crookedly turned, and writhed about next the ground, the other growe about the stalke which is of a spanne o2 nine inches long, about the toppe whereof growe certaine floures whose lowest o2 basest leafe is like to a Dore o2 Drone Bee, but the vpper part and leaues of the floure are sometimes of a greenish colour, but most commonly of a light violet o2 skie colour.

3 The third, which is the least of al the Serapias Orchis, hath smal floures like to a kind of Horse-flies.

✱ *The first kind.*

The first kind of Orchis is the least of all, and commonly it hath not above three small leaues with veines somewhat like Plantaine, but no bigger than field Sorrell, or the small leaues of the common Daisies. The stalke is small and slender of a spanne long, about which grow little white floures of a sweete saour, almost like to Lilly Conuall, placed in a certaine order, and winding about the stalke like to a kind of Hatband, or the rolling of a gable rope: the roote is like to a paire of stones, or small long kernels, whereof one is hard and firme, the other is light and Fungus, or spongie.

✱ *The place.*

The Standelwurts or Standergrasse, do grow most commonly in moist places, and marishes, woods, and medowes: and some delight to grow in fat clay grounds (as the kind which is called Tragoorchis) which lightly groweth in very good ground: some grow in barren ground. But the sweete Orchis or Ladie traces, are most commonly to be found in high vntilled, and dry places, as vpon hils and downes.

✱ *The time.*

These herbs do all floure in May and June, sauing the small sweete Orchis, which floureth last of all in August and September.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called in Græke ὄρχις, Orchis, and κυνὸς ὄρχις, Cynosorchis: in Latine Testiculus, and Testiculus canis, that is to say, Dogs cullions, or Dogs cods: in shops Satyrion: in English some call it also Orchis, Standelwort, Standergrasse, Ragwort, Priest pintell, Ballock grasse, Adders grasse, and Bastard Satyrion: in French Couillons de chien, and Satyrion à deux Couillons: in Italian Testiculo di cane: in Spanish Coyon de perro: and in Dutch Knabenkraut, and Standelkraut: in base Almaine Standelcruyt.

2 This second kind is called of some in Latine Testiculus Morionis: in English great Standelwort, and ffoles ballocks.

3 The third kind doubtlesse, is also of the kinds of Orchis, and because of his ranke saour, is called in Græke ῥέγχις, that is to say,

say, Testiculus hirci in Latine : in English Hares ballocks, and Goates cullions : in French Couillon de bouq : in Dutch Worrcul lekens : they call it also in Latine Testiculus leporis, & in shops Satyrion, whereas without iudgement it is vsed for the right Satyrion.

4 The fourth kind is called in Græke ὄρχις *orchis*, Orchis Serapias : in Latine Testiculus Serapias : in English Serapias stones, Priests pintell, and Ragwurtz : in base Almaine Ragwortel : some also call it in Græke τριόρχις *Triorchis*, that is to say, three Ballocks, or three stones : wherefore Fuchsius faigned Serapias Orchis to haue three stones, or three Bulbus rootes : yet Plinie attributeth vnto it but twaine. We may call it in English properly the Orchis, because all the kindes of Serapias Orchis haue in all their floures the proportion and likenesse of one kind of flie or other.

5 The fift kind is called Testiculus odoratus, Testiculus pumilio : that is to say, sauey Standelwurt, or swæte Ballocke, and Dwarfie Orchis : in base Almaine Welrieckende Standelcruyt, and cleyn Standelcruyt.

✱ *The nature.*

All these kinds of herbs are of complexion hot and moist.

✱ *The vertues.*

The full and sappy rootes of Standergrasses (but especially of Hares Ballocks, or Goates Orchis) eaten, or boiled in Goates milke and dronken, prouoketh Venus, or bodily lust, doth nourish and strengthen the body, and is good for them that are fallen into a consumption or feuer Hectique, which haue great neede of nourishment.

The withered or shriveled roote is of a cleane contrary nature, for it restraineth or represseth fleshly lust.

And it is written of this roote, that if men do eate of the greatest and fullest rootes, (and especially of the first kind of Orchis) that they shall beget sonnes : and if women do eate of the withered rootes, they shall bring forth daughters.

The same rootes, but especially of Serapias, or the Orchis, boiled in wine and dronken, stoppeth the laske or fluxe of the belly.

The same roote being yet fresh and græne, doth wast and consume

sume all tumours, and mundifieth rotten blcers, and cureth fistulas, being laid thereto: and the same made into powder, and cast into fretting and deuouring blcers and sores, staieeth the same from any further festering or fretting.

The same roote (but especially the roote of Dwarfie Orchis) if boiled in wine with a little hony, cureth the rotten blcers and sores of the mouth.

Of Double leafe, and Goose nest. Chap. lvij.

✱ The kinds.

Besides the kinds of Standergrasse, described in the former chapter, there are yet two other herbs also, which are somewhat like vnto the aforesaid Standergrasses, especially in their stalkes and floures, and therfore are comprehended of some wryters, vnder the title of the Standergrasses. Whereof the one sort is called Double leafe or Bastard Orchis: and the other Birdsnest. The which we haue thought good to place alone in a chapter by themselves, because their rootes are much vnlike the rootes of Standergrasse.

✱ The description.

1 **D**ouble leafe hath a round smooth stalke, and it beareth but two leaues onely, like to the leaues of great Plantaine. The stalke from the middle vp to the top, is compassed or beset round about with a great many of little small floures, of a yellowish Greene colour, almost like to little young Goslings, or birdes lately hatched, and not much vnlike the floures of diuers sortes of Standergrasse. The roote is full of threedie strings.

2 **G**oosenest hath a bare naked stalke without leaues, bearing a floure at the toppe like to a spikie tuft or eare, of a browne colour like vnto wood. It is almost like the stalke of Dobanche or Broome Rape (whereof we shall write in the first part of our historie of plants) sauing it is tenderer, and not so thicke as the stalke of Dobanche. The roote is nought else but a sort of threedie strings as it were interlaced, snarled, or tangled one in another.

✱ The place.

The Twayblade or Doubleleafe, delighteth best in moist and watery

watery places.

Woolenest is to be found in moist and sandie fields & pastures, and in grauelly woods.

✱ *The time.*

These two herbs do spring in May and June.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first of these herbs is called of the writers in our time, in Latine Bifolium : in English Twayblade, Double leafe, Bastard Dycheis, and Cunuch Standergrasse : in high Dutch Zueyblat : in base Almaine Tweeblade : and it is thought of some to be Plinies Ophris : others thinke it to be a kind of Perfoliatum, or Thorough ware : and some thinke it to be Alisma, or water Plantaine : and of some it is taken for Hellebozine, that is to say, the wild white Helleboz, or Pieswort.

2 Hierom Bouq calleth the second kind Margendzehen : and some Herbozists amongst vs (because that the rootes be so tangled and wrapped like to a nest) haue named it Woolenest : in French *Nid d'oyseau* : in base Almaine Voghels nest.

✱ *The nature and vertues.*

The nature and vertues of these herbs are not yet very well known: howbeit y late writers do take it to be good for wounds, ruptures, or burstings : some do also say, that they be in nature like vnto Dycheis, or Standergrasse.

Of the right Satyrion, or Dioscorides Satyrion. Chap. lviij.

✱ *The kinds.*

Besides the aforesaid Dycheis, or Bastard Satyrions, which are also called Satyria of Apuleius and Plinie, Dioscorides also hath written of two kinds of Satyrion, one called in Greeke *τεῖνον*, and the other *ἐπιθῆνον*.

✱ *The description.*

1 The first of Dioscorides Satyrions, his leaues be somewhat broad like the leaues of Lillies, sauing they be smaller, and somewhat red : the stalke is about the height of halfe a foote, bare, and naked, and it hath a white floure at the top, almost like

like vnto a Lilly : a Bulbus or round roote like to an apple, of a fiery yelloſw or reddiſh colour without, and white within, like the white of an egge, of a ſweete and pleaſant taſte.

2 The other Satyrion, his ſeede is ſmooth and ſhining, like vnto Lyne ſeede, ſauing it is bigger : and the rind of the Bulbus roote is reddiſh, but the roote it ſelfe is white and ſweete, and pleaſant in taſte, as Dioſcorides writeth.

✱ *The place.*

It groweth in open ſunny places, vpon high mountaines.

✱ *The names.*

1 The firſt is called in Greeke *σατύριον τριφύλλον* : in Latine Satyrium Triphyllum, or Trifolium : in English Satyrion, alſo right Satyrion, and three leaued Satyrion.

2 The other Satyrion is called in Greeke *σατύριον ἑρυθρόν* : in Latine Satyrium erythronium : we may call it alſo red Satyrion, and Syzian Satyrion.

✱ *The nature.*

Satyrion is hot and moiſt of complexion.

✱ *The vertues.*

The rootes of Satyrion prouoketh Venus, or bodily luſt, and they nourish and ſtrengthen the body, as the ancient writers ſay.

Of Royall Standergraſſe, or palma Chriſti.

Chap. lix.

✱ *The kinds.*

Besides the two Satyrions, deſcribed of the ancient writers, there is alſo at this day an other ſort found out of learned men.

✱ *The deſcription.*

1 The great Royall Satyrion which is alſo the male kind, hath long thicke ſmooth leaues, ſmaller than Lilly leaues, without any apparant or maniſeſt ſpots, and ſtalkes of a foote long, or more, not without ſmall leaues growing by it: the flours grow in a ſpikie buſh or tuſſet : at the top of the ſtalke of a light purple colour, and ſweete ſauour : ſpeckled with ſmal ſpecks of a deeper purple, like to Cuckow Orchis, or ſcoles ballocks, ſauing they lacke ſuch a come or cop : vnder euery one of the ſaid floures there

there groweth a small sharpe pointed leafe: the rootes be double, like to a paire of hands, and ech parted into foure or five small rootes like fingers: whereof one is moze withered, light, & spongie: the other is full and sound, or firme, with a few small rootes or strings growing out, or fastned thereto.

Of this sort there is also a kind found which is very small, and it hath very narrow leaues, like to Saffron, or Lecke blades, and a rushie stalke of nine inches long, with a sharpe pointed tuft, or spikie eare, at the top of the stalke like the tuft, or spikie bush of floure Gentill, or Meluet floure, and of such a bright crimosin, or purple colour. Of a very sweete and fragrant saour like unto muske, when they are fresh and new gathered: the rootes are like to the others, but not so large and greene.

2 The other great kind which is the female of this Royall Satyrion, hath leaues like to the leaues of the male kind of Royall Satyrion, sauing they be smaller, and dashed full of blacke spots: the floures be like unto gaping hoods or cockscomes, and like to the floures of Fowles ballocks or Cuckowes Orchis: of colour sometimes white, and sometimes purple or red, or a light skie colour, alwaies speckled and garnished with moze small spots or specks.

✱ *The place.*

The Royall Satyrions are found in certaine medowes and moist woods of England and Germany. But that kind which beareth the sweete spikie tuft or eare, is found vpon the high hils and mountaines of Sauoy.

✱ *The time.*

Royall Satyrion floureth in May and June.

✱ *The names.*

These plants are now called σατύριον βασιλικόν: in Latine Satyria Basilica, sine regia, also Palmas Christi: we may call it in English Satyrion Royall, Palmas Christi, or noble Satyrion: in French *Satyrion royall*: in Dutch *Crusblum*: in base Almaigne *Handekens cruyt*.

✱ *The nature.*

The rootes of Royall Satyrion, are in sent and taste like to Orchies, and therefore they are thought to be of the same complexion

plexion, which is hot and moist.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of Royall Satyrion brused or stamped, and given A to drinke in wine, prouoketh vomit, and purgeth both the stomacke and belly, by meanes whereof it cureth the olde feuer quartaine, after conuenient purgation, if an inch or as much as ones thombe of this roote be pound, and ministred in wine before the accesse or comming of the fit. As Nicholas Nicols writeth Sermone secundo.

Of Hyssope. Chap. lx.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he common Hyssope hath fouresquare, gréene, hard, and wooddish stemmes or branches, set with small narrow leaues, somewhat like the leaues of Lauander, but a great deale smaller and gréener. The floures grow at the tops of the branches in small tufts, or nosegates, almost like to a spikie eare, sauing that they grow by one side of the stalke. When the floures be past, there commeth seede which is blacke, and lieth in the small huskes from whence the floures are fallen. The roote is blackish, and of wooddy substance.

2 There is also an other kind of Hyssope sower and planted of the Herborists: the which is somewhat like to the other in stalks and leaues, sauing that his branches be shorter, and it groweth fast by the ground: the leaues be browner and of a deeper gréene, and thicker, and of a bitterer taste than the leaues of common Hyssope. The floures be wel like the floures of the other Hyssope, of a faire déepe blew, and growing thicke together at the top of the stalke, in proportion almost like to a short thicke and well set spikie tuft or eare. The roote is of a wooddy substance, like to the roote of the other Hyssope.

3 There is yet a thirde kinde, like to the others in leaues and stalkes: but the floures of this kind are milke white.

✱ *The place.*

Hyssope groweth not of his owne kind in this countrey: neuerthelesse ye shall find it commonly planted in all gardens.

✱ *The*

The second Booke of

✥ *The time.*

Hyssope flourisheth in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Shops Hyssopus, and Ysopus: in Italian & Spanish *Hyssopo*: in English Hyssope: in French *Hyssope*: in Dutch *Hylop*, *Hylope*, and *Ylope*: howbeit this herbe is not the right Hyssope, whereof Dioscorides, Galen, and the Ancients haue written, as it is sufficiently declared by certaine of the best learned writers of these daies.

✥ *The nature.*

Hyssope is hot and dry in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Hyssope, with figs, Rue, and hony boiled together in water, and dronken, is good for them which haue any obstruction or stopping of the breast, with shortnesse of breath, and for them that haue an old difficult, or hard cough: and it is good also for the same purpose to be mingled with hony and often licked in, after the manner of Lohoc or Loch.

Hyssope taken in with syrupe Acetosus (that is, of vineger) purgeth by stoule tough and clammy fleume, and killeth and driueth forth wormes. It hath the like vertue eaten with figs.

Hyssope boiled in water with figs, and gargled in the mouth and throte, ripeth and breaketh the tumors and impostumes of the mouth and throte.

Hyssope sod in vineger, and holden in the mouth, swageth toothach.

The decoction of Hyssope, doth scatter and consume the bloud that is congealed, clotted, and gathered together vnder the skinne, and all blacke and blew marks that come of stripes or beating.

The same decoction cureth the itch, scarfe, and foule mangines, if it be washed therewithall.

Of common garden Sauorie. Chap. lxj.

✥ *The description.*

The Sauorie is a tender sommer herbe, of a fote long: the stalkes be slender, and blackish, very full of branches, and set with small narrow leaues, somewhat like the leaues of common

common Hyssope, but a great deale smaller. The floures growe betwixt the leaues, of carnation in white colour, of a pleasant sa- uor. The seede is browne or blackish. The root is tender & threedie.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe is sown in all gardens, and is much used about meates.

✱ *The time.*

This herbe floureth in June.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Cunila, and Satureia: in shops Saturegia: in Italian Coniella Sauoregia: in Spanish Segur- ella: in English Sommer Sauorie, and common garden Sauory: in French Sarriette, and Sanoric: in Dutch garten Hyssop, zwibel Hyssop, kunel, Saturey, and Sadaney: in base Almaine Cuele, Satureye, Lochtekol.

✱ *The nature.*

Sommer or garden Sauory, is hot and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

This Sauorie (as Dioscorides saith) is in operation like vn- A to Lime, and is very good and necessary to be used in meates.

Of Time. Chap. lxij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two kinds of Time, the one called Thymum Cre- ticum, that is to say, Time of Candy: the other is our com- mon usuall Time.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**ime of Candy hath many smal wooddy stalkes, set round about with small narrow leaues: at the top of the stalkes groweth certaine knoppy tufts, like vnto smal short eares, thrust together, not much vnlike the flourie spike or knops of Stæca- dos, but much smaller, and bringing forth purple floures. The roote is brittle, and of wooddy substance.

2 The common Time also hath many small, weake, and wood- dy branches. The leaues be small, of sharpe and biting taste. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes of incarnate colour. The roote is small and wooddy.

The second Booke of

✱ *The place.*

1 The first kind of Time groweth in hot countries, in dry and barren soile, and stony mountaines, and such like untilled places. And it is found very plentiful in the countrey of Greece, but principally in Candy.

2 The second groweth also in hot countries, vpon the stonie mountaines, in leane and barren ground, and such like places, as in many places of Spaine and Italy, and throughout all Languedock, whereas it groweth very plentifully.

✱ *The time.*

It flourisheth in May and June.

✱ *The names.*

Time is called in Greeke *θύμος*, that is to say in Latine *Thymus*: in Italian *Thymo*: in Spanish *Tomillo*.

1 The first kind is called in Greeke *κεφάλαιος θύμος*: in Latine *Thymum capitatum*: of the later writers *Thymum Creticum*, that is to say, Time of Candy.

2 The second is called also in Greeke *θύμος*: of Dioscorides *Thymum durius*, the which is seldome found in season with out his Epithymus: it is called in English Time, and the common garden Time: in French *Thym*: in Dutch *Thymus*.

✱ *The nature.*

Time is hot and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Time boiled in water and hony, and dronken, is good against a hard and painefull cough, and shortnesse of breath: it prouoketh vrine, and expulseth the secundine and the dead fruite from the matrix: it bringeth to women their naturall termes, and dissoluethe clotted or congealed bloud in the body.

The same made into powder, & taken in waight of three drams with honied vinegar, which they call Drimell, and a little salt, purgeth by stoule tough and clammy fleume, and sharpe and cholericke humors, and all corruption of bloud.

The same taken in like sort, is good against the Sciatica, the paine in the side, and the breast: also it is good against blastings and windinesse of the side and belly, and of the stones or genitals: and it is profitable for those that are fearefull, melancholike, and troubled

troubled in spirite or mind.

Time eaten in the morning fasting, and in the evening before supper, is good for bleared and watering eyes, and the paine in the same. And it is also good for the same purpose to be often used in meates.

It is also singular against the gout, taken in wine out of the time of the griefe, and with a dram of Ormel, when one is tormented with the same.

Time mingled with hony after the manner of a Lohoc, to be often licked in, clenseth the breast, and ripeth fleume, causing it easily to be spet or cast out.

Time stamped with vineger, consumeth and wasteth colde swellings, and taketh away warts being laid thereupon.

The same pound with barlie meale and wine, appeaseth the paine of the hanch or hip, which some call the Sciatica gout, being applied thereunto.

Time is also good to be giuen to them that haue the falling sicknesse, to smell vpon.

Of Thymbra, or Winter Sauorie. Chap. lxiiij.

✱ The description.

Winter Sauorie hath many slender wooddy stalkes, set full of small narrow leaues. The floures be small, incarnate, or white, growing in little huskes alongst the stalkes betwixt the leaues, and floureth by little and little, from the lowest part of the stalke even vp to the top of the branches, leauing after the floures be fallen away, as it were a greene spiky eare or tuft, containing the seede, which is very small. The roote is of wooddy substance.

✱ The place.

This herbe groweth in certaine places of France, especially in Languedock, and other hot countries, in vntilled places. It is found in this countrey in the gardens of such as haue pleasure in herbes.

✱ The time.

It floureth in this countrey in July and August, and sometimes later.

✱ The

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *διπλες*: in Latine Thymbra, and Cunila: in English Tymbrza, and Winter Sauozie, also Pepper Hyssope: in French Thymbre, and Sarriette d' Anglitterre: of some Dutch Herbozists Tenderick. This is not Satureia: for Satureia is an herbe differing from Thymbra, as Columella and Plinie haue very well taught vs.

✱ *The nature.*

Tymbza is hot and dry like Time.

✱ *The vertues.*

Winter Sauozie is good and profitable to be vsed in meates, A like Time, Sauozie, and common Hyssope.

It hath power and vertue like Time, being taken in the like sort, as Dioscorides saith.

Of wild Time. Chap. lxiij.

✱ *The description.*

The running Time hath diuers small wooddye bzanches, sometimes trailing alongst the ground, and sometimes growing vp right, of a foote and halfe long, set full of small leaues, much like to the leaues of common garden Time, but much larger. The floures grow about the top of the stalkes like to crownes or garlands, after the manner of Hozehound floures, or knops, most commonly of a purple red colour, and sometimes (but very seldome) as white as snow. The roote is hard, and of wooddy substance, with many threedie strings.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe groweth plentifully in all this countrey, in places that are rude, rough, dry, vntilled, and stony, by the high way sides, and in the borders of fields.

✱ *The time.*

Running Time floureth from after May, vntill the end of Sommer.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in shops Serpillum, and in some places Pulegium montanum: in Italian Serpillo: in Spanish Sello, Serpam: in English Wild Time, Puliall mountaine, Bellas mountaine,

mountaine, and running Time: in French *Serpolet*: in high Dutch *Quendel*, and of some also *Kumel*, and *Kieulin*: in base *Almaigne Quendel*, and in *Brabant Onser vrouwen bedstro*, and in some places *wilden Thymus*. Many iudge it to be that which the *Grækes* do call *ἑρπυλλος κηπευτός*: the *Latines* *Serpillum hortense*: howbeit it should seeme rather to be a kind of *Thymum durius*, or that which is called of *Dioscorides* in *Græke* *σαρξίφύλλον*: in *Latine* *Saxifraga*, than *Serpillum*.

✱ *The nature.*

Bellamountaine is hot and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Wild Time boiled in water or wine, and dronken, prouoketh *A* and bringeth to women the fluxe menstruall, driueth out the stone and grauell, and prouoketh vomit.

The same taken in the like manner, stoppeth the laske, and cureth gripings, or gnawings, and is excellent against cramps, and the drawing together or shrinking of sinewes.

This herbe taken in meates and drinks, (or broths,) is a soueraigne medicine against all poison, and against the bitings and stings of venemous beasts and serpents.

The iuice of *Bellamountaine* or running *Time* dronken, to the quantitie of halfe an ounce, with vineger, is good against the spitting and vomiting of blood.

Running Time mingled with vineger and oile of roses, and applied to the forehead and temples, swageth headach, and is very good against raving and frensie.

The perfume of the same, driueth away all venemous beasts. *If*

Of Penny Royall, or Podding grasfe. Chap. lxy.

✱ *The description.*

Penny Royall hath small brittle stalkes of a foote long, and sometimes more, not upright, but creeping alongst y^e ground, and taking new rootes here and there in sundry places. The leaues be somewhat round, almost like the leaues of *Marierom*, but they be greener, browner, & of a stronger saour. The floures grow here and there by certaine spaces about the stemmes, like whorles or garlands, and as the floures of *Horchound*, of a blewish

ish colour, and sometimes very white. The roote is thzædy.

✱ *The place.*

Penny Royall loueth moist and vntilled places, which are dry in the sommer, and full of water in winter.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth in Iune and in August.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Græke γλίσχων: in Latine and in Shops, Pulegium: in Italian *Pulegio*: in Spanish *Poleios*, *Poleio*: in English Penny Royall, Pulioill Royall, Pudding grasse, and Drganie: in French *Pouliot*: in high Dutch *Poley*: in base Almaine *Poley*, and *Paley*.

✱ *The nature.*

Penny Royall is hot and dry in the third degré, and of subtile parts, and cutting.

✱ *The vertues.*

Penny Royall boiled in wine, and dronken, prouoketh the monethly termes, bringeth forth the secondine, the dead fruite, and the vnnaturall birth: it prouoketh vrine, and breaketh the stone, especially the stone of the kidneis.

Penny Royall taken with honie, clenseth the lungs, and voideth them and the breast from all grosse and thicke humors.

The same taken with hony and Aloes, purgeth by stoule the melancholike humor, and preuaileth much against crampes, and the drawing together of sinewes.

The same taken with water and vinegar, asswageth the inordinate desire to vomite, and the gnawing paines of the stomack.

Penny Royall taken in wine, helpeth the bitings of venemous beasts, and with vinegar it helpeth them that haue the falling sicknesse.

If at any time men be constrained to drinke corrupt, naughty, stinking, or salt water, throw Penny Royall into it, or strow the powder thereof into it, and it shall not hurt any body.

A garland made of Penny Royall, and woꝛne about the head, is of great force against the swimming paines, and giddy turnings of the head.

The

The same pound with vineger, and giuen to smell vpon, to people that are much giuen to sounding, quickneth their senses, and causeth them to returne to themselues againe, and is good for them that haue cold and moist braines.

The pouder or arsen of this herbe, doth fasten and strengthen the gums that are rubbed therewith.

Penny Royall pound, asswageth the paine of the goutte, and Sciatica, being rubbed vpon the griened part vntill it ware red.

The same mingled with vineger and hony, cureth the cramps, and is profitable for the diseases of the splene or melt, being laid thereunto.

The decoction thereof is very good against ventositie, windynesse, and blastings: also against the hardnesse and stopping of the mother, when one sitteth ouer the vapour or breath thereof in a stew or bath, whereas the said decoction is. The same is also good against the itche and manginelle, to washe the scabbed parties therein.

The perfume of the floures of Penny Royall (being yet fresh and greene) driueth away flies.

Xenocrates saith, that a branch of Penny Royall wrapped in a little wolle, and giuen to smell vnto, or laid amongst the clothes of the bed, cureth the feuer tertian.

Of Poley. Chap. lxxvj.

✱ The kinds.

Poley (as Dioscorides saith) is of two sorts, whereof one may be named great Poley, or as Dioscorides termeth it, Poley of the mountaine: and the other may be called small Poley.

✱ The description.

Poley of the mountaine is a little, small, tender, base, and sweete smelling herbe, hauing small stems, and slender branches, of a span or halfe a foote long. The leaues be smal, narrow, and grayish, whereof they that grow lowmost are somewhat larger, and a little snipt or iagged about the edges: and they that grow aboue, are narrower and not so much iagged or snipt. The floures be white, and do grow at the top of the branches. The root is thready.

2 The lesse Poley is not much unlike the other, sauing that his leaues are tenderer, smaller, narrower, and whiter than the other: it hath also a great many moe small, slender, and weake branches. But it hath not so great vertue, noz so strong a saueur as Poley of the mountaine.

✱ *The place.*

It groweth not of himselfe in this countrey, and is not lightly found, sauing in the gardens of some Herborists, who do plant and cherish it with great diligence.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth at the end of May and June, whereas it groweth of his owne kind, and in this countrey in July.

✱ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *πέλιον, πόλιον ὀρεϊνόν, καὶ πύθριον*: in Latine *Polium*, *Polium montanum*, and *Theuthrium*: in Italian *Polio*: in Spanish *Hierua vssa*: in English Poley, and Poley mountaine. It hath neither French noz Dutch name that we know: for it is yet vnknown of the Apothecaries themselves, in the shops of this countrey.

✱ *The nature.*

Poley is hot in the second degree, and dry in the third.

✱ *The vertues.*

Poley boiled in water or wine, prouoketh the floures, and urine, and is very good against the dropsies and iaunders.

It profiteth much against the bitings of venemous beasts, and against poison taken in manner aforesaid: and it driueth away all venemous beastes from the place whereas it is strowen or burnt.

The same dronken with vineger, is good for the diseases of the Milt and splene.

Also it healeth and closeth vp woundes, being yet fresh and greene, pound and applied, or laid thereupon.

Of Marierom. Chap. lxxij.

✱ *The description.*

Marierom is a delicate and tender herbe, of swete saueur, very wel known in this countrey, hauing smal weake and brittle

brittle stalks, set with soft and tender leaues, somewhat round and of grayish color: it beareth about the toppe, and vpper part of the branches a great many of small buttons or knops, like to a litle spike eare made of many scales, out of which groweth very small white floures yeelding a very small reddish seed. The root is wooddise and very threedie.

✱ *The place.*

This Marierom is planted in gardens and in pots with earth, and it loueth fat and wel mainteined ground.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth in Iuly and August.

✱ *The names.*

This noble and odoriferous plant, is now called in shops Maiorana: in Italian *Perfa*: in english Marierom, sweet Marierom, and Marierom gentle: in French *Mariolaine*: in high dutch *Maiozan*, or *Meyzan*: in base Almaine *Marioline*, and *Hageleine*. It is taken for the right *σαμψικον η̄ αμαρακον* of the Grecks, and Amarus and Maiorana in Latin: howbeit it traileth not alongst the ground at all, as Dioscorides writeth that Sampson should do: wherfore it should rather be somewhat like that herbe which the Grecians call *μαρειν*, and the Latines Marum, for this is an herbe of a most sweet and pleasant smell, bearing his floure almost like to Origanum Heracleoticum, which thing Dioscorides attributeth vnto Marum.

✱ *The nature.*

Marierom is hote and drie in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Marierom boyled in white wine and a quantitie therof dronken, is very good for such as begin to fall into the Hydropsie, and for such as cannot pisse but drop after drop, and that with great difficultie: and it is good for them that are tormeted with griping paines, and wringings of the belly.

The same taken in the like maner, prouoketh the floures: and also doth it being ministred beneath in maner of a Pessaric or mother Suppositoie.

Dried Marierom mingled with hony, dissolueth congealed blood, and driueth away the blacke and blew marks after stripes and

and bruises being applied thereto.

The same with salt and vineger, is very good to be applied vn, D
to the prickings and stingings of Scorpions.

A plaister made of Marierom with oyle and ware, resolueth C
cold swellings or tumors, and is much profitable to be laide vpon
places that be out of ioint or wrenched.

Marierom bruised or rubbed betwixt the hands, and put into f
the noſethrils, or the iuice thereof ſniſt vp into the noſe, draweth
downe humors from the head, mundifieth the braine, cauſeth to
ſneeſe, and is very good for them that haue loſt their ſmelling.

And if Marierom be Marum of the Grecians, then is it alſo a G
very good herbe (as Galen ſaith) and fit to be put into all medi-
cines and compositions made againſt poyſon: it is alſo good to be
mingled with all odoriferous and ſweete ointments, as the oint-
ment called Vnguentum Amaricinum, and ſuch like.

Marum is alſo good to be laid vpon fretting and conſuming bl, H
cers, and is very profitable againſt all cold griefes and maladies,
as Dioſcorides writeth.

Of Clinopodium, or Maſtic. Chap. lxxviiij.

✥ The deſcription.

This herbe hath ſmall, naked, round, and wooddiſh ſtems:
the leaues be ſmal and tender almoſt like Marierom. The
floures which are white and very ſmall, doe grow like a
crown or garland round about the ſtem, in ſmal, rough, or woolly
hulks. The roote is of wooddiſh ſubſtance. The whole herbe is of
a very pleaſant ſweet ſauor almoſt like Marierom.

✥ The place.

This herbe groweth not of himſelfe in this countrey, but the
Herboriſts do plant it in their gardens.

✥ The time.

It floureth in this countrey in Auguſt or thereabouts.

✥ The names.

This herb is taken of ſome Herboriſts for Marum, (that is the
Engliſh & French Maſtic,) but ſeeing that it floureth not like M,
gane or wild Marierom, it ſeemeth vnto me to be nothing like
Marum, but rather to be like vnto the herbe which they call in
Græke

Greeke κλινopodium: in Latine also Clynopodium, for the which we haue described it: Turner calleth it Clinopodium, for the which we haue described it: Turner calleth Clinopodium, Horse time, and so doth Cooper English Clinopodium, he calleth it also Pualial mountain.

✱ *The nature.*

It is in complexion very much like Marierom.

✱ *The vertues.*

They vse to drinke the herbe Clinopodium in wine, and the decoction or iuice thereof made in wine, against crampes, burstings, difficultie of vrine, and the bitings of Serpents.

It prouoketh the floures, expelleth the dead fruit, and Secound Wine, if it be vsed as is aforesayd.

The same boiled vntil the third part be consumed, stoppeth the belly, but it must be dronken with water in a feuer, and with wine without a feuer.

Men write also of Clinopodium, that if it be taken with wine by the space of certaine daies, it will cause the Wartes that are vpon the body to fall away.

Of Origan, or wild Marierom. Chap. Ixix.

✱ *The kinds.*

Organ is of three sortes, that is to say, garden Origan, wild Origan, and that kind which they call Origanum Onitis.

✱ *The description.*

1 The first kind hath hard, round, and sometimes reddish stems, whereupon are round whitish leaues, smaller than the leaues of wild Origan, & nothing hairie, but other wise some like in fashion. The floures grow not in knoppie crownets, but what like vnto smal spikie eares, growing vpon litle fine stems, at the top of the stalk. And after ward it bringeth forth smal seed.

2 The second kind hath whiter leaues, and is not of so great vertue, but other wise not much vnlike the first. It is not known in this countrey.

3 The third wild kind, hath many round, browne, long and hairie stalkes, the leaues be somewhat round and soft haired, greater than the leaues of Penny Royall. The floures are reddish, and growyng a great many together in tusses like Posgayes.

The

The seed is small and reddish. The roote is long, hard, & wooddith.

There is also a sort of this third kind found, bearing floures as white as snow, of stronger smell and sauor then the abouesayd wild kind, but in all things else like vnto it.

Yet there is found a third kind the which is commonly called English Marierom. This is a base or low herbe, not much vnlike to wild Origan, with leaues somewhat round, and of a dark green color, smaller than the leaues of wild Origan, not hairie but plain and smooth. The floures are purple in red, and grow in crownlike tufts. The roote is of wooddie substance.

✱ *The place.*

These herbes doe grow in Candie, and other hote countries, sometimes also in Spaine: here they plant them in gardens.

✱ *The time.*

The first kind floureth very late in this countrey, and yet it floureth not at all sauing when the Sommer is very hote. The wild Origan and his kinds do floure at Midsommer.

✱ *The names.*

These herbs be called in Greeke *οριζανος*, in Latin *Origana*.

1 The first is called *οριζανος ηερacleoticus*, *Origanum heracleoticum*, and of some *Cunila*, here in shops it is called *Origanum Hispanicum*, because they bring it dry from Spaine to sell at Antwerpe, and this is the cause that the Brabanders call it *Origano* as the Spaniards do call it *Oreganos*.

2 The second is called *οριζανος ονιτις*, *Origanum onitis*, which is yet vnknownen in this countrey.

3 The third is called in Greeke *αγριοριζανος*, in Latine *Origanum sylvestre*, that is to say, wilde Origan, in Spanish *Oregano campestre*.

The first is commonly taken in the shops of this countrey for *Origanum*, and is called in English wilde Origan, and Bastard Marierom: in French *Origan sauvage*, and *Mariolaine bastarde*, in high Dutch, *Dolsten Wolgemut*: in base Almain groue *Marioleine*.

The second may be called wilde Origan with y white floures.

The third is called English Marierom, in French *Mariolaine d'Angleterre*, and in base Almaine *Engelsche Marioleyn*,
and

and it is taken in some shops, & of some Herbozists, for Marum.

✱ *The nature.*

- All the kinds of Dzigan are hote and dry in the third degré, the one being stronger than the other.

✱ *The vertues.*

Dzigan boyled in wine and dzonkē, is good against the bitings of venemous beasts, or the stings of Scorpions and field spiders. And boyled in wine as is aforesayd, it is good for them that haue taken excessiue of the iuice of Homblock, or Poppy, which men call Opium.

The same dzonken with water is of great vertue agaynst the paynes of the stomacke, and the stiches or griping torments about the hart, and causeth light digestion: and taken with Hydromel (or honied water) it looseth the belly gentilly, and purgeth by stoule adust and melancholike humors, and prouoketh the fluxe menstruell.

The same eaten with figs, profiteth them much that haue the Hydropsie, and against the shrinking and drawing together of members.

It is profitably giuen to be licked vpon with hony, against the cough, the pleurisie, and the stopping of the lungs.

The iuice of Dzigan is of great force against the swelling of the Almonds or kernels of the throte, and cureth the vlcers of the mouth.

The same iuice drawn or snift vp into the nose, purgeth the Brayne, and taketh away from the eyes, the yealow coloz remaining, after that one hath had the Flanders.

It appeaseth the paynes of the eares, being dropped in with Milke.

It is good against all kind of scurninesse, roughnesse of the skin, manginesse, and against the Flanders, if one bathe in the decoction thereof made in water, or if the body only be washed with the same.

The same herbe being mingled with vineger and oyle, is good to be laid on with wooll vpon squats or bruises, and blacke & blew marks, and to parts displaced, or out of ioint.

The wild Dzigan with the white floure, is of singular vertue against

against all the abovesaid maladies or diseases, as Galen saith.

Of Tragorigan, or Goates Origan, Chap. lxx.

The kinds.

There be two sortes of Tragoriganum, as Dioscorides hath left in writing.

The description.

1 The first kind is very much like Organum, saving that his stalks and leaues be tenderer.

2 The second kind hath many browne wooddish stemmes, the leaues be meetly large and of a swart greene coloꝝ, larger than the leaues of Pellamountain or running time, and somewhat rough and ouer couered as it were with a certaine fine and soft haire. The smal floures are purple, and grow like crowns or whoꝝles, at the top of the stems.

The place.

These herbes are not common in this countrey, but are onely found in the gardens of certain diligent Herboꝝists.

The time.

Tragoriganum floureth here in August.

The names.

1 This kind of Origan is called in Greeke *perperianon*: in Latin Tragoriganum: we may also call it in English Tragoriganum, or Goates Origan.

2 The second kind is called also Prasium: and of some of this countrey, it hath been deemed or taken for Time.

The nature.

The Tragoriganum is hote and dry like Origan: also it hath a certain astringent vertue.

The vertues.

The decoction of Tragoriganum dronken, maketh a good loose belly, and auoideth the cholerike humoꝝs, and taken with Wine-ger, it is good for the Belt or Splene.

Tragoriganum is very good against the swambling of the stoꝝ, to make, and the solwer belks which come from the same, & against the paine or desire to vomite at the sea.

Tragoriganum mingled with hony & oftentimes licked vpon, helpeth

helpeth against the cough and shortnesse of breath.

It prouoketh urine, and bringeth to women their monethly termes: the same laid on with the meale of Polenta, hath power to dissolue cold tumours or swellings.

Of Basill. Chap. lxxj.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Basil, the one of the garden, the other is wild. Whereof the garden Basil also is of two sorts, one great, the other small.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he Basil royall, or great Basil hath round stalkes full of branches, with leaues of a faint or yealowish Greene colour, almost like to the leaues of Mercury. The floures are round about the stalks, sometimes purple, & sometimes as white as snow. When they are gone there is found a small black seed. The roote is long with many strings or threads.

2 The second kind is not much vnlike to the abovesaid. The stalks be round with many litle collateral or side branches. The leaues be snipt or iagged round about, a great deale smaller than the leaues of Basil royall, or great Basill. The floures are very much like to the others.

These two kinds are of a maruellous sweet sauour, in strength passing the smel of Marierom, so as in deed their sent is so strong, that they cause Headache, when they are too much, or too long smeld vpon.

The wild Basil hath square hairie stemmes, beset with small leaues, much like to the leaues of Bush (or small) Basill, but a great deale smaller and hairie. The floures are purple or of a skie colour very like the floures of Garden Basil. The roote is full of hairie threads, and creepeth alongst the ground, and springeth vpperely a new, the which the other two garden Basills doth not, but must be new sown yeerely.

✱ *The place.*

Basil gentle is sown in gardens.

The wilde Basill groweth in sandie grounds alongst by the water side.

✱ *The*

✱ *The time.*

These herbes do floure in June and July.

✱ *The names.*

1.2 The garden Basil is called of the Ancients in Greeke *ὄκυμα*, *ὄκυμα*: in Latine Ocimum, and of some Basilicum, that is to say, Royall, it is now called Ocimum gariophyllum: in English, Basil royall, Basil gentle, or garden Basill, and the smaller kind is called bush Basil: in French *Basilicq*, or *Basilic*: in high Dutch Basilgen, Basilgram: in base Almaine the great is called Grous Basilicom, and the small Edel Basilicom.

3 The wild Basil is called in Greeke *ἀκινος* *ἢ* *ἀκινος*: in Latin Acinus: in French *Basilic sauvage*: in high dutch wild Basilgen: in base Almaine wild Basilicom.

✱ *The nature.*

1.2 Garden Basil is of complexion hote and moyst.

3 The wild Basil is hote and dry in the second degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The ancient Physitions are of contrary iudgements about the vertues of Basil. Galen saith that for his superfluous moisture, it is not good to be taken into the body. Dioscorides saith that the same eaten, is hurtfull to the sight, and ingendzeth windinesse, and doth not lightly digest. Plinie writeth that the same eaten, is very good and conuenient for the stomacke, and that if it be dzonken with vineger, it driueth away ventosities or windinesse, staiseth the appetite or desire to vomite, prouoketh vrine, besides this he saith, it is good for the hydropisie, and for them that haue the Jaunders.

The later writers say, that it doth fortifie and strengthen the hart and the brayne, and that it reioyceth and recreateth the spirits, and is good against melancholie and sadnesse, and that if it be taken in wine, it cureth an old cough.

The same after the mind of Galen is good to be laid too outwardly, for it doth digest and ripe. Wherefore (as Dioscorides saith) the same laid too with Barley meale, oile of Roscs, and Vineger, is good for hote swellings.

Basil pound or stamped with wine, appeaseth the paine of the eyes: and the iuice of the same doth clense and mundifie the same,
and

and putteth away all obscuritie and dimnesse, and drieth by the Catarrhes or flowing humors that fall into the eyes, being distilled or often dropped into the same.

The herbe bruised with vineger, and holden to the nose of such as are faint and fallen into a swoon, bringeth them again to themselves. And the seed thereof giuen to be smelled vpon causeth the sternutation or niesing.

The wild Basill (howsoever it be taken) stoppeth the laske, and the inordinate course of the moneths.

Of Vaccaria, or Cow Basil. Chap. lxxij.

✱ The description.

That herbe which men doe now call Vaccaria, hath round stalks full of ioints and branches: the branches haue vpon every knot or ioint two leaues somewhat broad, not much unlike to the leaues of Basill. At the top of the branches are small red floures, after the which there cometh round huskes, almost like the husks of Henbane, in which is contained the seede, which is black like to the seed of Pigella.

✱ The place.

This herbe is found in certaine fruitfull fields or pastures, alongst by the river of Rense. In this countrey the Herborists do plant it in their gardens.

✱ The time.

It floureth from after Midsummer vntil September.

✱ The names.

The Herborists do call this herbe Vaccaria: and it seemeth to be the herb which is called in Greeke *ὀκίμαστρον*: in Latine Ocimastrum, and after the opinion of some (as witnesseth Galen) Philitarium, which is a kind of Echium in Nicander, it is called of Valerius Cordus Tamecnemum, we may call it field Basil, or Cow Basil.

✱ The nature.

The seed of Ocimastrum is hote and dry.

✱ The vertues.

The seed of Ocimastrum is good for such as are bitten of Serpents, Wipers, and such other venomous beasts, if it be dronken with wine.

Of Oke of Hierusalem. Chap. lxxij.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe at the first hath small leaues, deepe cut in, or jagged about, and somewhat rough or hairie, and vnderneath the leafe is of a red purple color: afterward it putteth forth a straight or vp-right stemme of a foote long or more, with diuers branches on the sides, so that it sheweth like a little tree: The leaues that groweth thereon, are long, and deepe cut, hairie and wrinkled, fat or thicke in handling, in proportion like to the first leaues, sauing they be longer, and nothing at all red or purple vnderneath. The seede groweth clustering about the branches, like to the yong clusters or blowings of the grape or vine. The roote is tender, and hath hairie or thredie strings. The whole herbe is of an amiable and pleasant smell, and of a faint yealow color, and when the seed is ripe, the plant drieth, and waxeth all yealow, and of a more stronger sauor.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in many places of France, by the waters or riuer sides: but it groweth not of himselfe in this countrey: but whereas it hath been sown once, it springeth vp lightly euery yeere after.

✥ *The time.*

It beareth his clustering seede in August, but it is best gathering of it in September.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *Βόρυς*, and in Latine Botrys, of some in Cappadocia (as Dioscorides writeth) Ambrosia: vnknewen in shops: it is called in English Oke of Hierusalem, and of some Oke of Paradise: in French *Piment*, and *Piment Royall*: in high dutch *Traubekraut*, and after the same in base Almaine it is called *Druyencruyt*, that is to say, Vine Blossom herbe.

✥ *The nature.*

The Oke of Paradise is hote and dry in the second degree, and of subtile partes.

✥ *The vertues.*

Oke of Paradise boyled in wine, is good to be dronken of them whose
whole

whose breast is stopped and are troubled with the shortnesse of wind or breath, and cannot fetch their breath easily, for it cutteth and wasteth grosse humors and tough fleume that is gathered together about the Lungs, and in the breast.

It prouoketh vrine, and bringeth down the termes, if it be taken as is abovesaid.

The same dried, is also right good to be vsed in meates, as Hy. Clope, Time, and other like herbes, yielding vnto meates a verie good taste and sauor.

Oke of Hierusalem dried, and laid in presses and Wardrobes, do giveth a pleasant smell vnto clothes, and preserveth them from mothes and vermin.

Of the kinds of Mint. Chap. lxxiiij.

✧ The kinds.

The Mint is diuers, as well in proportion, as in his manner of growing: whereof some be garden Mints, and some be wilde Mints. The Garden Mints are of foure sortes, that is to say, Curld Mint, Crispe Mint, Speare Mint, and Hart mint.

The wild Mint is of two sorts, that is, the Horse mint and the Water mint.

✧ The description.

1 The first kind of Garden Mints hath fouresquare, browne red, and hairie stems, with leaues almost round, snipt, or dented round about, of a darke greene color, and of sauour verie good and pleasant. The floures are crimosin or reddish, and doe growe in knops about the stalke like whorles, or like the floures of Pennyroyall. The roote hath threedie strings, and crepeth alongst the ground, and putteth forth yong shootes or springs yearly.

2 The second kind is very like vnto the first, in his round, swart, & sweete saouring leaues, also in his square stems, and the creeping rootes in the ground, but his floures grow not in knops or whorles round about the stemmes, but at the top of the stalkes like

like to a small spike or bushie eare.

3 The third kind hath long narrow leaves, almost like withie leaves, but they be greater, whiter, softer and hairie. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes like spikie eares, as in the second kind. The roote is tender with threedish strings, and springeth forth in diuers places, like to the others.

4 The fourth kind is like to the abovesayd in his leaves, stalks and roote, but that his floures are not fashioned like spikie eares growing at the tops of the stalkes, but they compasse and growe round about the stalks like whoyles, or garlands, like to the Curled or Crispe Mint.

5 The first kind of Mint, which is the first of the wild kinds, and called Horse mint, hath square woollie stems, and his leaves be somewhat long, wrinkled and soft, and conered or overlaid with a fine downe, or soft cotton, both ouer & vnder. The floures grow at the top of the stalks in spikie tufts. The roote is tender with threds or sucking strings.

6 The second wilde kind, which is the first in number of the Mints, & called Water mint, is much like vnto the Curld mint, in his stalkes, leaves, and creeping rootes, sauing that his leaves and stalks be greater, and of stronger sauor. The floures be purple growing at the top of the stalkes in small tufts or knops like round bullets.

✥ The place.

1 The garden Mints are found in this country in gardēs, especially the Curld mint, the which is most common & best knowen.

2 The wild kinds do grow in low moist places, as neere vnto springs, and on the brinks of ditches.

✥ The time.

All the sorts of Mints do floure most commonly in August.

✥ The names.

The garden Mint is called in Greeke *μέντα*, in Latin and in Shops *Mentha*: in Spanish *Yerna Ortelana*, *yerna buena*: in English *Mints*: in French *Mente*: in high dutch *Munte*.

1 The first kind is called in high dutch *Deyment*, and *Kraunzdyment*, that is to say, Curld mint: in French *Mente cressue*: in base Almaine *Brayn heylighe*.

2 The second is also called of the high dutchmen *Krausmuntz*, and

and Krauszballam, that is to say, in French *Baulme Crespu*: in english *Crispe Baulme*, or *Crispe mint*: also *Crosse mint*: in base *Almaign Cruysmunt*, and of some also *Heylighe*.

3 The third kind is called at this time in the Shoppes of this countrey *Menta Sarracenica*, and *Menta Romana*: in English *Speare Mint*, or the common garden *Mint*: also of some *Baulm Mint*: in French *du Baulme*, and *Mente Romaine*: in high Dutch *Ballam muntz*, *vnser frawen muntz*, *Spitz muntz*, *Spitzballam*: in base *Almaigne Komsche munte*, and *Ballam munte*.

4 The fourth kind is called in high dutch *Hertzkrout*, that is to say, *Hart wurt*, or *Hart munt*: in French *Herbe de cuer*: of the later writers in Latin, *Menta Romana angustifolia*, *Flore coronata*, siue *Cardiaca Mentha*.

5 The fift wilde kind, which is the fift kind of mint, is called in Greeke *ἡδύσμος ἀγρός*: in Latine *Mentastrum*, and of the new writers *Menta aquatica*: in English *Horse Mint*: in French *Mente Chevaline ou sauvage*: in high Dutch *Katzenballam*, *Koszmuntz*, *wilder Ballam*, *wild Mint*: in base *Almaigne Witte water Munte*.

6 The second wilde kind which is the first Mint, is called in Greeke *σιμύλευρον*, in Latine *Sisymbrium*, & of Damegeron *Scimbron*, as Constantine the Emperour witnesseth: in English *Fish Mint*, *Brooke Mint*, *Water Mint*, and *White Water Mint*: in French *Mente Aquatique*: in high Dutch *Fischmuntz*, *Wassermuntz*: in base *Almaigne Koo munte*, and *Koo water munte*.

✥ *The nature.*

All the kindes of Mintes, whiles they are greene, are hote and dry in the second degree: but dried, they are hote in the third degree, especially the wild kinds, which are hotter then the Garden Mints.

✥ *The vertues.*

Garden Mint taken in meate or drinke, is very good and profitable for the stomacke, for it warmeth and strengtheneth the same, and drieth vp all superfluous humors gathered in the same, it appeaseth and cureth all the paynes of the stomacke, and causeth good digestion.

Two or three branches of Mints, dronken with the iuice of foure Pomegranates, do swage and appease the Hicquet or yeor, and vomiting, and it cureth the Cholerike passion, otherwise called the felonie, that is when one doth vomite continually, & hath a laske withall.

The iuice of Mints dronken with vineger, stayeth the vomiting of bloud, and killeth the round wormes.

The same boyled in water and dronken by the space of three dayes together, cureth the griping payne and gnawing in the belly, with the collicke, and stoppeth the inordinate course of the menstruall issue.

Mint boyled in wine and dronken, easeth women which are too much griened with hard and perillous trauel in childbearing.

Mint mingled with parched Barley meale, and laid vnto tumors and swellings doth wast and consume them. Also the same laid to the forehead, cureth headache.

It is very good to be applied vnto the breasts that are stretched forth and swollen & full of milke, for it flaketh and softeneth the same, & keepeth the milke from quarring, and crudding in y^e brest.

The same being very well pound with salt, is a speciall medicine to be applied vpon the biting of mad dogs.

The iuice of Mint mingled with honied water, cureth the paine of the eares being dropped therein, and taketh away the asperitie and roughnesse of the tong, when it is rubbed or washed therewith.

The sauor or sent of Mint, reioyceth man: wherfore they sow it and strow the wilde Mint in this countrey in places where as feasts are kept, and in churches.

5 The Horse Mint called Mentastrum, hath not been vled of the Ancients in medicine.

6 The water Mint is diuers wayes of the like operation vnto the garden Mint, it cureth the trenches or griping payne in the small of the belly or bowels, it stayeth the yeore or hicket and vomiting, and appeaseth headache to be vled for the same purpose, as the garden Mint.

It is also singular against the grauel and stone of the kidneis, and against the Strangury, which is when one cannot pisse but drop

drop after drop, to be boiled in wine and dronke.

They lay it with good successe vnto the stings of Bees and Waspes.

Of Calamint. Chap. lxxv.

** The kinds.*

There be three sorts of Calamint described of the ancient Grecians, each of them hauing a seuerall name and difference.

** The description.*

1 The first kind which may be called mountaine Calamint, hath hard square stalks couered with a certaine hoare, or fine Cotton. The leaues be somewhat like the leaues of Basil, but they are rougher. The floures grow onely by one side of the stalk amongst the leaues, sometimes three or foure vpon a stemme, of a blewish color, the roote is threedie.

This herbe altogether is not much vnlike the second kind of Calamint, sauing it is greater, the stalks be harder, & the leaues be rougher and blacker, and it creepeth not alongst the ground, but groweth vp from the earth.

2 The second kind which is called wild Penny royall, hath also square stalks couered with soft cotton, and almost creeping by the ground, hauing euer two, and two leaues standing one against another, smal and soft, not much vnlike the leaues of Penny royall, sauing they are larger and whiter. The floures grow about the stalks in knops like to whorles or garlands, of a blewish purple color. The roote is smal and threedie.

3 The third kind which is called Catmint, or Cats herb is not much vnlike (as Dioscorides saith) vnto the whiter wild Mint. It hath square soft stalks full of ioints, and at euery ioynt two leaues standing one against another, and it hath also betwixt the said leaues and the stalks, litle branches. The leaues be not much vnlike to the leaues of Horse Mint, sauing they are somewhat longer and dented, or natched round about, in proportion like to a Pettie leafe, but yet soft and gentle, and of a white hoare color, especially in the vnder side of the leafe. The floures growe most commonly about the top of the stalks after the order of crownets. The roote is tender and threedie.

4 There is yet another kind of Cats herbe, a great deale smaller in all respects thā the first, otherwise they be altogether alike, and it hath a very good sauor.

✥ *The place.*

1 The first kind, as Dioscorides saith, groweth in mountains and hillie places. In this countrey it is planted in the gardens of Herborists or louers of herbes.

2 The second kind groweth in this countrey in rest fields, and vpon certain smal hils or knaps.

3 The third kind groweth in euery garden, and is verie well known in this countrey.

✥ *The time.*

All the sorts of these herbs do for the most part floure in June and Iuly.

✥ *The names.*

This kind of Mint is called in Greeke *καλαμίνδα*, in Latin Calamintia: in Italiā *Nipotella*: in Spanish *Lauenada*: in shops Calamentum: of Plinie & Apuleius Mentastrū: in English Calamint.

1 The first kind is called in shops Calamentum montanum, that is to say, Calamint mountain: in English rough Calamint: in high dutch *Stein, oder berch Muntz*.

2 The second kind is called in Greeke *γλήχων ἄγριον*: in Latine *Pulegium syluestre*, & *Nepita*: in English wild Penny royall, and Corne mint: in French *Pouliot sauvage*: in high dutch *Koornmütz*, wilden Poley, in base Almain wild Poley, and belt Munte.

3 The third kind is now called in shoppes *Nepita*: in English *Nep*, and Cat mint: in French *Herbe de Chat*: in high Dutch *Katzenmuntz*: in base Almain *Cattencruyt* and *Pepte*.

✥ *The nature.*

These herbes are hote and dry in the third degré, especially the first kind which is gathered vpon mountains.

✥ *The vertues.*

Calamint (especially of the mountaine) boiled and dronken, or A laid too outwardly, preuaileth much against the bitings of venemous beastes. The same dronken first or afozehand with wine, preserueth a bodie from all deadly poyson, and chaseth and driueth away all venemous beastes from that place where as it is
either

either strowen or burned.

The same dronken with honied water, warmeth the body, and cutteth or seuereth the grosse humors, and driueth away all cold shiveringings, and causeth to sweate. It hath the same power if ye boile it in oile, and annoint all the body therewith.

Calamint dronken in the same manner, is good for them that haue fallen from aloft, and haue some bruse or squat, & bursting, for it digesteth the congealed and clotted bloud, and is good for the paine of the bowels, the shortnesse of breath, the oppillation or stopping of the breast, and against the Jaundise.

The same boiled in wine, and dronken, prouoketh vrine, and floures, and expelleth the dead child, and so doth it also if it be applied vnder in manner of a Vessary or mother suppositoie.

It is very good for lazer people and lepers, if they vse to eate it, and drinke the whey of sweete milke after.

The same eaten rawe, or sod with meates, or dronke with salt & hony, cleaeth and driueth forth all kinds of wormes, in what part of the body soeuer they be. The same vertue hath the iuice dronken, and laid to any place whereas wormes are.

Also it taketh away scarres, and blacke and blew marks, when it is boiled in wine, and the places often washed therewith, or else the herbe it selfe fresh gathered, pound and laid vpon.

Of Costemary, or Balsamint. Chap. lxxvij.

✥ *The kinds.*

Balsamint is of two sorts, great and small, resembling one another in saour, leaues, and seede.

✥ *The description.*

1 The great Balsamint hath slender stalkes, round & hard: the leaues be long and meetely large, of a white or light greene colour, very finely hackt or snipt about the edges. The floures grow in tufts, or bundels like nosegayes, and are nothing else like but to smal yelow buttons, very like the floures of Tanisie, sauing that they be smaller. The roote is threedie, and beareth diuers stalkes and branches, and putteth vp yeerely new springs. The whole herbe is of a strong saour, but yet pleasant, and in taste bitter.

2 The

2 The small Balsamint is much like to the first and great Balsamint, as well in stalkes, floures, and seede, as in smell and sa-
uour, but altogether smaller, & not so high of growth: his leaues
be a great deale smaller and narrower, and much deeper snipt or
cut about the edges. The roote also is threedie, and putteth vp yea-
ly many new springs.

✱ *The place.*

They are both planted in the gardens of this countrey, but es-
pecially the first, the which is very common in all gardens.

✱ *The time.*

Balsamint floureth in July and August.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called in Latine Balsamita maior: in the
shops of Brabant Balsamita: of some Menta Græca, Salvia Ro-
mana, Lassulata, and Herba diuæ Mariæ: in English Costema-
ry, and of some Balsamint: in French Coq, or du Coq: in high
Dutch Franwenkraut: in base Almaine Balseme. It should
seeme to be that Panax Chironia, which Theophrastus descri-
beth in his ninth booke.

2 The second kind is called of some Balsamita minor: in Lan-
guedock Herba diuæ Mariæ: in English Babdelein, & of some
small Balsamint: in Italy Herba Giulia: And some take it for
αγιερν, Ageratum of Dioscorides: others take it to be *ελιχρυσον*, E-
lichrysum: and others for Eupatorium Mesue. But in mine o-
pinion it is none of them three, for I thinke it an herbe not descri-
bed of any of the Ancients, vnlesse it be a kind of Panaces Chiro-
nium Theophrasti.

✱ *The nature.*

These two herbs be hot and dry in the second degré, as their
smell and bitter taste doth declare.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Costemarie alone, or with Parsenip seede boi-
led in wine and dronken, cureth the trenches of the belly, that is
a griping paine and torment in the guts or bowels, and it cureth
the bloudy fluxe.

The conserue made of the leaues of Costemarie and suger, doth
warme and dry the braine, and openeth the stoppings of the
same,

same, & it is very good to stop all superfluous catarrhes, rheumes, and distillations, to be taken in quantitie of a beane.

This herbe is also bled in meates, as Sage and other herbes, especially in salades and sauces, for which purpose it is excellent, for it yeeldeth a proper sent and taste.

As Maldelein herbe or small Balsamint, is like to Costema-ry or great Balsamint in taste and savour, so is it like in vertues and operations, and may be alwaies bled in steede of the great Balsamint.

Of Sage. Chap. lxxvij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Sage, the one is small and franke, and the other is great. The great Sage is of three sorts, that is to say, greene, white, and red.

✱ *The description.*

The franke Sage hath sundry wooddy branches, & leaues growing vpon long stems, which leaues be long, narrow, vneuen, hoare, or of a grayish white colour, by the sides of the said leaues at the lower ende, there groweth two other small leaues, like vnto a paire of little eares. The floures grow along the stalkes, in proportion like the floures of dead Nettell, but smaller, and of colour blew. The seede is blackish, and the roote wooddy.

2 The great Sage is not much vnlike the small or franke Sage, sauing it is larger: the stalkes are square and browne. The leaues be rough, vneuen and whitish, like to the leaues of franke Sage, but a great deale larger, rougher, and without eares. The floures, seede, and roote are like vnto the other.

There is found an other kind of this great Sage, the which beareth leaues as white as snowe, sometimes all white, and sometimes partye white: and this kinde is called white Sage.

Yet there is found a third kind of great Sage, called red Sage, the stems whereof, with the sinewes of the leaues, and the small late sprong vp leaues, are all red: but in all things else it is like to the great Sage.

✱ *The*

✥ *The place.*

Sage, as Dioscorides saith, groweth in rough stonie places, both kinds of Sage, are planted almost in all the gardens of this countrey.

✥ *The time.*

Sage floureth in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

The Sage is called in Greeke *ιαλίσσακος*: in Latine and in Shops *Salvia*: of some *Corsalvium*: in Spanish *Salua*: in English Sage: in French *Sauge*: in high Dutch *Salbey*: in base Almaigne *Sauie*.

1 The first kind is now called in Latine *Salvia minor*, *Salvia nobilis*, and of some *Salvia vsualis*: in English Smal Sage, Sage royall, & common Sage: in French *Sauge franche*: in high Dutch *Spitz Salbey*, *klein Salbey*, *edel Salbey*, and *Creutz Salbey*: in base Almaigne *Cruys sauie*, and *Dorkens sauie*.

2 The second kind is called in Latine *Salvia maior*, & of some *Salvia agrestis*: in English great Sage, or broad Sage: in French *grande Sauge*: in high Dutch *Gros Salbey*, *Wreat Salbey*: in base Almaigne *groue*, and *grote Sauie*.

✥ *The nature.*

Sage is hot and dry in the third degree, and somewhat astringent.

✥ *The vertues.*

Sage boiled in wine, and dronken, prouoketh urine, breaketh the stone, comforteth the hart, and swageth headach.

It is good for women with child to eate of this herbe, for as Aë-
rius saith, it closeth the matrix, causeth the fruite to liue, and
strengtheneth the same.

Sage causeth women to be fertill, wherefore in times past the
people of Egypt, after a great mortalitie and pestilence, constrain-
ed their women to drinke the iuice thereof, to cause them the
sooner to conceiue, and to bring forth store of children.

The iuice of Sage dronken with hony in the quantitie of two
glasse fuls, as saith Orpheus, is very good for those which spit and
vomit bloud, for it stoppeth the fluxe of bloud incontinent. Like-
wise Sage bruised and laid to, stoppeth the bloud of wounds.

The

The decoction thereof boiled in water, and dronken, cureth the cough; openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and stageth the paine in the side: and boiled with wormewood, it stoppeth the bloudy fluxe.

Sage is good to be laid to the wounds and bitings of venemous beasts, for it doth both cleanse and heale them.

The wine wherein Sage hath boiled, helpeth the manginelle and itch of the priuy members, if they be washed in the same.

Of wild Sage. Chap. lxxviiij.

✥ The description.

Wild Sage is somewhat like garden Sage, in fashion and saour, it hath square browne stalkes, set with a certaine kind of small haire; the leaues are not much vnlike the leaues of great Sage, but somewhat broader, shorter, and softer. The floures are not much vnlike to the floures of Sage, growing onely vpon one side alongst the branches, euen vnto the very top of the same branches or stems, of a whitish color, when they are past, there commeth a round blackish seede. The roote is threedie, and sendeth forth new springs or branches euery yeere.

✥ The place.

This kind of Sage groweth in this countrey alongst the hedges, in woods, and the banks or borders of fields.

✥ The time.

It flourisheth in June and Iuly.

✥ The names.

This herbe is now called in shops *Salvia agrestis*, and *Ambrosiana*: in high Dutch *Wild Salbey*: in base Almaigne *Wild Sauie*. There are some that thinke it to be the second kind of *Scordium*, which *Plinie* describeth, because that when it is brused, it saoureth of *Garlecke*, and this is the cause why *Cordus* calleth it *Scorodonia*. It is called in English *Wood Sage*, *Wilde Sage*, and *Ambros*: in French *Sauge de Boys*.

✥ The nature.

The wood Sage is hot and dry, mostely agreeable in complexion vnto garden Sage.

✥ The

✥ The vertues.

Wood Sage dissolueth congealed blond in the body, and cureth A inward wounds: moreouer, it wonderfully helpeth those that haue taken fals, or haue bene soze bꝛused and beaten, if it be boyled in water or wine, and dzonken.

Wood Sage taken in manner aforesaid, doth consume and digest inward impostumes and tumors, auoiding the matter and substance of them with the vꝛine.

Of Clarye. Chap. lxxix.

✥ The description.

Clarie hath square stalkes, with rough, grayish, hairie, and vneuen leaues, almost like to the leaues of great Sage, but they are foure or fve times larger: the floures be of a faint or whitish colour, greater than the floures of Sage. When they are fallen off, there groweth in huskes the seede, which is blacke. The roote is yellow, and of wooddy substance. The whole herbe is of a strong and penetratiue sauour, in somuch that the sa- uour of it causeth headach.

✥ The place.

In this countrey they sow it in gardens.

✥ The time.

Clarie floureth in June and July, a yeere after the first sowing thereof.

✥ The names.

Clarie is now called in Latine and in shops Gallitricum, Matrisalua, Centrum galli, and Scarlea oruala: in English Clarie, or Cleare-eie, quasi dicas oculum clarificans: in French Oruale, and Toutebonne: in high Dutch Scharlach: in base Almaigne Scarlepe. It seemeth to be a kind of Horminum, but yet it is not Alektorolophos, as some men thinke.

✥ The nature.

Clarie is hot and dry, almost in the third degree.

✥ The vertues.

In what sort or manner soeuer ye take Clarie, it prouoketh A the floures, it expulseth the secondine, and stirreth vp bodily lust.

Also it maketh men dzonke, and causeth headach, and therfore B
some

Some Brewers do boile it with their beere, in stead of hops.

This herbe also hath all the vertues and properties of Hor-
minum, and may be vsed in stead of it.

Of Horminum, wild Clarye, or Oculus Christi. • Chap. lxxx.

The kinds.

There be two sorts of Horminum, as Dioscorides writeth,
the garden and wild Horminum.

✱ The description.

The garden Horminum hath leaues in a manner round, and
somewhat overlaid with a soft cotton, almost like Hore-
hound. The stalkes be square and hairie, of the height of a foote,
bearing all aboue at the top five or six faire small leaues of a
blewish purple colour: the leaues stand at euery ioint, one a-
gainst another, amongst the which there cometh forth little
huskes, that bring forth purplish blew floures. The which when
the seede beginneth to waxe ripe, they turne towards the ground,
and hang downewards, hauing in them blacke seede, and some-
what long, the which when it is a little while soaked or steeped in
any licour, it waxeth clammy or slimy, almost like to the kernels
of Quinces.

The wild Horminum beareth great broad leaues, gasht, or
natched round about. The stalkes also be square, and somewhat
hairie, but yet they be longer and bigger than the stalkes of the
garden Horminum. The floures be of a deepe blew colour, and
do also grow by certaine spaces about the stem, like to wholes or
crownets, out of little huskes, which do also turne downewards
when the seede is ripe: the seede is of a dunne or blackish colour,
round, and also slimie when it is steeped or soaked. The roote is of
woody substance, and blacke.

These two herbs haue no speciall saour, especially the garden
kind: for the floures of the wild kind do saour somewhat like to
Clarpe.

✱ The place.

These two kinds are found in this countrey, sower in the gar-
dens

dens of Herbarists. *The time.*

They yeeld their floures in June, July, and August, in the which season their seede is also ripe.

The names.

This herbe is called in Greke *ἑρμιν* in Latine Horminum, and Geminalis.

The first is called Horminum satium, and Hortense. The second Horminum sylvestre: they may be both called Wild Clarie: some call them double Clarie, and some Oculi Christi.

The nature.

Horminum is of complexion hot and dry.

The vertues.

The seede of Horminum mingled with hony, driueth away the dunnele of the sight, and clarifieth the eies.

The same seede with water stamped and tempered together, draweth out thornes and splinters, and resolueth or scattereth all sorts of swellings, being laid or applied thereto. The same vertue hath the greene herbe when it is stamped or bruised, and laid upon.

The same seede dronken with wine, stirreth up bodily lust, especially the seede of the wild kind, which is of greater efficacie than the seede of garden Horminum.

Of Horehound. Chap. lxxxj.

The kinds.

There be foure kinds of Horehound, in fashion one like to another. The which for all that in Latine haue their particular or severall names. The first kind is our white Horehound, the second is the blacke stinking Horehound. The third is Stachys or field Horehound. The fourth is water or marriish Horehound.

The description.

The white Horehound hath many square and white hoare or hairie stalkes, the leaues be round, crumpled, hairie, ashie coloured, and of no lothsome saour. The floures be white, and growing forth of small, sharpe, and prickley huskes, compassing the stalks, like in fashion to a ring or garland, in which (prickley

ley huskes) after that the floure is vanished, there is found a rough seede. The roote is blacke, with many thready strings.

2 The blacke Horehound is somewhat like vnto the white. The stalkes be also square and hairie, but yet they be blacke or swart. The leaues be larger and longer than the leaues of white Horehound, dented or snipt round about the edges almost like vnto Pettell leaues: they are blacke, and of a strong vnpleasant saour. The floures are purple like to the dead Pettell, growing in whorling knops round about the stalkes, like to white Horehound.

3 Stachys or wild Horehound, hath a round stem or stalke full of ioints, couered with a fine white woolly downe or cotton: the leaues do euer grow by couples, two and two at euery ioint, and are white and woolly almost like the leaues of white Horehound, sauing they be longer and whiter. The floures grow like crowns or garlands compassing the stalke, of yellow colour, and sometimes purple. The roote is hard and of a woody substance. All this herbe differeth nothing in smell or saour from white Horehound.

Besides these, there is yet another herbe called swæte sinelling Horehound, or swæt wild Sage, the which beareth square stalks, thicke and woolly. The leaues be whitish and soft, and somewhat dented round about, but much longer, larger, and broader, than the leaues of the other Horehounds. The flours be reddish, growing about the stalkes like to whorles or garlands. The seede is blacke and round. The roote is yellowish.

4 The water Horehound is much like to blacke Horehound, aswell in his stalkes and pricklis huskes, as in his leaues and floures. The leaues be also of a swart græne colour, but larger and more deepely indented, and not very hairie, but somewhat crumpled & wrinkled, like to the leaues of the Birch tree, when they begin to spring. The floures be white, and smaller than the floures of the other Horehounds.

✱ The place.

The white Horehound and the blacke, do grow with vs in all rough and vnmanured places, by wals, hedges, waies, and about the borders of fieldes. The third groweth on the plaines of Al-
maigne,

maigne and elsewhere : it is not to be found in this countrey, but in the gardens of Herborists. The water Horehound is found very plenteously growing in this countrey by ditches and water courses, and in low moist places.

✱ *The time.*

All these herbs do most commonly floure in July. The sauozy Horehound or wild Sage, doth floure in August.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called in Greeke *μεγαστον* : in Latine *Marrubium* : in shops *Prassium* : in Italian *Marrabio* : in Spanish *Marrubios* : in English Horehound, & white Horehound : in French *Marrubin* and *Marochemin*, also *Marrube blanc* : in high Dutch *Weisz Andorn*, *Harobel*, *Gottsz bergisz*, and *Andorn mennlin* : in base Almaine *Halroue*, *Halruenie*, *Witte Andoren*, and *Andoren Hanneken*.

2 The second is called in Greeke *βαμωτις* : in Latine *Marrubium nigrum*, *Marrubiastrum* : in shops *Prassium foetidum* : in Italian *Marrobio nero* : *Marrobio fendo* : in Spanish *Marroios negros* : in English blacke Horehound, and stinking Horehound, and of some blacke Archangell : in French *Marrubin noir*, *Marrubin puant* : in high Dutch *Schwartz Andorn*, and *Andorn weiblin* : in base Almaine *stinckende* and *swerte Halruenie* and *Andoren*, or *Andoren wijsken*.

3 The third is called in Greeke *σάχυσ* : and in Latine *Stachys*, unknown in shops : it may be also called in English *Stachys*, or wild Horehound : in French *Saulge sauvage* : in high Dutch *rieckende Andorne*, *fielde Andorn* : in base Almaine *rieckende Andoren* : in Italian *Herba odoraea* : in Spanish *Terna olodera*, and *Terna de founto*.

4 The fourth is now called in Latine *Marrubium palustre* : in English *Harrish* or water Horehound : in French *Marrubin d'eau* : in high Dutch *Wasser Andorn*, *weiher Andorn* : in Brabant *Water Andoren*, and of some Egyptenaers cruyt, that is to say, the Egyptians herb, because of the Rogues and Kunnagates which call themselves Egyptians, do colour themselves blacke with this herbe. Some men make it the first kind of *Sideritis*.

The three first kinds of Horehound are hot in the second degree, and

and dry in the third. The water Horehound is also very dry, but without any manifest heate.

✱ The vertues.

The white Horehound boiled in water and dronken, doth open and comfort the liuer and the melt, or spleene, and is good against all the stoppings of the same: it clenseth the breast and the lungs: also it is profitable against an old cough, the paine of the side, and the old spitting of bloud, and against the tick and ulceration of the lungs.

The same taken with the roote of Iris, causeth to spit out all grosse humors, and tough fleumes, that are gathered together within the breast.

The same vertue also hath the iuice thereof, to be boiled together with the iuice of Fenell, untill the third part be consumed, and taken in quantitie of a spoonesfull, and it is also profitable against an old cough.

The white Horehound boiled in wine, openeth the matrix or mother, and is good for women that can not haue their termes or desired sicknesse: it expulseth the secondine and dead children, and greatly helpeth women which haue hard and perillous trauell, and is good for them that haue bene bitten of serpents, and venomous beasts.

The iuice of white Horehound mingled with wine and hony, and dropped into the eies, cleareth the sight. The same iuice poured into the eares, asswageth the paine, & openeth the stoppings of the same. It is also good to be drawen or snift vp into the nose, to take away the yellownesse of the eies, which remaineth after the jaundice.

The leaues tempered with hony, is good to be laid vnto old blisters, and corrupt blcered nailes, or agnailes, which is a painefull swelling about the ioints and nailes. The same mingled with hens greace, resoluethe and scattereth the swelling about the neck called Strumes. The dried leaues mingled or tempered with vinegar, do cure naughty virulent and spreading blcers.

2 The blacke Horehound pound, is good to be applied and laid vpon the bitings of madde dogges. The leaues of the same roasted in a coll leafe, vnder the hotte iunbers or ashes, doe stoppe

and driue backe the hard lumps or swellings which happen to arise about the siege or fundament, and laid to with hony, they cure and heale rotten blcers.

3 Stachys or wild Horehound boiled and dronken, causeth wo: men to haue their floures, and bzingeth forth the secondine or afterbirth, and the dead fruite.

4 Water Horehound is not vsed in medicine.

✥ *The danger.*

The white Horehound is hurtful both to the bladder and kid: netes, especially when there is any hurt or exulceration in them.

Of Bawme. Chap. lxxxij.

✥ *The kinds.*

Vnder the title of Melissa, are comprehended both the right Bawme, and the Bastard Bawme, the which both are somewhat like to the Horehound.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he right Bawme hath square stalks, and blackish leaues like to blacke Horehound, but a great deale larger, of a pleasant saour, drawing towards the smell of a Citron. The floures are of carnation colour. The roote is single, hard, and of a wooddy substance.

2 The common Bawme is not much vnlike to the aforesaid, sauing that his saour is not so pleasant and delectable, as the saour of the right Bawme.

3 There is a certaine herbe besides these, the which some take for the right Bawme (yet they are much deceiued that do so thinke) it hath a square stalke with leaues like to common Bawme, but larger and blacker, & of an euill saour: the floures are white, and much greater than the floures of the common Bawme. The roote is hard, and of wooddy substance.

4 A man may also place amongst these sortes of Bawme, that herbe which ordinarily is called Herba Iudaica. It hath square hairie stalkes diuided or parted into many branches. The leaues be long and dented round about, and smaller than the leaues of Sage: alongst the toppes of the branches groweth the floures, of a faint blew or whitish colour. The roote hath hairie strings.

All

All the herbe draweth towards the savour of Bawme, or Melissa.

✥ *The place.*

These herbs do growe in certaine countries in woods, and in some countries ye shall find them growing about old wals, and sometimes also ye shall haue it growing by the way sides: but now both sorts are planted in gardens.

Herba Iudaica groweth in France and Flanders, in untilled places, in vineyards, and sometimes also amongst the hedges.

✥ *The time.*

They floure in June and July. The Iudaicall herbe floureth in July and August.

✥ *The names.*

1 Melisse is called in Greeke *μελισσόφυλλον, ή μελίφυλλον*: in Latine *Aspistrum*, *Melitæna*, and *Citrage*: in shops *Melissa*: in English *Bawme*: in Italian *Cedronella*, *Herba rosa*: in Spanish *Torougil*, *yerna cidrera*: in high Dutch *Melissenkraut*, and *Butterkraut*: in base Almaigne *Consilie de greyn*, and *Melisse*.

4 The fourth kind is called of some in Latine *Herba Iudaica*: in English it may be called the Iudaical herbe: in French *Tetrahil*, or *Tetrahit*: some count it to be the first kind of *Sideritis*, called *Sideritis Heraclea*.

✥ *The nature.*

These herbs are hot and dry in the second degree, and somewhat like to Horehound, but in vertue much feebler.

✥ *The vertues*

Bawme dronken in wine, is good against the bitings and stings of venemous beasts: it comforteth the hart, and driueth away all melancholie and sadnesse, as the learned in these daies do write.

Bawme may be vsed to all purposes whereunto Horehound serueth: howbeit it is in all respects much weaker, so that according to the opinions of Galen, and Paulus Aegineta, it should not be vsed for Horehound in medicine, but for want of Horehound, in stead whereof Melissa may be alwaies vsed.

If a man put Bawme into Bee hives, or else if the hives be rubbed therewithall, it keepeth Bees together, and causeth other

Bees

Bees to resort to their company.

The common Balme is good for women which haue the strangling of the matrix or mother, to be either eaten or smelled vnto. The iuice thereof is good to be put into greene wounds, for it gleweth together, sodereth and healeth the same.

Of Rue, or Herbe grace. Chap. lxxxij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There are two sorts of Rue, that is, garden Rue, and wild Rue.

✥ *The description.*

1 The garden Rue hath round hard stems, with leaues diuided into diuers other small roundish leaues, of a gray or blewish colour, and of a very ranke or strong saour. The floures be yellow, growing at the top of the branches: after which there springeth vp square huskes, containing the seede which is blacke. The roote is of woody substance, and yellow within. This Rue lasteth both winter and sommer, and dieth not lightly.

2 The wild Rue is much like to the other in his stalks, leaues, floures, seede, colour, taste, and saour, sauing that enery little leafe his cuts are a great deale narrower.

But there is yet an other kind which is the least of all, whose little leaues are very narrow and tender, & of colour somewhat whiter than the rest. All this plant (as the other wild Rue) is of a very grieuous saour, & can not abide the cold, but as the other wild Rue, so doth this perish with the first cold or smallest frost.

✥ *The place.*

1 The tame Rue is planted in gardens, and delighteth most in dry grounds, whereas the sunne shineth most. The wild Rue groweth vpon the mountaines of Cappadocia and Galatia, in the lesser Asia: in this countrey it is found solen in the gardens of Herbozists.

✥ *The time.*

They do all floure in this countrey in Iuly and August, and the seede is ripe in September.

✥ *The names.*

Rue is called in Greeke *ῥίγανον*: in Latine Ruta, and of Apulei-

us Eriphion.

1 The garden Rue is called in Græke *ρίζανον κήπιον*: in Latine *Ruta hortensis*: in Shops *Ruta*: in English *Rue of the garden*, and *Herbe grasse*: in Italian *Rutta*: in Spanish *La arruda*: in high Dutch *Zam Kauten*, and *Wein Kauten*: in base Almaigne *Wijn ruyte*.

2 The wild Rue is called in Græke *ρίζανον άγριον*: in Latine *Ruta sylvestris*: and in some places, as Apuleius saith, *Viperalis*: in Shops *Harmel*: in high Dutch *wald Kauten*: in base Almaigne *wilde Kuyte*.

✱ *The nature.*

Rue is hot and dry in the third degree: but the wild Rue (and especially that which groweth in mountaines) is a great deale stronger than garden Rue.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues of garden Rue boiled in water & dronken, causeth one to make water, prouoketh the floures, and stoppeth the laske.

The leaues of Rue eaten alone with meates, or receiued with Walnuts, and dried figs stamped together, are good against all euill aires, and against the pestilence, and all poison, and against the bitings of vipers and serpents.

The same pound and eaten or dronken in wine, helpeth them that are sicke with eating of venemous tadstoles or mushrooms.

The iuice of Rue is good against the same mishaps, and against the bitings and stingings of Scorpions, Bees, Waspes, Hornets, and mad Dogs, when it is either dronken with wine, or when that the leaues be stamped with hony and salt, and laid vnto the wound.

The body that is annointed with the iuice of Rue, or that shal eate of Rue fasting, shall be (as Plinie writeth) assured against all poison, and safe from all venemous beasts, so that no poison or venemous beast shall haue power to hurt him.

The same iuice of Rue dronken with wine, purgeth women after their deliuerance, and driueth forth the secondine, the dead child, and the vnnaturall birth.

Rue eaten in meate, or otherwise vsed by a certaine space of time, quencheth and drieth by nature, and naturall seede of man.

and the milke in the breasts of women that giue sucke.

Kue boiled with Dill, and dronken, swageth the gnawing torment or griping paine of the belly, called the trenches, and is good for the paines in the side and breast, the difficultie or hardnesse of breathing, the cough, the stopping of the lungs, the Sciatica, and against the rigor and violence of feuers.

Kue boiled in good wine untill the halfe be sodden away, is very good to be dronken of such as begin to fall into the dropsie.

Kue eaten rawe, or condited with salt, or otherwise vsed in meats, cleareth the sight, and quickneth the same very much: so doth also the iuice thereof laid to the eies with hony, the iuice of fenell, or by it selfe. The leaues of Kue mingled with barley meale, asswageth the paine of the eies being laid thereupon.

The iuice of Kue warmed in the shell of a Pomegranat, and dropped into the eares, swageth the paines of the same. The same mingled with oile of roses, or oile of baies & hony, is good against the singing or ringing sound of the eares, when it is often dropped warme into them.

The leaues of Kue pound with oile of roses and vineger, are good to be laid to the paines of the head.

The same pound with Bay leaues, & laid to, is good to dissolue and cure the swelling and blastings of the genitals.

The leaues of Kue mingled with wine, pepper, and nitre, do take away all spots of the face, and clenseth the skin: and mingled with hony and allom, it cureth the foule scab or naughty tetter. The same leaues pound with Swines grease, doth cure all ruggednesse of the skinne, and the scurfe or rume of the head, the Kings euill, or hard swellings about the throte, being applied and laid thereto.

Kue mingled with hony, doth mitigate the paines of the ioints, and with figs it taketh away the swelling of the dropsie.

The iuice of Kue with vineger giuen to smell vnto, doth reuiue and quicken such as haue the Lethargie, or the sleeping and forgetfull sicknesse.

The roote of Kue made into powder, and mingled with hony, scattereth and dissolueth congeled and clotted blood, gathered betwixt

twirt the skin and the flesh, and correcteth all blacke and blew markes, scarres, and spots that chance in the body, when they are annointed or rubbed therewith.

The oyle wherein Rue hath been sodden or long infused and steeped, doth warme and chafe all cold parts or members, and being annointed or spread vpon the region of the bladder, it prouoketh brine, and is good for the stopping and swelling of y^e Splæne or Melt: and giuen in glister, it driueth forth windinesse, blas-tings, and the griping payne in the bowels or guts.

Some write also, that the leaues of Rue pound, & laid too out-wardly vpon the Nose, stancheth the blæding of the same.

2 The iuice of wild Rue mingled with hony, wine, the iuice of Fenel, and the gaule of a hen, quickeneth the sight, and remo- ueth all cloudes and the pearles in the eyes. Also the wilde Rue hath the like vertue as the Rue of the garden, but it is of greater force, in so much as the ancient Physicians would not vse it, be- cause it was so strong sauing about the diseases and webs of the eyes, in maner as is aboue written.

Of Harmall, or Wild Rue. Chap. lxxxiiij.

✱ The description.

This herbe hath three or foure stems growing vp right, and in them are smal long narrow leaues, moze tenderer, and diuided into smaller or narrower leaues than the common or garden Rue, the floures grow at the top of the stems or bran- ches, of colour white, after which commeth triangled husks con- teining the seed. And this plant is of a very strong and grieuous smell, especially in hote regions or countries, where as it grow- eth of his owne kind.

✱ The place.

Harmala groweth (as Dioscorides writeth) in Cappadocia and Galatia, in this countrey the Herborists do sowe it in their gardens.

✱ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *αμαραντος*: in Latin Ruta syl- uestris: of some it is called Harmala: of the Arabian Physicians and of the late writers, Harmel. The people of Syria in times past

past called it Besafa, and some Moly. We may also call it Harmala or Harmel.

✥ *The nature.*

Galen writeth that this herbe is hote in the third degré, and of subtil partes.

✥ *The vertues.*

Because Harmala is of subtil parts, it cutteth asunder grosse & A tough humors, it prouoketh vrine, and womens naturall fluxe.

The seed of Harmala stamped with hony, wine, saffron, the Juice of Fenell, and the gaule of a henne, both quicken the sight, and cleareth dimme eyes.

Of Rosemarie. Chap. lxxxv.

✥ *The description.*

Rosemarie is as it were a litle tree or wooddisch shrub, with many small branches and slender boughes, of hard & wooddie substance, couered and set full of litle, small, long, and tender leaues, white on the side next the ground and green aboue. The floures are whitish, and mixt with a little blew, the which past, there commeth forth small seede. The roote and the stem are likewise hard and wooddie. The leaues and the floures are of a verie strong and pleasant saour, and good sinacke or taste.

✥ *The place.*

Rosemary groweth naturally and plentifully in diuers places of Spaine and France, as in Pouence and Languedoc. They plant it in this countrie in gardens, and maintaine it with great diligence.

✥ *The time.*

The Rosemary floureth twice a yere, once in the spring time of the yere, and secondarily in August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *λεβαντίς στεφανωτική*: in Latine *Rosmarinum coronarium*: in shops *Rosmarinus*: in English *Rosemary*: in Italian *Rosmarino*: in Spanish *Romero*: in French *Rosmarin*: in Germanie *Rosmarein*: in base Almaine *Rosmaryn*. They call it in Latine *Rosmarinum coronarium*, that is to

to say, Rosemarie whereof they make crownes and garlands, to put a difference from the other Libanotis which is of diuers sortes, whereof we shall intreate in Chapters following. The blossomes or floures of this Rosemarie is called in Shoppes Anthos.

✱ *The nature.*

This Rosemarie is hote and dry in the second degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Dioscorides and Galen do write that this Rosemarie boiled in water, and giuen to drinke in the morning fasting, and before labour or exercise, cureth the Jaunders.

The Arabians and their successours Physitions, do say that Rosemary comforteth the braine, the memorie, and the inward senses, and that it restoreth speech, especially the Conserue made of the floures thereof with Sugar, to be receiued daylie fasting.

The ashes or aren of Rosemarie burnt, doth fasten loose teeth, and beautifieth the same if they be rubbed therewith.

Of Lauender and Spike. Chap. lxxxvj.

✱ *The kinds.*

Lauender is of two sortes, male and female. The male hath his leaues, floures, spikie eares and stems, broader, longer, higher, thicker, and of a stronger sauour. The female is smaller, shorter, lower, and of a pleasanter sauour.

✱ *The description.*

Both kindes of Lauender haue square hollow stalkes, with ioints and knots, vpon which groweth grayish leaues, which be long, narrow and thicke. Yet larger and longer than the leaues of Rosemarie. The floures (which are most commonly blew) grow thicke set, and couched together in knops or spiked eares, at the tops of the stalks. The root is of wooddie substance with many threedie strings.

✱ *The place.*

Lauender groweth in certain places of Italy, Spain & France, on the mountaines and rough stonie places that lie agaynst the sun: they plant it here in gardens, especially y^e female Lauender, which

which is very common in all gardens, but the male kind is not found sauing amongst the Herbozists.

✥ *The time.*

Lauender floureth in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

It is called in Latin Lauandula : in shops Lauendula: in English, Spike and Lauender : in Italian *Spigo*, and *Lauanda* : in Spanish *Alhuzema*, and *Alfazema* : of some in Græke *Pseudonardus*, and of others *Hirculus*, and of some also *Rosmarinum coronarium*. It seemeth to be the herbe that Virgil calleth *Casia*, and Theophrastus, *Cneorus albus*.

1 The first kind is Lauandula mas : in English, Lauender or Spike : in French *Lauande masle* : in high Dutch *Spica*, and *Spica nardi* : in base Almain, Lauender, and Lauender manneken.

2 The second kind is called Lauendula, and Lauendula foemina : in English Spike and Female Lauender : in French *Lauande femelle* : in high Dutch *Lafendel* : in base Almain Lauender wyfsken.

✥ *The nature.*

Lauender is hote and dry in the second degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

Lauender boyled in wine and dronken, prouoketh vrine, and bringeth down the floures, and driueth forth the Secondine and the dead child.

The floures of Lauender alone, or with Cinnamome, Putmegs and Cloues, do cure the beating of the hart, and the Jaunders, and are singular against the Apoplexie, and giddinesse, or turning of the head, they comfort the braine and members taken or subiect to the Palsie.

The conserue made of the floures with Sugar, profiteth much against the said diseases to be taken in the morning fasting, in quantitie of a Beane.

The distilled water of the floures of Spike or Lauender, healeth members of the Palsie if they be washed therewith.

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Botanical Garden

3 The third kind in figure is like to the second, saving that his leaues are greener and moze hairie, couered with a fine white soft haire, almost like to the leaues of Water mint. All the herbe is of a very good and pleasant smell, as it were betwixt the sauor of Water mint and Sage, as Dioscorides witnesseth.

✱ The place.

1 The first kind or the right Dictam cometh from Crete, which is an Iland in the sea Mediterrane, which Iland we do now call Candie, and it is not found else where, as all the Auncients doe write. Therefore it is no maruell that it is not found in this country, otherwise than dry, and that in the shops of certain wise and diligent Apothecaries, who with great diligence get it from Candie to be vsed in phisick.

2.3 The two other kinds do not grow onely in Candie, but also in diuers other hote countries.

✱ The names.

1 The first kind is called in Greeke *Dictamnus*: in Latine Dictamnum, and Dictamnum Creticum, of some as Dioscorides writeth, Pulegium syluestre: in shops Diptamum, yet notwithstanding the Apothecaries haue vsed an other herbe in stead of this, which is no kind of Dictam at all, as shalbe declared in his place: it may be called in English as Turner writeth Dictam, or Dictamnum of Candie.

2 The second kind is called in Greeke *Pseudodictamnus* and Pseudodictamnum, that is to say, Bastard Dictam.

3 The third kind is called *Dictamnus*: in Latine Dictamnum, and may be well called Dictamni tertium genus, or Dictamnum non Creticum.

✱ The nature.

1 The right Dictam is hote and dry like Pennyroiall, but it is of subtiller parts.

2.3 The other twaine are also hote and dry, but not so hote as the right Dictam.

✱ The vertues.

The right Dictam is of like vertue with Pennyroiall, but yet it is better & stronger: it bringeth down y floures, it expulseth the afterbirth & the dead child, whether it be drunken or eaten, or put in

in binder as a Pessaric or mother Subpositoie. The like vertue hath the roote, which is very hote and sharpe vpon the tong.

The iuice of Dictam is very good to be dronken against all venim, and against the bitings of all venemous beasts and Serpents.

Dictam is of such force against poyson, that by the onely sauor and smell thereof, it driueth away all venemous & wicked beasts, and in maner killeth them, causing the same to be astonished, if they be but onely touched with the same.

The iuice of the same is of soueraigne and singular force, against all kinds of wounds made with Glaiue, or other kind of weapons, & against all bitings of venemous beasts, to be dropped or powred in, for it doth both mundifie, cleanse and cure the same.

Dictam qualifieth & swageth the paine of the Splene or Belt, and wasteth or diminisheth the same, when it is too much swollen or blasted, if it be either taken inwardly, or applied and layd outwardly.

It draweth forth shiuers, splinters, and thornes, if it be brused and laid vpon the place.

We may see it left to vs written of the Auncients, that the Goates of Candie being shot in and hurt by any shaft or Iauelin hanging or sticking fast in their flesh: how that incontinent they seeke out Dictamnium and eate thereof, by vertue whereof the arrowes fall off, and their wounds are cured.

2 The bastard Dictamnium is somewhat like the vertues of the first, but it is not of so great a force.

3 The third kind auaieth much to be put into medicines, ointments, and implaisters that are made against the biting of wicked and venemous beasts.

Of Fenell Chap. lxxxix.

✱ The kinds.

There are two sorts of Fenell. The one is the right Fenell called in Greeke Marathron. The other is that which groweth very high, and is called Hippomarathron, that is to say, great Fenell.

✱ The

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he right Fenel hath round knottie stalks, as long as a man, and full of branches, the said stalks, are green without, and hollow within, filled with a certain white pithe or light pulpe. The leaues are long and tender, and very much, and small cut (so that they seeme but as a tuft or bush of small threads) yet greater and gentler, and of better saueur than the leaues of Dill. The floures be of pale yealow colour, and do grow in spokie tuffets or rundels at the top of the stalks: the floure perished, it turneth into long seeds, always two growing together. The roote is white, long, and single.

There is another sort of this kind of Fenell, whose leaues were darke, with a certain kind of thicke or tawny red color, but otherwise in all things like the first.

2 The other kind called the great Fenell, hath round stemmes with knees and iointes, sometymes as great as ones arme, and of sixtene or eightene foote long, as writeth the learned Ruellius.

✥ *The place.*

Fenell groweth in this countrey in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in June and July, and the seed is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called in Greeke *μαλαθρον* and of Actuarius *μαλαθρον*: in Latine and in Shops *Foeniculum*: in English Fenel: in Italian *Finocchio*: in Spanish *Finicho*: in French *Fenoil*: in high dutch *Fenchel*: in base Almaigne *Wenckel*.

2 The second kind is called in Greeke *ωπομαλαθρον*: in Latin *Foeniculum erraticum*, that is to say, wild Fenel, and great Fenel: and of some Fenell Giant.

✥ *The nature.*

Fenell is hote in the third degree, and dry in the first.

✥ *The vertues.*

The greene leaues of Fenel eaten, or the seed thereof dronken with Utisan, filleth womens breasts or dugs with milke.

The decoction of the crops of Fenel dronken, easeth the payne of the kidneis, causeth one to make water, and to auoid the stone,

and bringeth down the floures. The roote doth the like, which is not onely good for the intents aforesaid, but also against the drop-sie to be boiled in wine and dronken.

The leaues and seed of Fenell dronken with wine, is good against the stings of Scorpions, and the bitings of other wicked and venemous beasts.

Fenel or the seed dronken with water, asswageth the payne of the stomacke, and the wambling or desire to vomite, which such haue, as haue the Ague.

The herbe, the seed, and the roote of Fenel, are very good for the Lungs, the Liuer, and the kidneys, for it openeth the obstructions or stoppings of those partes, and comforteth them.

The rootes pound and laid too with honie, are good against the bitings of mad dogs.

The leaues pound with vineger, are good to be layd to the disease called the wild fire, and all hote swellings, and if they be stamped together with ware, it is good to be layd to bruises and stripes that are blacke and blew.

Fenel boyled in wine or pound with oyle, is very good for the yard, or secret part of man, to be either bathed or steeved, or rubbed and annointed with the same.

The iuice of Fenell dropped into the eares, killeth the worms breeding in the same. And the sayd iuice dried in the Sunne, is good to be put into Collires and medicines prepared to quicken the sight.

Of Dill. Chap. xc.

** The description.*

Dill hath round knottie stalkes full of boughes and branches, of a foote and halfe, or two foote long. The leaues be all to iagged, or fringed with smal threds, not much unlike to Fenel leaues, but a great deale harder, and the strings or threds thereof are greater. The floures be pealow and growe in round spokie tufts or rundels, at the top of the stalkes like Fenel: when they are vanished, there commeth the seede, which is smal and flat, the root is white, and it dieth yearly.

** The*

✱ *The place.*

They sowe Dill in all gardens, amongst woordes, & pot herbs.

✱ *The time.*

It flourisheth in June and July.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ανηθον*: in Latine and in shoppes Anethum: in English Dill: in Italian *Anetbo*: in Spanish *Evello*, *Endros*: in French *Aneth*: in high dutch *Dillen*, and *Hochkraut*: in base Almaine *Dille*.

✱ *The nature.*

Dill is almost hote in the third degree, and dry in the second.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of the tops and crops of Dill, with the seed boyled in water and dronken, causeth womē to haue plenty of milke.

It driueth away ventositie or windinesse, and swageth the blasting and griping torment of the belly, it stayeth vomiting and laskes, and prouoketh brine to be taken as is aforesaid.

It is very profitable against the suffocation or strangling of the matrix, if ye cause women to receiue the fume of the decoction of it through a close stole, or hollow seat made for the purpose.

The seed therof being well chafed, and often smelled vnto, stayeth the peore or hiquet.

The same burned or parched, taketh away the swelling lumps and rifts, or wrinckles of the tuell, or fundament, if it be laid thereto. The herbe made into aren, doth restraine, close vp, and heale moyst blcers, especially those that are in the share or priuie parts, if it be strowed thereon.

Dill boyled in oyle, doth digest and resolute, and swageth pain, it prouoketh carnal lust, and ripeth all raw and vnripe tumors.

✱ *The danger.*

If one vse it too often, it diminisheth the sight, and the seede of generation.

Of Anise. Chap. xcj.

✱ *The description.*

Anise hath leaues like to yong Bersley, that is new sprung vp: his stalkes be round and hollow, his leaues at the first

first springing vp, are somewhat round, but afterward it hath other leaues cut and clouen like to the leaues of Bersley, but a great deale smaller and whiter. At the top of the stalks groweth diuers faire tufts, or spokie rundels with white floures, like to the tufts of the smal Saxifrage, or of Coziander. After the floures are past, there commeth vp sæde, which is whitish, and in smell and taste, sweet and pleasant.

✥ *The place.*

Anise groweth naturally in Syria and Candie. Now one may find good store sown in the gardens of Flanders & England.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in June, and July.

✥ *The names.*

Anise is called in Greeke *ανισον*, & *ανισον*: in Latine and in shops Anisum: in Italian *Semenze de Anisi*: in Spanish *Matabalua*, *yerna doce*: in high dutch Anisz: in base Almaine Anyis.

✥ *The nature.*

The Anise sæd, the which only is vsed in medicine, is hote and dry in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Anise sæde dissolueth the windinesse, and is good against belching, and vpbreaking and blasting of the stomacke and bowels: it swageth the paines and griping torment of the belly: it stoppeth the laske: it causeth one to pisse, and to auoid the stone, if it be taken dry, or with wine or water: and it remoueth the hicquet or yeor, not onely when it is dronken and receiued inwardly, but also with the onely smell and sauor.

It cureth the bloodie fluxe, and stoppeth the white issue of women, & it is very profitably giuen to such as haue the dropsie: for it openeth the pipes & conduits of the Liuer, and stancheth thirst.

Anise sæd plentifully eatē, stirreth vp fleshly lust, and causeth women to haue plenty of milke.

The sæd chewed in the mouth, maketh a sweet mouth and easie breath, and amendeth the stench of the mouth.

The same dried by fire, and taken with hony, clenseth the brest from flegmatike superfluities, and if one put thereunto bitter Almonds, it cureth the old Cough.

The

The same dronken with wine, is very good against all poyson, & and the stinging of Scorpions, and biting of all other venemous beasts.

It is singular to be giuen to infants or yong children to eate, that be in danger to haue the falling sicknesse, so that such as doe but onely hold it in their hands (as saith Pythagoras) shall be no more in perill to fall into that euill.

It swageth the Squinance, that is to say, the swelling of the Throte, to be gargled with hony, vineger and hyssope.

The seed thereof bound in a litle bag or handkerchief, and kept at the Nose to smel vnto, keepeth men from dreaming, and staring in their sleep, and causeth them to rest quietly.

The perfume of it, taken vp into the Nose, cureth head ache.

The same pound with oyle of Roses, and put into the eares, cureth the inward hurts or wounds of the same.

Of Ameos, or Ammi. Chap. xcij.

✱ The kinds.

A Meos is of two sortes, according to the opinion of the Physicians of our time, that is the great Ameos, and the small.

✱ The description.

1 The great Ameos hath a round græne stalke, with diuers bowes and branches, the leaues be large and long, parted into diuers other little long narrow leaues, and dented round about. At the toppe of the stalke there groweth white starrelike floures in great rundels, or spokie tufts, the which bringeth forth a small, sharpe, and bitter seed. The roote is white and threedie.

2 The small Ameos is an herbe very small and tender, of a fote long or somewhat more. The stalke is small and tender. The first and oldest leaues are long, and very much cut and clouen round about. The vpper leaues draw towards the proportion of the leaues of Fenell or Dill, but yet for all that they are smaller. At the top of the stalke there groweth also in spokie little tufts or rundels, the small litle white floures, the which afterward do turne into small gray seed, hote and sharpe in the mouth. The root is litle and small.

✥ *The place.*

These two herbes growe not in this countrey of themselves, without they be sowen in the gardens of Herborists. Nevertheless, where as they haue been once sowen, they grow yereely of the seed which falleth of it selfe.

✥ *The time.*

They floure in Iuly and August, and shortly after they yeld their seed.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called in shops Ameos, by which name it is knowen in this countrey. The same as we thinke is the right *ἀμμι*: Ammi described by Dioscorides, who calleth it also Cuminum Ethiopicum, Cuminum regium, and as Ruellius saith, Cuminum Alexandrinum.

2 The smal is take of diuers of the learned writers in our daies, for *ἀμμι*, Ammi, and therfore we haue placed it in this Chapter.

✥ *The nature.*

The seed of Ameos is hote and dry in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seed of Ameos is very good against the griping paine and torment of the belly, the hote pisse, and the Strangurie, if it be dronken in wine.

It bringeth to women their natural termes, and the perfume thereof, together with Rosin and the kernels of raisons strowed vpon quick coales, mundifieth and cleanseth the Mother, if the same be taken in some hollow vessel or close stoule.

It is good to be dronken with wine, against the bitings of all kinds of venemous beasts: they vse to mingle it with Cantharides, to resist the venom of the same, because they should not be so hurtful vnto man, as they are when they are taken alone.

Ameos braied and mingled with hony, scattereth congealed blood, and putteth away blacke and blew marks, which happen by reason of stripes or falls, if it be laid too in maner of a plaister.

✥ *The danger.*

The seede of Ameos taken in too great a quantitie, taketh away the color, and bringeth such a palenesse as is in dead bodies.

Of Caruwayes. Chap. xciiij.

✥ *The description.*

Caruway hath a hollow, straked or crested stalke, with many knots or ioints, the leafe is very like to Carot leaues. The floures are white, & grow in tufts or rundels, bearing a smal seede, and sharpe vpon the tong. The roote is meetly thick, long and yealow, in taste almost like vnto the Carot.

✥ *The place.*

Caruway groweth in Caria, as Dioscorides writeth. Now there is of it to be found in certain dry medowes of Almain. In this countrey it is sown in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in May, a yere after the sowing thereof, and deliuereth his seed in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *καρυω*: in Latine *Careum* or *Carum*: in shops and in Italian *Carui*: and it tooke his name of the countrey of Caria, where as it groweth plentifully: in English it is called Caruway, & the seede Caruway seede: in French *Carui*, or *Carotes*: in Spanish *Alcaranea*, *Alcoronia*: in high dutch *Weiß Kummel*: in base Almaine *Witte Comyn*.

✥ *The nature.*

Caruway seed is hote and dry in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The Caruway seede, is very good and conuenient for the sto-
mack, and for the mouth, it helpeth digestion, and prouoketh v-
rine, and it swageth and dissolucth all kind of windinesse & bla-
stings of the inward parts. And to conclude, it is answerable to
Annis seed in operation and vertue.

The roots of Caruway boiled, are good to be eaten like Carots. **B**

Of Comijn. Chap. xciiij.

✥ *The kinds.*

Comyn, as Dioscorides writeth, is of two sorts, tame & wild.

✥ *The description.*

The garden Comyn hath a streight stem, wth diuers brāches:
the leaues be al iagged & as it were threads not much unlike
Fennell.

Fenel. The floures grow in rundels or spokie tops, like to y tops of Anise, Fenel, and Dil. The seed is browne and long.

2 The wild Comin (as Dioscorides saith) hath a brittle stalk of a span long, vpon which groweth foure or fve leaues all iagged and snipt, or dented round about, and it is not yet known.

The other wild kind whereof Dioscorides writeth, shall be hereafter described in the lxxxvj. chapter amongst the Pegels, or Larke spurs.

✥ *The place.*

The garden Comin groweth in Ethiopia, Egypt, Galatia, the lesser Asia, Cilicia, and Terentina. They do also sow it in certain places of Almain, but it desireth a warme and moist ground.

✥ *The names.*

1 The common & garden Comin is called in Greeke *κύμινον ήμινον* in Latine *Cuminum satium* : in shops *Cyminum* : in English *Comyn* or *Comyn* : in Italian *Cimino* : in Spanish *Comines*, *Cominhos* : in French *Comyn* : in high Dutch *Komische kummel*, and *samer kummel* : in Brabant *Comyn*.

2 The wild Comyn is called in Greeke *κύμινον άγρον* : in Latin *Sylvestre Cuminum*, and *Cuminum rusticum*.

✥ *The nature.*

The seed of Comyn is hote and dry in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Comyn scattereth and breaketh all the windinesse of the stomack, the belly, the bowels & matrix : also it is singular agaynst the griping torment, and gnawings or frettings of the belly, not onely to be receiued at the mouth, but also to be poured into the body by clisters, or to be laid too outwardly with Barley meale.

The same eaten or dronken is very profitable for such as haue the cough, and haue taken cold, and for those whose breasts are charged or stopped : and if it be dronken with wine, it is good for them that are hurt with any venemous beasts.

It slacketh and dissolueth the blastings and swelling of the reins and genitors being laid thereupon.

The same mingled with Puray meale, and poulpe or substance of raisins, stoppeth the inordinate course of the floures, being applied to the belly in forme of a plaister.

Comyn

Comyn seede pound, and giuen to smell vnto with vineger, & stoppeth the bleeding at the nose.

✥ *The danger.*

Comyn being too much vsed, decaieeth the naturall complexion and liuely colour, causing one to looke wan and pale.

Of Coriander. Chap. xcv.

✥ *The description.*

Coriander is a very stinking herbe, smelling like to the stinking worme called in Latine Cimex, and in French Punaise, it beareth a round stalke full of branches of a foote and halfe long: the leaues are whitish, all iagged and cut: the vnder leaues that spring vp first are almost like to the leaues of Charuell or Perselle: and the vpper and last leaues are not much vnlike to the same, or rather like to Fumeterrie leaues, but a great deale tenderer, and more iagged. The floures be white, and do grow in round tufts. The seede is all round, & hollow within, and of a pleasant sent when it is dry. The roote is hard, and of woody substance.

✥ *The place.*

Coriander is sown in fields and gardens, and it loueth a good and frutesfull ground.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in Iuly and August, and shortly after the seede is ripe.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *κίαννον*, in Latine and in shops Coriandrum: in English Coriander, and of some Coliander: in Italian Coriandro: in Spanish Culantro, Coentro: in French Coriandre: in Dutch Coriander.

✥ *The nature.*

The greene and stinking Coriander, is of complexion cold and dry, and hurtfull to the body: the dry and swete sauoring seede is warme, and conuenient for many purposes.

✥ *The vertues.*

Coriander seede prepared, and taken alone (or couered in sugar) after meales, closeth vp the mouth of the stomacke, staeth vomiting,

vomiting, and helpeth digestion.

The same roasted or parched, and drunken with wine, killeth **B** and bringeth forth wormes of the body, and stoppeth the laske & the bloody fluxe, and all other extraordinary issues of blood.

The seede of Coriander is prepared after this manner. Take of **C** the seede of Coriander well dried, upon which ye shall poure or cast good strong wine and vinegar mingled together, and so leaue them to steepe and soke by the space of xiiij. houres: then take it forth of the liquor and dry it, and so keepe it to serue for medicine.

We must also note, that the Apothecaries ought not to sell to **D** any person, of Coriander seede vnprepared, nor to couer it with sugar, nor to put it in medicine: for albeit it be well dried, and of good taste, yet notwithstanding it may not be but a little vsed in medicine without great perill and danger.

The herbe Coriander being yet fresh and greene, and boiled **E** with the crummes of white bread, or barley meale, driueth away and consumeth all hot tumors, swellings, and inflammations, and with beane meale it dissolueth the Kings euill, and wens or hard lumps.

The iuice of Coriander laid to with Ceruse, Litharge, or **F** scumme of siluer, vinegar, and oile of Roses, cureth S. Anthonies fire, and swageth and easeth all inflammations that chance on the skinne.

** The danger.*

Greene Coriander taken into the body, causeth one to waxe **G** hoarse, and to fall into frensie, and doth so much dull the vnderstanding, that it seemeth as the partie were drunken. And the iuice thereof drunken in quantitie of foure drams, killeth the body, as Serapio writeth.

Of Git or Nigella. Chap. xcvi.

** The kinds.*

Nigella is of two sorts, tame and wild, whereof the tame or garden Nigella is againe parted into two sorts, the one bearing blacke seede, the other a Citren colour or pale yellow seede, but otherwise like one to another, as in stalkes, **H** leaues,

leaves, flowers, and smell.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he garden *Pigella* hath a weake and brittle stalke, full of branches, and of a foote long. The leaves be all to cut and iagged, much like to the leaves of *Fumeterrie*, but much greener. The flowers grow at the top of the branches, and are white, turning towards a whitish or light blew, ech floure parted into five small leaves, after the manner of a little starre or rowell. After that the flowers be past, there cometh vp small knops or heads, with five or six little sharpe hornes vpon them, each knop is diuided in the inside into five or six cels, or little chambers, in which is contained the seede, the which (as we haue befoze said) is sometimes blacke, and sometimes a bleake or faint yellow, and like to Onion seede, in fast sharpe, and of a good pleasant strong saour.

2 The wild *Pigella* hath a straked, or crested stalke, of two spans long: his leaves be of ash colour, and all to cut, more iagged than the leaves of garden *Pigella*, drawing towards the leaves of Dill. The flowers are like to the flowers of garden *Pigella*, sauing that they be blew. The heads or knops are also parted into five horned huskes, much like to Columbine huskes, in which is contained the sweete and pleasant seede.

3 There is yet another *Pigella*, which is both faire and pleasant, and is called *Damaske Pigella*: it is much like to the wild *Pigella* in the small cut and iagge of his leaves, but his stalke is longer. The flowers are blew and diuided into five parts like to the others, but a great deale fairer & blew, with five litle leaves vnderneath them, very small cut & iagged, from the middle point or center whereof, the floure springeth. When the flowers are gone, there appeareth the knops or horny heades, like as in the garden *Pigella*, in which also is contained the seede, & it is blacke like to the seede of the garden *Pigella*, but it hath no sweet saour.

✱ *The place.*

1.2 These *Pigellas* are not found in this countrey, sauing in gardens whereas they be sown.

2 The wild is found growing in fields, in certaine places of France and Almaine.

3 The

3 The Damaske Pigella groweth plentifully throughout all Languedock.

✱ The time.

The Pigellas do floure in June and July.

✱ The names.

Pigella is called in Greeke *μελάνθιον*: in Latine Melanthium, Nigella, and Papauer nigrum: in shops Nigella, and of some Gith: in French *Nielle*.

1 The first kind is called Melanthium sativum, and Nigella domestica, of some Salusandria: in English Garden Pigella: in Italian *Nigella ortelana*: in Spanish *Alipierre*, *Axenuz*: in high Dutch *Schwartz kumich*, *Schwartz kumel*: in base Almaine *Pardus*, and the seede is called *Pardus saet*: in French *Poyrette*, and of some *Barbue*.

2 The wild Pigella is called Melanthium sylvestre, and Nigella sylvestris: in French *Nielle sauvage*, or *Barbues*: in high Dutch *S. Catharinen blumen*, that is to say, *S. Catharines floure*: of some *Waldt Schwartz Kumich*: some learned men thinke it to be wild Comyn, whereof we haue written in the lxxxiij. chapter of this booke.

3 The third kind is now called Melanthium Damascenum, and Nigella Damascena, that is to say, Damaske Pigella: in French *Nielle de Damas*: in high Dutch *Schwartz Coziander*.

✱ The nature.

The seede of Pigella is hot and dry in the third degré.

✱ The vertues

The seede of Pigella drunken with wine, is a remedie against the shortnesse of breath: it dissolueth and scattereth all ventositie and windinesse in the body: it prouoketh vrine, and floures: it increaseth womens milke, if they drinke it often.

The same slaieeth and driueth out wormes, whether it be drunken with wine or water, or else laid to the nauell of the belly. The same vertue hath the oile that is drawen forth of Pigella seede, to annoint the region of the belly and nauell therewith.

The quantitie of a dram of it drunken with water, is very good against all poison, and the biting of venemous beasts.

The onely fume or smoke of Pigella tossed or burnt, driueth away

away serpents, and other venemous beasts, and killeth flies, Bees, and Waspes.

The same mingled with the oile of Ireos, and laid to the fore head, cureth the headach: and oftentimes put into the nose, is good against the web, and bloudshoten of the eies, in the beginning of the same.

The same well dried and pound, and wrapped in a peece of sarsenet, or fine linnen cloth, & often smelled vnto, cureth all mours, catharrhes, and poses, drieth the braine, and restoreth the smelling being lost.

And boiled with water and vinegar, and holden in the mouth, swageth the toothach, and if one chew it (being well dried,) it cureth the blcers and sores of the mouth.

It taketh out lentils, freckles, and other spots of the face, and cleanseth foule scuruiuesse and itch, and doth soften old, cold, and hard swellings, being pound with vinegar, and laid vpon.

The same steeped in old wine, or stale pisse (as Plinie saith) causeth the cornes and agnailes to fall off from the feete, if they be first scarified and scotched round about.

✥ *The danger.*

Take heed that ye take not too much of this herbe, for if ye go beyond the measure, it bringeth death. Turner lib. secundo, fol. 10.

Of Libanotis Rosemarie. Chap. xcviij.

✥ *The kinds.*

Libanotis, as Dioscorides writeth, is of two sorts, the one is fruitfull, the other is barren. Of the fruitfull sort there is two or three kinds.

✥ *The description.*

The first fruitfull kind, hath leaues (as Dioscorides saith) very much diuided and cut like vnto fenell leaues, sauing they be greater and larger, most commonly spread abroad vpon the ground: amongst them groweth by a stalke of a cubite, that is a foote and half long, or more, vpon which grow the floures in spokie tuffets like Dill, and it beareth great, round, cornered seede, of a strong saour, and sharpe taste. The roote is thicke, and
hairie

haire above, and sauozing like Kossin.

2 The second kind hath a long stalke with ioints like the Fenell stalke, on which grow leaues almost like Charuill, or Homlocke, sauing they be greater, broader, and thicker. At the top of the stalkes groweth spokie tuffets, bearing white floures, the which do turne into sweete smelling seede, flat, and almost like to the seede of Angelica and Blank bryne. The roote is blacke without and white within, haire above, and sauozeth like to Kossin or Frankencence.

3 There is yet another sort of these fruitfull kinds of Libanotis, the which is described by Theophrastus Lib. ix. chapt. xij. It hath also a straight stalke with knots and ioints, & leaues greater than March or Smallach. The floures grow in tufts, like as in the two other kinds, and bring forth great, long, and breuen seede, which is sharpe in taste. The roote is long, great, thicke, and white, with a certaine kind of great thicke haire above, & smelleth also of Frankencence or Kossin.

4 The barren Libanotides (as Dioscorides writeth) are like to the fruitfull in leaues and rootes, sauing they beare neither stalkes, floures, nor seede.

5 The other kind of Libanotis, called Rosmarinum coronarium: in English Rosemarie, hath bene already described, chap. lxxv. of this booke.

** The place.*

The fruitfull Libanotides, are now found vpon the high mountaines, hills, and deserts of Germany.

** The time.*

These herbs do floure most commonly in July.

** The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *Λιβανωτίς*, Libanotis, because that his roote sauozeth like the Incense, which is called in Greeke *Λιβανός*, in Latine Rosmarinus.

1 The first kind (as Dioscorides writeth) is called of some Zea, and Campsanema: in shops Faniculus porcinus: in high Dutch Beerwurtz: in base Almaine Beerwortel, that is to say, Beers roote.

The seede thereof is called in Greeke *καγχρὺς*: in Latine Canchrys

Canchrys, or Cachrys.

2 The second kind is called in high Dutch Schwartz hirtz-wurtz, that is to say, blacke Hart roote.

3 The third is described of Theophrastus : wherfore we haue named it Libanotis Theophrasti : in high Dutch Weiss Hirtz-wurtz, that is to say, white Harts roote : the seede of this kind is also called of Theophrastus Canchrys, or Cachrys.

✧ *The nature.*

These herbs with their seedes and rootes, are hot and dry in the second degree, and are proper to digest, dissolue, and mundifie.

✧ *The vertues.*

The rootes of Libanotis dronken with wine, prouoketh vyne and floures, and healeth the griping paines and torment of the belly, and are very good against the bitings of serpents, and other venemous beasts.

The seed of Libanotis is good for the purposes aforesaid. Moreouer it is singular good against the falling sicknesse, and the olde and cold diseases of the breast. They vse to giue it to drinke with pepper against the Jaunders, especially the seede of the second kind of Libanotis : for as touching the seede of the first kind called Cachrys, it is not very good to be taken into the body, seeing that by his great heate and sharpnesse, it causeth the throte to be rough and grienous.

The leaues of all the Libanotides pound, doe stop the flure of the Hemorrhoides or Piles, and do soule the swellings and inflammations of the tuell or fundament, and it mollifieth and ripeth all old, cold and hard swellings, being laid thereupon.

The iuice of the herbe and rootes put into the eies with hony, doth quicken the sight, and cleareth the dimnesse of the same.

The dry roote mingled with hony, doth scoure and cleanse rotten blcers, and doth consume and waste all tumors or swellings.

The seed mingled with oile, is good to annoint them that haue the crampe, and it prouoketh sweate.

The same mingled with Puray meale and vineger, swageth the paine of the goute when it is laid thereto.

It doth also cleanse and heale the white dry scurffe, and manginess, if it be laid on with good strong vineger.

They

They lay to the forehead the seede called Cachrys, against the
bloudhotten or watering eyes.

Of Sefeli. Chap. xcviij.

✥ *The kinds.*

Sefeli, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three sorts. The first is
called Sefeli Massiliense. The second Sefeli Aethiopicum.
The third Sefeli Peloponnense.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he first kind of Sefeli named Massiliense, his leaues are
very much clouen and finely iagged, but yet they be grea-
ter and thicker than the leaues of Fenell: the stalke is long and
high, with knottie ioints, and beareth tuffets at the toppe like to
Dill, and seede somewhat long, and cornered, sharpe and biting.
The roote is long like to the roote of the great Saxifrage, of a
pleasant smell (as Dioscorides writeth) and sharpe taste.

2 The second Sefeli (as Dioscorides saith) hath leaues like
Iuie, but smaller and longer, drawing nere to the proportion of
Woodbine leaues. The stalke is blackish, of three or foure foote
long, and full of branches. The floures are yellow, and grow in
spokie rundels like Dill. The seede is as great as a wheate corne,
thicke, swart, and bitter. And this is counted to be the Ethiopian
Sefeli, although in deede it is not the right Ethiopian Sefeli.

3 The third is Sefeli Peloponnense, which hath a straight
long stalke like Fenell, or longer, and groweth higher than Se-
feli of Massiles. The leaues are all too cut, and parted into diuers
other small leaues, yet greater and larger than the leaues of
Homlock. The seede groweth likewise in spokie tops, and is broad
and thicke.

4 Amongst the kinds of Sefeli, we may place that strange herbe
which is found in the gardens of certaine Herbozists. It hath at
the first broad leaues spread vpon the ground, very tender and
finely iagged. The stalke is about foure or five foote long, with
knottie ioints, and round like to a Fenel stalke, but a great deale
slenderer, and of a faint Greene colour, changing towards yellow.
The leaues that grow at the knops or ioints of the stalks do bend
and hang downewards, but especially the highest (except a few
small

small leaues) which grow betwixt the others, and they grow upward. The tops of the stalkes and branches, are full of small spokie tufts, bearing yelow floures, and after ward seede. The root is long, and lasteth many yeeres.

✥ *The place.*

1 The first kind (as writeth Dioscorides) groweth in Provence, and especially about Marsels: wherefore it is called Sefeli of Marsels.

2 The second groweth, as witnesseth the said Dioscorides, in Ethiopia: and it groweth also meetely plentifully in Provence, and Languedock.

3 The third kind groweth in Peloponneso, the which is now called Morea, and it lieth in Greece, and is now vnder the Empire and dominion of the Turke.

4 The fourth is found vpon certaine mountaines of Lombardie, a man shall also find it, as some say, in certaine places of Babylon.

✥ *The time.*

1 The first floureth twice a yeere, in the spring, and Autumne.

2, 3 The second, third, and fourth, do floure in Autumne.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called in Greeke σίσυλι μαρσαλιωτικόν: in Latine Sefeli Massiliense: of some πλατυκώμιον, that is, Latum Cuminum, which is as much to say in English as large and broad Cumin.

2 The second kind is called in Greeke σίσυλι αιθιοπικόν: in Latine Sefeli Aethiopicum, and of Egyptians κύωνος φρίκη, Cyonos phrice.

3 The third kind is called σίσυλι πελοποννησιακόν: in Latine Sefeli Peloponnense, that is to say, Sefeli Peloponnense.

4 The fourth hath no speciall name, sauing that some take it for a kind of Sefeli, and some for Libanotis.

✥ *The nature.*

The seede and roote of Sefeli, are hot and dry in the second degree, and of subtile parts.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seede drunken with wine, comforteth and warmeth the stomack, helpeth digestion, and driueth away the gnawing and griping of the bellie: it cureth the shakings & brusing of a feuer, & is very good against the shortnesse of breath, & an old cough: to be short,

Short, it is good for all the inward parts.

It prouoketh vrine, and is good against the strangurie and hot Bisse: it prouoketh the menstruall termes, expulseth the dead child, and setleth in his naturall place againe the matrix or mother that is risen out of his place.

It is much worth vnto them that haue the falling sicknesse. C

The traeller that drinketh the seede of Sefeli with pepper D and wine, shall not complaine much of cold in his iourney.

The same giuen vnto goates, and other foure footed beastes to E drinke, causeth them easily to deliuer their young ones. The same propertie hath the leaues to be giuen to the cattell to eate.

Of Sefeli of Candy. Chap. xcix.

✥ *The description.*

This is a tender herbe, about the length of a foote and half, his branches are tender and small, and set but with a few leaues, which be very small iagged and cut. At the top of the branches growe the little spokie tuffets or rundels, with white floures, the which being past, there commeth seede which is red, round, & flat, garnished or compassed about with a white border, two seedes growing together one against another, each of them hauing the shape and proportion of a target or buckler. The roote is small and tender, and dieth yeerely, so that it must be euery yeere new sown againe.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe (as Dioscorides writeth) groweth vpon the mountaine Amanus in Cilicia: it is to be found in this countrie in the gardens of some diligent Herborists.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in Iuly, and the seede is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke τερύλιον, ἡ σέσλι κρητικόν: of paulus Aegineta τερύλιον: in Latine Tordylum, and Sefeli Creticum: in English Sefeli of Candy, vnknowne for the most part in shops.

✥ *The nature.*

The seede of Sefeli of Candy, is hot and dry in the second degree.

✥ *The*

✥ *The vertues.*

The seede of Tordylion dronken in wine, prouoketh vrine, A and is good against the strangurie, and causeth women to haue their moneths or termes.

The iuice of it dronken (in the quantitie of a dram, boiled wth good wine) by the space of ten daies, cureth the disease of the raines or kidneis.

The roote thereof mingled with honie, and often licked vpon, C causeth to spit out the tough and grosse fleumes, that are gathered about the breast and lungs.

Of Daucus. Chap.c.

✥ *The kinds.*

MEn do find three sorts of herbs, comprehended vnder the name of Daucus, as Dioscorides and all the Ancients do write, whereof the third is onely known at this day.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he first kind of Daucus is a tender herbe, with a stalke of a spanne long, set with leaues a great deale smaller and tenderer than Fenell leaues. At the top of the stalke groweth little spokie tuffets, with white floures, like to the tops of Coziander, yeelding a little long rough white seede, of a good saour, and a sharpe taste. The roote is of the thicknesse of ones finger, and of a span long.

2 The second kind is like to wild Persley, the seede whereof is of a very pleasant and aromaticall saour, and of a sharpe and biting taste: and both these kinds are yet vnknown.

3 The third kind (as Dioscorides writeth) hath leaues like Coziander, white floures and a tuft or spokie bush, like to wild Carot, and long seede. For this kind of Daucus, there is now taken, the herbe which some do call wild Carrot, other call it Birds nest: for it hath leaues like Coziander, but greater, and not much vnlike the leaues of the yelloe Carrot. His floures be white, growing vpon tuffets or rundels, like to the tuffets of the yelloe Carrot: in the middle whereof there is found a little small floure or twaine of a browne redde colour, turning towarde blacke. The seede is longe and hairie, and sticketh

oz cleaueth fast vnto garments. The roote is small and hard.

✧ *The place.*

1 The first kind groweth in stonie places, that stand full in the sunne, especially in Candie, as Dioscorides writeth.

3 The third kind groweth euery where in this countrey, about the borders of fields, in stonie places, and by the way sides.

✧ *The time.*

The third kind of Daucus floureth in Iuly and August.

✧ *The names.*

The Daucus is called in Greeke *δαύνος*: in Latine Daucum and Daucium.

1 The first kind is called Daucum Creticum, that is to say, Daucus of Candie.

3 The third kind is called in shops Daucus, and of some also Daucus Creticus: in English Daucus, and wild Carrot: in French *Carrotte sauvage*: in high Dutch *Hogelnest*, that is to say, Birds nest: in base Almaine *Cronkens cruyt*: and the same is but a certaine wild Carrot.

✧ *The nature.*

The seede of Daucus is hot and dry, almost vnto the third degree.

✧ *The vertues.*

The seede of Daucus drunken, is good against the strangurie and painefull making of water, against the grauel and the stone: it prouoketh vrine, and floures, and expulseth the dead fruite and secundine.

It swageth the torment and griping paine of the bellie, dissol- ueth windinesse, cureth the colicke, and ripeth an old cough.

The same taken in wine, is very good against the bitings of venemous beasts, especially against the stingings of Phalanges, or field spiders.

The same pound and laid to, dissolueth and scattereth cold soft swellings and tumors.

The roote of Daucus of Candie drunken in wine, stoppeth the laske, and is a soueraigne remedie against venim and poison.

Of Saxifrage. Chap. cj.

The kinds.

The Saxifrage is of two sorts, great and small.

** The description.*

1 **T**he great Saxifrage hath a long hollow stalke with joints or knes, whereon groweth darke greene leaues, turning towards blacke, made and fashioned of many small leaues growing vpon one stem, after the order of the garden (Carrot or) Parsenip, but much smaller, and each little leafe alone, is snipt round about the edges saw-fashion: the floures are white, and grow in round crownets or spoky tuffets. The seede is like to common Parselie seede, sauing that it is hotter, and biting vpon the tong. The roote is single, white, & long, like the Parselie roote, but sharpe and hot in taste like Ginger.

2 The small Saxifrage is altogether like the great, in stalkes, leaues, floures, and seede, sauing that it is a great deale smaller, and of a greater heate and sharpenesse. The roote is also long and single, of a very hot and sharpe taste.

3 There is yet an other small Saxifrage like to the aforesaid in stalkes, floures, seede, and roote, and in proportion, smacke and smell, sauing his leaues are deeper cut, and of another fashion, not much vnlike the leaues of Parselie of the garden, or the wild Parselie.

** The place.*

1 The great Saxifrage groweth in high meadowes, and good grounds.

2. 3 The small Saxifrages grow vnder hedges, and alongst the grassie fields, in dry pastures: both these kindes are very common in this countrey.

** The time.*

Saxifrage floureth after Iune vnto the end of August, and from that time forth the seede is ripe.

** The names.*

The Saxifrage is called in Latine and in the shops of this countrey Saxifragia, and Saxifraga, of Simon Iannensis Petra findula, of some Bibinella: in high Dutch Bibernell, and feldmoeren:

moxen : in base Almaigne Beuernaert, and Beuernelle. There be some also which call it Bipennula, Pimpinella, and Pampinula, the which is the peculiar or proper name of our Burnet, described in the xcv. chapter of the first booke, & doth not appertaine vnto these herbs, as it appereth by this old verse :

Pimpinella pilos, Saxifraga non habet villos : that is to say, Pimpinell or Burnet hath haire, but Saxifrage hath none. Whereby it appereth that our Pimpinell, commonly called in English Burnet, (which hath certaine fine haire appearing in the leaues when they are broken) was called in times past in Latine Pimpinella, and this which hath no hairinesse at all was called Saxifraga. Some learned men of our time, travelling to bring the small Saxifrage vnder certaine chapters of Dioscorides, do call it Sison : and others Petroselinum Macedonicum. The third sort would haue it a kind of Daucus. But in my iudgment it is much like to Dioscorides *βένιον*, Bunium.

** The nature.*

Saxifrage with his leaues, seede, and roote, is hot and drye euen to the third degree.

** The vertues.*

The seede and roote of Saxifrage dronken with wine, or the decoction thereof made in wine, causeth to pisse well, breaketh the stone of the kidneis and bladder, and is singular against the Strangurie, and the stoppings of the kidneis and bladder.

The roote bringeth to women their termes, and driueth forth the of the matrix the secondine and the dead fruite, if it be taken in manner aforesaid.

The roote dried and made into powder, and taken with sugar, comforteth and warmeth the stomacke, helpeth digestion, and cureth the gnawing and griping paines in the belly, and the collicke, by drining away ventositie or windinesse.

The same with the seede, are very good for them which are troubled with any conuulsion or crampe, and apoplexie, and for such as are troubled with long cold feuers, and for them that are bitten with any venemous beast, or haue taken any poison.

The same dronken with wine and vineger, cureth the pestilence, & holden in the mouth preserueth a man from the said disease,

ease, and purifieth the corrupt aire.

The same chewen vpon, maketh one to auoid much flemme, & and draweth from the braine all grosse and clammy superfluities: it swageth toothach, and bringeth speech againe to them that are taken with the apoplexie. It hath the same vertue if it be boiled in vineger alone, or with some water put thereto, and after ward to hold it in the mouth.

The iuice of the leaues of Saxifrage, doth clense and take away all spots and freckles, and beautifieth the face, and leaueth a good colour.

It mundifieth corrupt and rotten blcers, if it be put into them. The same vertue hath the leaues brused and laid vpon.

The destilled water alone, or with vineger, cleareth the sight, and taketh away all obscuritie and darkenesse, if it be put into the same.

Of white Saxifrage, or Stonebreake. Chap. cij.

✱ The description.

The white Saxifrage hath round leaues, commonly spread abroad vpon the ground, and somewhat iagged about the borders, not much vnlike the leaues of ground Iule, but softer and smaller, and of a more yelowish Greene. The stalke riseth amongst the leaues, and is round and hairy, & of the length of a foote and halfe: it carieth at the top diuers white floures, almost like to stocke Gillifers. The roote is blackish, with many thready strings, by which hangeth diuerse little round graines, coznes, or berries: of a darke or reddish purple colour, greater than Coriander seede, sharpe and bitter, the which little graines or berries they vse in medicine, and do call it Semen Saxifragæ albæ, that is to say, the seede of white Saxifrage or Stonebreake.

2 There is yet another called golden Saxifrage, which groweth to the length of a span and halfe, with compassed leaues and iags, like to the other: at the top of the stalke grow two or three little leaues together, and out of the middle of them springeth small floures, of a golden colour, & after them little round huskes, full of smal red seede, and they open and disclose themselves when the seede is ripe. The roote is tender, creeping in the ground,

with

with longer threeds and haire, and putteth forth a great many
Stems or branches.

✱ *The place.*

1 The white Saxifrage groweth in dry, rough, stony places, as
about the Colemines besides Bathe in England: it groweth al-
so in France and Almaine. We shall also find it planted in the
gardens of Herborists.

2 The golden Saxifrage groweth in certaine moist and wate-
rie places, in England, Normandie, and Flanders.

✱ *The time.*

1 The white Saxifrage floureth in May, and in June the
herbe with his floures perisheth, and are no more to be seene, but
till the next yeere.

2 The golden Saxifrage floureth in March and Aprill.

✱ *The names.*

1 This herbe is called in Latine Saxifraga alba: in English
Stone breake, and white Saxifrage: in French Rompiierre, and
Saxifrage blanche: in high Dutch weisz Steinbrech: in base Al-
maigne Wit Steenbreck.

2 The second is called Saxifraga aurea: in English Golden
Saxifrage: in French Rompiierre, or *Saxifrage dorée*: in high
Dutch Golden Steinbrech: in base Almaine Gulden Steen-
breck, and this name is giuen it, because it is like to the white
Saxifrage, and beareth yellow or golden floures.

✱ *The nature.*

This herbe, especially the roote with the seede, is of a warme
or hot complexion.

But the golden Saxifrage is of a cold nature, as the taste doth
manifestly declare.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The roote of white Saxifrage with the graines or berries of
the same, boiled in wine, and dronken, prouoketh urine, mundifi-
eth and clenseth the kidneis and bladder, breaketh the stone, and
bringeth it forth, and is singular against the Strangurie, and all
the imperfections and griefes of the reines.

2 What vertue the second hath, is to vs as yet vnknown, be-
cause there is none hath yet proued it.

Of Gromell. Chap. ciij.

✱ *The kinds.*

The Gromell is of two sortes, one of the Garden, the other wilde : and the garden Gromell also is of two sorts, great and small.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he great Gromel hath long, slender, hairie stalkes, the which do most commonly traile alongst the ground, beset with long browne hairie leaues, betwixt the which leaues and the stalks, groweth certaine bearded husks, bearing at the first a small blew floure, and afterward, a little hard, round, stony seed, of a reasonable quantitie. The roote is hard of a wooddie substance.

2 The smal garden Gromel hath straight round wooddy stalks and full of branches, his leaues be long, small, sharpe, & of a swart Greene color, smaller than the leaues of the great Gromel. Betwixt the leaues and the stalks groweth smal white floures, and they bring forth faire round, white, hard, and stonie seed, like vnto pearles, and smaller than the seed of the aforesayd kind.

3 The wild Gromel is like vnto the smal in stalks, leaues and floures, sauing that the seed is not so white, neither so smooth and plaine, but somewhat shriveled or wrinckled, like to the seed of the common langue de beuse, and the leaues be a little rougher.

4 Besides these two kinds, there is yet found a wilde kind of Gromel which is very small, of which kind the learned Hierome Bocke hath treated in his herball, it groweth a span long, with his stalke set with small narrow leaues, like to the leaues of Line or flaxe, betwixt the which leaues and the stalk, it bringeth forth a litle smooth, blacke, hard seed, very like the seed of the small garden Gromel.

✱ *The place.*

1 The garden or tame Gromel groweth in some Countries in rough places : here they sowe it in gardens. The smaller garden Gromel groweth not often of himselfe, sauing alongst the rivers and water sides.

2 The wild is found in rough and stonie places.

✱ *The*

✱ *The time.*

Gromel floureth in June, July, and August, in which season it doth also deliuer his seed.

✱ *The names.*

Gromell is called in Greeke *Λιδοσπέρμον*: and in Latine *Lithospermum*, of some *γορρόνιον*: of the Arabians *Milium Soler*: in shops *Milium solis*: in English *Gromel* & *Gremil*: some name it also *Perle plant*: in French *Gremil*, or *Herbe aux perles*: in high dutch *Heerhirsch*, or *Heerhirslen*, and *Steinsomen*: in base Almaigne *Peerlencruyt*, and *Stéenslaet*: in Italian *Milium Solis*.

✱ *The nature.*

The seed of Gremil is hote and dry in the second degré.

✱ *The vertues.*

Gromel seed pound and dronken in white wine, breaketh the stone, drineth it forth and prouoketh vrine: but especially the stone in the bladder, as the authors write. Turner.

Of Betonie. Chap. ciiij.

✱ *The description.*

Betonie hath leaues somewhat long and broad, of a darke green color, bluntly iagged round about the edges like a saw, and of a good sauor. Amongst the said leaues groweth vp a rough square stalk of a fote and halfe long, decked with such like leaues but a great deale smaller, and bearing at the toppe a short spikie eare ful of floures, most commonly of a crimosin, or red purple color, and sometimes (but very seldome), as white as snow: after which floures there commeth in y^e said spikie tuffets, blacke seed, long and cornered. The roote hath threedie strings.

2 Paulus Aegineta maketh mention of another Betonie, called of the later writers *Veronica*, the which we haue described in the 17. chap. of the 1. booke.

✱ *The place.*

Betonie groweth in meadowes, shadowie woods and mountains: It is also commonly planted in gardens.

✱ *The time.*

Betonie floureth commonly in July and August.

✱ *The*

✱ *The names.*

Betonie or Betaine, is called in Greeke *κισσός* & *κισσός*: in Latin and in shops Betonica and Vetonica: In Spanish *Bretonica*: in French *Betonie*: in high dutch *Braun Betonick*: in base Almain *Betonie*.

✱ *The nature.*

Betonie is hote and dry in the second degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Betonie drunken, prouoketh urine, breaketh the stone of the kidneis, doth cleanse and scoure the breast & Lungs from fleume and slime, and is very profitable for such as haue the Ptilike or consumption, and are vexed with the Cough.

The leaues of Betonie dried, are good to be giuen the quantitie of a dram with Hydromel, that is to say, honied water, vnto such as are troubled with the crampe, and also against the diseases of the mother or matric.

The same taken in like maner, bringeth the fluxe menstruell.

The dried leaues drunken in wine, are profitable agaynst the biting of Serpents, and so be they to be applied or layd outwardly vpon the wound: and it is good also for them that haue taken any poyson. And if it be taken before hand, it preserveth the people from all poyson.

Betonie openeth and cureth the oppillation or stopping of the liuer, the melt, and the kidneis, and is good against the dropie.

The same drunken with wine and water, is good for them that spit blood, and it cureth all inward and outward wounds.

The same taken with Hydromel or Mead, loseth the belly very gently, and helpeth them that haue the falling sicknesse, madnesse, and headach.

It comforteth the stomacke, helpeth digestion, swageth belching, and the desire to vomite, if it be taken with clarified honie, in the euening after supper. The same vertue hath the Conserue therof made with sugar and taken in the quantitie of a beane.

The roote of Betonie dried, and taken with honied water, causeth one to cast out and vomite tough clammie flegme, and other superfluous humors.

Of

The second Booke of Of Panax. Chap. cv.

✱ The kinds.

Dioscorides that famous and auncient writer of Plants, hath described vnto vs thre sorts of Panaces: wherof the first is Panaces Heraclium: The second is Panaces Asclepij: The third is Panaces Chironium.

✱ The description.

1 **T**he first kind of Panaces, hath great greene, and rough leaues, layd and spread abroad vpon the ground, and parted into fine iags and cuts, almost like the leaues of the figge tree. Amongst them springeth vp a long thicke stalke with iointes, white without and hairie, set here & there with the like leaues: but somewhat smaller, and bearing at the top a bush or spokie tuffet like vnto Dill, the floure or blossom of it yealow, and the seede is of a pleasant sauor sharpe and hote. It hath diuers white roots growing or coming forth of one head, of a strong sauor, and couered with a thicke bitter barke. Out of the sayd roote, & the stem or stalke cut, and scarrified, floweth the gumme or liquoꝝ called Opopanax, the which beyng fresh and newly drawen forth of the Plant, is white: but being dry, it waxeth all yealow without, as though it were colozed with Saffron.

2 The second kind of Panaces hath a slender stalke of a cubite long with knots or ioints, the leaues be greater, more hairie, and of a stronger sauor than the leaues of Fenell. The floures grow also in tuffets or rundels, and they are yealow of an odoriferous sauor and sharp taste. The roote is small and tender.

3 The third kind as Dioscorides and others doe write, hath leaues like vnto Marierom, floures of a golden coloz, a small root, not going deep in the ground, and of a sharpe taste. But as Theophrastus, and Plinie do describe it, This third kind of Panaces should haue leaues like vnto Patience, or Sorrel, floures of a golden coloz, and a long roote, so that amongst the old writers is no perfect consent touching this third kind of Panax.

✱ The description.

4 **V**nto these thre kinds of Panaces, we may ioine a certain other strange plant, whose seed is found amongst Opopanax,

nax. And this plant hath great large leaues, somewhat rough and hairie, largely spread abroad, and made of sundry leaues ioyned together all in one, whereof each collaterall (or by leafe) is long and large almost like to the leaues of Patience: The stalke or stem of this plant is full of iointes, and of five or six fote long, diuiding it selfe again into other stalks & branches: The floures be yealow, growing in spokie tufts or rundels: The seede is plaine, and the roote is long and white.

✧ *The place.*

1 The first kind groweth about Cyren in Lybia and Macedonia: also in Boeotia, and in Phocis of Arcadia, where as they vse to sow it, and manure it diligently, for the gaine that is gotten of the sap or iuice thereof.

3 The third kind groweth vpon the mount Pelius in Thessalie, and loueth good ground.

✧ *The time.*

The Opoponax is drawn, gathered in the time of haruest.

✧ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called in Greeke *πανάκις ἡερakλειον*, that is to say in Latin Panaces Herculeum, of Galen also Panax: vnknown in the shops here.

The liquoz that commeth from it, is called in Greeke *ὀπoπανάκις*: in Latin also Opopanax: in shops Opopanacum.

2 The second kind is called *πανάκις ἀσκληπιῶ*, that is to say in Latine Panaces Asclepij, or Esculapij Panaces.

3 The third is called *πανάκις χιτρονίου*, Panaces Chironium.

4 The fourth should seme to be Panaces Syriacum, whereof Theophrastus and Plinie haue mentioned: which differeth from the former kinds, as we haue els where moze largely written in Latin.

Panaces: in shops is called Siler montanum.

✧ *The nature.*

1 The first Panaces is hote in the third degree, and drie in the second.

The liquoz thereof is also of the like temperament.

2.3.4 The three other kinds are of the like temperature, but not so hote, nor so strong.

✧ *The*

✥ *The vertues.*

1 The seede of the first Panaces drunken with Wormwood, A
moueth womens floures: and taken with Herbe Sarrafine,
which is Aristolochia Clematitis, it is good against the poison of
all venemous beasts. Being drunkē with wine, it cureth y suffo-
cation & strangling, or choking of the Matric or Mother, & cau-
seth the same to fall and returne againe to his naturall place.

The roote of Panaces chopped or hackt very small, and appli-
ed below to the mother or matrix, draweth forth the dead child,
and the unnaturall birth.

The same roote mingled with hony, and laid vpon, and also C
put into old vlcers, cureth the same, and couereth bare or naked
bones with flesh againe.

2 The floures and seed of the second kind of Panaces, are very D
profitable against the bitings of serpents, to be drunken in wine,
or laid vpon the wound with oyle.

The same floures and seed mingled with hony, and laid there- C
unto, do cure old malignant, coꝛrupt, and fretting sores, and also
knobs or hard swellings.

3 The seede, the floures, and also the roote of the third Pana- F
ces, are very good to be drunken against the venom of Serpents,
and Vipers.

Of Louage. Chap. cvj.

✥ *The kinds.*

I If men take that herb which is commonly called in shops Le-
uisticum, for one of the sorts of Ligusticum: Then there are
two kinds of Ligusticum, the one which is the right Ligusti-
cum, described by the ancients, and the other which may be a ba-
stard or wild kind of Ligusticum.

✥ *The description.*

1 The right Ligusticum described by Dioscorides, is in his
root like to the first kind of Panax: it hath slender stalks,
with ioints like vnto Dill. The leaues are like to the leaues of
Helilot, but they be softer and of a better sauor, wherof the vpe-
rmost leaues are tenderest, and moze jagged or cut. At the top
of

of the stalks groweth the seed in spokie tuffets, the which is hard and long, almost like to Fenel seed, of an aromaticall or spicie sa- uor, and in taste, sharpe and biting. The roote is white and odori- ferous, much like to the roote of the first kind of Panax. Neuer- thelesse it is not yet knowen in this countrey.

2 The other herbe which is taken in this countrey for Ligusti- cum, hath great, large, odoriferous leaues, much iagged and cut, almost like to the leaues of Angelica: but a great deale larger, fairer and of a deeper greene colour, deeper cut and more clouen. The stalke is smooth, round, holow, and iointie, of the length of a man or more, with spokie rundels or tuffets, at the top of the stalks: bearing a yealow floure, and a round, flat, broad seede: larger then Dill seede, and smaller then Angelica seede. The Roote is long and thicke, and bringeth forth yerelely newe stemmes.

✥ *The place.*

1 The right Ligusticum, groweth in Liguria, vpon the mount Apennian, neere to the towne or cities of Genues, and in other mountains there about.

2 The second kind is planted in our gardens.

✥ *The time.*

Louage floureth most commonly in Iuly and August.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first and right kind is called in Greeke λεγυστικόν, & of Ga- len λεγυστικόν: in Latine Ligusticum: and of some also as Diosco- rides writeth Panaces, by the which name it is yet knowen in the shops of Genues: in the shops of Flanders they call it Siler Montanum: in English Louage: in French *Lineſche*: and in Dutch Ligusticum.

2 The second kind is called in shops Leuisticum, and the Apo- thecaries vse it in stead of the right Ligusticum: in English Lo- uage: in French *Leuesſe*, or *Lineſche*: in Dutch *Liebstockel*: in Brabant *Lauette*, and *Leuistock*.

✥ *The nature.*

Ligusticum is hote and dry in the third degree.

Louage is also hote and dry, and of qualitie much like to Li- gusticum.

✥ *The*

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The root of Ligusticum is very good for all inward diseases, driving away all ventositie or windinesse, especially the windinesse of the stomacke, and is good against the biting of serpents, and all other venemous beasts.

The same roote wel dried and dronken with wine, prouoketh urine, and the menstruall termes: it hath the same vertue, if it be applied to the secret place in a pessarie or mother suppositoie.

The seed of Ligusticum warmeth the stomacke, helpeth digestion, and is pleasant to the mouth and taste, wherfore in times past the people of Venues did vse it in their meates in stead of pepper, as some do yet, as witnesseth Antonius Musa.

2 The roote and seed of Louage dried and drunke in wine, doth drie vp and warme the stomack, easeth trenches or griping pain of the bellie, driving away the blastings and windinesse of the same.

The same roote and seed do moue urine, and the naturall sicknesse of women, whether they take it inwardly, or whether they bathe themselves with the decoction thereof, in some hollow seat, or stue.

To conclude, the Louage in facultie and vertues, doth not differ much from Ligusticum, and it may be vsed without error in stead thereof.

The distilled water of Louage clæreth the sight, and putteth away all spots, lentiles, or freckles, and rednesse of the face, if it be often washed therewith.

Of Angelica. Chap. cvij.

✱ *The kinds.*

Angelica is of two sortes, that is, the Garden and wild Angelica.

✱ *The description.*

1 The garden Angelica hath great broad leaues, diuided againe into other leaues, which are snipt and dented about, much like to the highest leaues of Spondilium, or Dutch Branck vrsine, but they be tenderer, longer, greener, & of a stronger saour. Amongst those leaues springeth vp the stalke, three yeeres

peeres after the sowing of the seed, the which stalke is thicke and iointie, hollow within, and smelleth almost like to Petroleum. At the top of the stalks groweth certaine little felmes, puffed or blowen vp like to small bladders or bags, out of which commeth the spokie tops or rundels almost like vnto the tops of Fenell, bearing white floures, and after ward great, broad double seede, much greater then Dill seede, and like to the seede of the third kind of Sesely. The roote is great and thicke, blacke without, and white within, out of which, when it is hurt or cut, there floweth a fatte or oylie liquoz like Gumme, of a strong smell or taste.

2 The wild Angelica is like to that of the garden, sauing that his leaues are not so deepely cut or clouen, and they be narrower and blacker. The stalkes be much slenderer and shorter, and the floures be whiter. The roote is a great deale smaller, and hath more threedie strings, and it is not by a great deale of so strong a saueur.

✥ *The place.*

The tame Angelica is sown and planted in the gardens of this countrey.

The wild groweth in darke shadowy places alongst by water sides, and woods standing low.

✥ *The time.*

The two kinds of Angelica do floure in Iuly and August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in English Angelica: in French *Angeli-que*: in high dutch Angelick, des heylighen gheistswurtzel, oder Brustwurtz: in the shops of Brabant Angelica. There is yet none other name knowen to vs.

✥ *The nature.*

Angelica especially that of the garden is hote and dry, almost in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The late writers say, that the rootes of Angelica are contrary to all poison, the pestilence, and all naughtie corruption, of euill or infected aire.

If any body be infected with the pestilence or plague, or els is poisoned,

poisoned, they giue him straightwayes to drinke a dram of the poudre of this roote with wine in the winter, & in sommer with the distilled water of Scabiosa, Carduus Benedictus, or Rose-water, then they bring him to bed, & couer him wel vntil he haue swet well.

The same Roote being taken fasting in the morning, or but onely kept or holden in the mouth, doth keepe and preserue the body from the infection of the Pestilence, and from all euill ayre and poison.

They say also that the leaues of Angelica pound with the leaues of Rue and hony, are very good to be layd vnto the bitings of mad dogs, Serpents and Vipers, if incontinent after his hurt he drinke of the wine wherein the roote or leaues of Angelica haue boiled.

Of Horestrange or Sulphurwoort.

Chap. cvij.

✱ The description.

This herb hath a weake slender stalk, with ioints or knots, the leaues are greater than the leaues of Fenell, like to the leaues of Pine tree. At the top of the stalkes groweth round spokie tufts full of little yealow floures, the which afterward do turne into broad seede. The roote is thick and long, black without, and white within, of a strong grienous smell, and full of yealow sappe or liquore smelling not much vnlke to Sulphur, or Brimstone, and it beareth at the highest of the roote aboue the earth a certaine thicke or bushe of haire, like to the rootes of Libanotides before described, amongst which the leaues and stalke do spring vp.

✱ The place.

This herbe groweth vpon the high mountaines of Almaine, and in the woods of Languedec, and certaine other countreys. Here the Herborists do sowe it in their Gardens. It is found in certaine places of England, and D. Turner saith, he found a roote of it at S. Vincents rocke by Bristow.

✱ The

✥ *The time.*

Peucedanum flourisheth in July and August.

✥ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *μυνιδανος*: In Latin and in shops Peucedanum, of some also *αγαθος δαιμων*, id est, Bonus genius, Pinastellū, Stataria, and Foeniculus Porcinus: In English also Peucedanum, Horestrong, or Horestrange, Solwe fenci, and of some Sulpherwort: In Italian *Peucedano*: in Spanish *Heruatum*: In French *Peucedanon*, and *Queuē de Pourceau*: In high dutch *Harstrang*, and of some *Schwebelwortz*, and *Schwefenchel*, that is to say, Sulpher roote, and Solwfenel: In base Almaign *Mercens Wenckell*.

✥ *The nature.*

This herbe, but specially the sappe or iuice of the roote, is hote in the second degré, and dry almost in the beginning of the third degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

The sappe of the roote of Peucedanum or Horestrange taken A by it selfe, or with bitter almonds and Rue (as Plinie saith) is good against the shortnes of breath, swageth the griping paynes of the belly, dissolueth and driueth away ventositie, windinesse, and blastings of the stomacke and of all inward parts, it wasteth the swelling of the melt or splene, it loseth the belly gently, and purgeth by siege both fleume and choler.

The same taken in maner aforesaid, prouoketh vrine, easeth B the payne of the kidneis and bladder, it moueth the fluxe menstruall, causeth easie deliuerance of child, and expulseth the Secundine and the dead child.

The iuice of Peucedanum is good against the Cough, if it be C taken with a reare egge.

The same giuen to smell vpon, doth greatly help such women D as are grieued with vprising and strangling of the Mother, and stirreth vp againe or waketh such people as haue the Lethargie, or the forgetfull and sleeping disease.

The same layd to the forehead with oyle of Roses and Tline: E ger, is good agaynst the madnesse called in Greeke *Phrenitis*, and the old grievous headaches, and giddinesse of the same, terrible

dreames,

dreames, and the falling sicknesse.

The same sappe applied as is aforesaid, cureth the palsie, the cramp, and drawing together of sinewes, and all old cold diseases, especially the Sciatica.

The perfume of Peucedanum burned vpon quicke coles, drieth away serpents and all other venomous beasts creeping vpon the ground.

The iuice of it put into the concauitie or hollownesse of a naughty tooth, swageth toothach: and poured into the eares with oile of Roses, cureth the paine of the same.

They lay it with good successe vnto the rupture or bursting of a young child, and vpon the nauels that stand out, or are too much lifted vp.

The roote in vertue is like to the iuice: but it is not all thing so effectual. Yet men drinke the decoction thereof, against all the diseases whereunto the iuice is good.

The roote dried and made into powder, doth mundifie & cleanse old stinking and corrupt blcers, and draweth forth the splinters and pieces of bones, and bringeth to a scarre, and closeth vp blcers that be hard to heale.

They mingle it verie profitablie with all oyntments and emplaisters, that are made to chafe and heate any part of the body, whatsoeuer.

The same dried and mingled with the oile of Dil, causeth one to sweate if the body be annointed and rubbed therewith.

Of great Pellitorie of Spaine, Imperatoria, or Masterwoort. Chap. cix.

** The kinds.*

Masterwoort is of two sorts, tame and wild, not much unlike one another, as well in leaues as in floures & rootes, and both kinds are wel known in this countrey.

** The description.*

Imperatoria or Masterwoort hath great broad leaues almost like Alexander: but of deeper greene, and stronger sauour, euery leafe is diuided into three others, the which agayne hath two or three deepe cuttes or gashes, in so much as euery leafe

leafe is diuided into seuen or nine partes, and euery part is toothed or natched round about like a sawe. Amongst these leaues groweth the tender knottie stalks, which be of a reddish colour next the ground, bearing at the top round spokie tufts with white floures, after the which commeth the seed, which is large and like to Dill seed. The roote is long, of the thickeesse of ones finger, creeping alongst and putteth vp new leaues in sundry places, somewhat blacke without and white within, hote or biting vpon the tong, and of a strong sauour.

2 The wild Imperatoria, commonly called Herbe Gerarde, or Aish Weed, is not much vnlike the abouesayd in leaues, flowers, and rootes, sauing that the leaues are smaller growing vpon longer stemmes, and the roote is tenderer, whiter, and not so thicke. Also the whole plant with his roote is not all thing so strong in sauour, yet it is not altogether without a certaine strong smel or sauour.

✱ *The place.*

1 Asterantium or Masterwort, is sometimes found in woods and desarts, vpon little hills or small mountains. They doe also plant it meetly, plentifully in the gardens of high and base Almaine, and England.

2 The second Imperatoria, or wilde Masterwort, groweth commonly in most gardens of his owne kind, and this is surely a Weed or vnprofitable plant. And where as these herbes haue once taken roote, they will there remaine willingly, and do yeerely increase and spread abroad, getting more ground daily. For which cause as I thinke, it was first called Imperatoria, or Masterwort; in Dutch.

✱ *The time.*

These herbes do floure here in June and July.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called of some Herborists and Apothecaries, Osteritium, Ostrition, Ostrutium, or Asterantium: of some Imperatoria: In English also Imperatoria Masterworthe, and Pellitorie of Spaine: In Italian *Imperatoria*: In French Ostrutium, or Imperatoire, and Herbe du Benioin, but falsly: in high dutch Meysterwort; in base Almaine Meisterwortel.

2 The second or wild Imperatoria, is now called Herba Gerardi, *επταφύλλον*, and Septifolium, that is to say, Herbe Gerarde, and Setfoile: In English some call it Ashwæd: in base Almaign Geraert, and Seuenblat.

✱ *The nature.*

Asterantium, but chiefly the roote is hote and dry in the third degree.

The wild is almost of the same nature and qualitie, but not so strong.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 Masterwort is not onely good against all poison, but also it is singular against all corrupt and naughtie aire, and infection of the pestilence, if it be drunken with wine & the same roote pound by it selfe or with his leaues, doth dissolue and cure Pestilentiall carbuncles and botches, and such other apostumations and swellings, being applied thereto.

2 The roote thereof drunken in wine, cureth the extreme and rigorous fittes of olde Feuers, and the Dropisie, and it prouoketh sweate.

The same taken in maner aforesaid, comforteth and strengtheneth the stomacke, helpeth digestion, restoreth the appetite, and dissolueth the ventositie and blasting of the flanks and bellie.

It helpeth greatly such as haue taken great squats, bruises, or falls from aloft, and are sore hurt, and inwardly bursten, for it cureth the hurts, and dissolueth and scattereth the blood that is agglutinated and clotted, or congealed within the body.

The same roote pound with his leaues, is very good to be laid to the bitings of mad dogs, and to all the bitings and stings of serpents, and such like venomous beasts.

The wild Imperatoria, or herbe Gerard, pound and laid vpon such members or parts of the body as are troubled & verred with the gout, swageth the paine, and taketh away the swelling.

And as it hath been proued in sundry places, it cureth the Hemorrhoides, if the fundament or siege be fomented, or bathed with the decoction thereof.

Of Ferula. Chap. cx.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he leaues of Ferula are great and large, and spread as broad, and cut into very small threds or haire like Fennell, but a great deale bigger : The stalke or stemme is thicke, iointie, and very long : in the tops of the stalks groweth great round spokie tuffets, bearing first yealow floures, and afterward long, broad, and blacke seede, almost as large as the seede of Heloncs or Depones. The roote is thicke and white, and groweth deepe in the ground, or in the ioints or clefts and chaps of cleeses and rocks.

2 There is also found an other kind of this Ferula, but his leaues are not so smallie cut, and vnderneath they be white, or of a Grayish colour, but otherwise they be as large as the other, the seede is also lesse, but in propoztion like the other.

✱ *The place.*

These Ferulas doe growe in Greece and Italie, and other hote Regions, but they are strange in this country and Flanders.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first is called in Greeke Νάρπηξ : in Latin Ferula.

2 The other is also a kind of Ferula, and is counted of some to be a certaine Ferulago, the which of Theophrastus is called in Greeke Ναρδανία.

✱ *The nature.*

There is no peculiar or speciall vse of these Ferulas, sauing that the liqor or gummes that floweth out of them, as Sagapenum, Ammoniacum, and Galbanum, are vsed in medicine, wherefore their nature and vertue shall be described in the chapters following.

To the Reader.

Considering, welbeloued Reader, that we haue writtē in the chapters going befoze of some herbs, out of y^e which flow very costly saps or gums gathered, dried, and preserued, the which are greatly vsed in medicines and Surgerie, especially as the sappe

of Panax, the which is called Opopanax, and the sappe of Laserpitium, the which is named Laser, which in farre countreys doe flow out of the same herbes, and are brought into this countrey, and into all parts of christendome, of whose strength and vertue we haue not writtē: therfore haue we in the end of this part for a conclusion and finishing of the same, written of the nature and vertue of the same gummes. And not only of the gummes flowing out of the herbes aboue rehearsed: but also of gummes and saps flowing out of herbes or thereof made, the which commonly we finde at the Apothecaries, and are vsed in medicines, although that the herbes (bicause they are not known in christendome) are not written or spoken of by vs, omitting the saps and gummes which flow out of woods and trees, as Rosine, Witche, Turpentine, and such like, we will write of the historie of woods and trees. And in the description of these Gummes and sapps, we will follow the learning of the Auncients, as Dioscorides, Galen, Plinie, &c. Declaring their names as they are called by the sayde Auncients in Greeke and in Latine, by the which they are now at this tyme known to the Apothecaries, like as we haue yet hitherto done and written in the historie of herbes.

Of Opopanax. Chap. cxj.

Opopanax is the gumme or sappe of the first kind of Panaces, called Heracleoticum, as Dioscorides writeth, and it floweth out of the roote and stalke of Panaces, as they shall be hurt or cut, and the sappe when it is yet fresh, and first flowen out, is white, and when it is drie, it is altogether yealow like that which is coloured with Saffron. And the best of this sap or gumme is that same which on the outside is yellow and within whitish, for that is yet fresh.

✱ *The names.*

The gumme is called in Greeke *ὀπoppανάξ*: in Latin Opopanax: and of the Apothecaries Opopanaxum: in English Opopanax.

✱ *The nature.*

Opopanax is hote and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The*

✱ *The vertues.*

Opopanax is very good against the cold shiverings, and bruising of agues, the paine and griefe of the side, the gnawing & griping paine of the bowels or guts, the Strangurie, and for them that are squat or bruised within, by occasion of falling, if it be dronken with Beade or honied water. And to be taken in the same manner, or with wine, it cureth the inward scruincesse or hurt of the bladder.

Opopanax, as Mesue writeth, taken the weight of two drams or lesse, purgeth by siege the fleume and cold, tough, clammy, and stunie humors, drawing the same from parts farre of, as from the head, the sinewes, and ioints. Moreover, it is very good against all cold diseases of the braine and sinewes, as the crampe and pallsie, &c.

The same taken in the like manner and quantitie, doth mundifie and scour the breast, and is good for asthmaticke people, and for them that are troubled with the shortnesse of wind or breath, and with an old dangerous cough.

It cureth also the hardnesse, and other mishaps of the melt or splene, and dropsie, if it be tempered or steeped in Muste, and dronken.

Opopanax doth scatter, soften, and resolute, all hard, cold swelling or tumors, being steeped in vinegar, and applied or laid thereto.

It is good to be laid to the Sciatica (which is the goutte in the hip or huckle bone) and it easeth the paine of the goutte of the legs and fete, being laid thereupon with the substance or pulpe of dried Raifons.

The same mingled with honie, and put in vnder in manner of a pessarie, or mother suppositoie, prouoketh the floures, driueth forth the secondine, and dead fruite, dispatcheth the ventositie of the matric or mother, and cureth all hardnesse of the same.

Opopanax being laid vpon carbuncles, and pestilentiall botches and tumors, breaketh the same, especially after that it hath bene soaked in vinegar, and mingled with Leccaine.

It swageth toothach, being put into the hollownesse of perished teeth, or rather as Mesue saith, to be boiled in vinegar, and holden

holden or kept in the mouth.

Being laid to the eyes alone, or mingled with Collyries made it for the purpose, it cleareth the sight.

With this gum and pitch they make a plaister, the which is very singular against the bitings of all wild and mad beasts, being laid thereunto.

Of Laserpitium, and Laser. Chap. cxij.

The description.

Laserpitium (by that we may gather of Theophrastus and Dioscorides) is an herbe that dieth yereely: his stalke is great and thicke like fferula: the leaues be like Wersey, & of a pleasant sent: The seede is broad as it were a little leafe: it hath a great many rootes growing out of one head, which is thicke and couered with a blacke skin.

From out of these rootes and stalkes being scarified and cut, floweth a certaine strong liquoz, the which they dry, and is very requisite in medicine, and it is called Laser, but it is not all of a sort, nor in all places alike: for it changeth in taste, sauoz, and fashion, according to the places wheras the Laserpitium groweth.

The sap or liquoz that floweth out of the Laserpitium growing in Cyrene, is of a pleasant sauoz, and in taste not very grievous: so as in times past, men did not onely vse it in thops for physicke, but also in fine cakes, iunkets, and other meates, as Plinie writeth.

2.3 That which floweth out of the Laserpitium, that groweth in Medea, and Syria, is of a very lothsome and stinking sauoz.

The place.

Laserpitium groweth on the high mountaines and deserts of Cyrene and Africa, and this is the best & chieftest, and it yeldeth a liquoz which is very good, and of a pleasant smell. It groweth also in Syria, Media, Armenia, and Lybia, but the iuice or liquoz thereof is not so good, but is of a very lothsome, detestable, and abominable smell.

The names.

This plant is called in Greeke *σιλφιον*: in Latine Laser, and Laserpitium: of some, as witnesseth Dioscorides, Magударis, especially

pecially that which yeeldeth no liquor, as in Lybia.

The stalkes of the right Laserpitium are called in Greeke *σιλπίτιον* and in Latine Silphium.

The rootes are called *μαγδαρίς* and Magudaris.

The first leaues that spring vp out of the ground, are called *μασπίτον*, Maspetum.

The iuice or liquor of Laserpitium, is called in Latine Laser: and of the Arabian Physicians Afa, or Assa.

The iuice which floweth from the stalkes, is called of Plinie Caulias, and of Gaza the interpreter of Theophrastus, Scaparium Laser.

That which floweth from the rootes, is called Rhizias, of Gaza Radicarium Laser.

1 The sweete sauoring gum or liquor is called in Greeke *ὀπὸν κυρναϊκόν*: in Latine Succus Cyrenaicus, or Laser Cyrenaicum: of some Afa Adorata: unknownen in Shops: for that which they take for Laser (as all the learned men of our time thinke) is called of the Apothecaries Gummi benzui, or Belzui, or Assa dulcis: in English Belzoin, or Benzoin: in French Benioin, and it is not Laser: but the gum or liquor of a certaine great tree to vs unknown, as the traouellers do affirme, and as it doth manifestly appeere by the thicke peeces of barke and wood, which is often found in and amongst the Benzoin, that it cannot be the gum or liquor of an herbe that perisheth yereely.

2 That Laser which commeth from Media, is called in Greeke *ὀπὸν μεδικόν*: in Latine Laser Medicum, or Succus Medicus.

3 That which commeth from Syria is called *ὀπὸν συριακόν*: in Latine Laser Syriacum.

These two last recited kinds of Laser that come from Syria, and Media, because of their lothsome saour, are called of the Arabian Physicians and Apothecaries Assa foetida: in English also Assa foetida: in high Dutch Teufels druck, that is to say, Devils durt: it is called in Brabant by a very strange name Fierionfonfa.

✽ The nature.

Laserpitium, especially the roote, is hot and dry in the third degree.

Laser

Laser is also hot and dry in the third degree, but it exceedeth much the heate of the leaues, stalkes, and rootes of Laserpitium.

✱ *The vertues.*

The rootes of Laserpitium are very good (as Dioscorides and Galen writeth) to be dronken against all poison: and a little of the same eaten with meate, or taken with salt, causeth one to haue a good and swete breath.

The leaues of this plant (as Plinie writeth) boiled in wine, and dronken, mundifieth the matrix, and driueth forth the secundine, and the dead fruite.

The rootes well pound or stamped with oile, scattereth clotted bloud, taketh away blacke and blew marks that come of bruises or stripes, cureth and dissolueth the Kings euill, and all hard swellings and botches, the places being annointed or plaistered therewith.

The same roote made into powder, and made into a plaister, with the oile of Treos and ware, doth both assuage and cure the Sciatica or gout of the hip or huckle bone.

The same boiled with the pils of Pomegranats and vineger, doth cure the hemorroides, and taketh away the great warts, and all other superfluous outgrowings about the fundement. It hath the same vertue, if one foment or bath the fundement with the decoction of the same rootes boiled in water.

They do also mundifie and clense the breast, and it dissolueth and ripeth tough fleume, and it is very profitable against an old cough comming of cold, to be taken with honie in manner of a Lohoc, or electuarie.

They prouoke vrine, they mundifie and clense the kidneis and bladder, they breake and driue forth the stone, they moue the floures, and expulse the secundine and the dead fruite.

If they be holden in the mouth and chewed vpon, they swage toothach, and draw from the braine a great quantitie of humors.

The liquour or gum of Laserpitium, especially of Cyrene, broken and dissolved in water, and dronken, taketh away and cureth the hoarsenesse that cometh suddenly: and being supt vpon with a reare egge, it cureth the cough, and taken with some good broth or supping, it is good against an old pleurisie.

Laser

Lascer cureth the iaunders and dropſie, taken with dried figs. **R**

It is very good againſt cramps, and the drawing together or ſhrinking of ſinewes, and other members, to be taken the quantitie of a ſcruple, and taken with pepper and myrrhe, it prouoketh the floures, and driueth forth the ſecondine and dead fruit.

To be taken with honie and with vineger, or with Syrupus Acetofus, it is ſingular againſt the falling ſickneſſe. **M**

It is good againſt the fire of the bellie, coming of the debilitie and weakneſſe of the ſtomake (which diſeaſe is called in Latine Coeliacus morbus) with the ſkin, or rather the kernels of Raiſons. **R**

It driueth away the ſhakings and ſhiveringings of agues, to be drunken with wine, pepper, and frankencenſe. And they make thereof an electuarie with pepper, ginger, and the leaues of Rue pound together with honie, the which is called Antidotum ex ſucco Cyreniaco, the which is a ſingular medicine againſt feuer quartaines.

It is good againſt the bitings of al venemous beaſts, and venemous ſhot of darts and arrowes, to be taken inwardly, and applied outwardly vpon the wounds. It is alſo very profitably laid to all wounds, and bitings of dogs and other mad beaſts, and vpon the ſtinging ſcorpions. **P**

It quickneth the ſight, and taketh away the hawe or web in the eies, at the firſt coming of the ſame, if it be ſtraked vpon them with honie. **R**

Dioſcorides ſaith, that if it be put into the hollowneſſe of corrupt and naughtie teeth: it taketh away the ache and paine of them: but Plinie bringeth againſt the ſame the experience of a certaine man who hauing tried the ſame, for the extreame rigor and anguiſh he felt after that medicine, threw himſelfe downe headlong from aloft. Neuertheleſſe, if it be wrapped with Frankencenſe in a fine linnen cloute, and holden vpon the teeth, it cureth the ache of the ſame, or elſe the decoction thereof with figs and Hyſope boiled together in water, and holden or kept in the mouth. **R**

Being laid to with honie it ſtaieſh the vuula, and cureth the ſquinance, if it be gargled with Hydromell or Medec: and if it be gargled

gargled with vineger, and kept in the mouth, it will cause the Horseleaches, or Loughleaches, to fall off, which happen to cleave fast in the throte or we sand of any man.

It breaketh pestilentiall impostumes and carbuncles, being laid thereto with Rue, Piter, and honie: after the same manner it taketh away Cornes, when that they haue bene scarrified round about with a fine knife.

Being laid to with Copperas and Verdigris, it taketh away all superfluous outgrowings of flesh, and the Polypus growing in the nostrils, and all scurvie malignitie: and laid to with vineger, pepper, and wine: it cureth the naughtie scurffe of the head, and the falling off of haire.

If it be boiled in vineger with the pill of the Pomegranat, it taketh away all outgrowings, which chance in the fundement.

Against kided heeles, they first bathe the heeles or fete with wine, & then they annoint the kibes with this gum boiled in oile.

The stinking gum called Assa foetida, is good for all purposes aforesaid: howbeit, it is not so good as the Laser of Cyrene, yet it is very good to smell vnto, or to be laid vpon the nauell, against the choking or rising vp of the mother.

They vse Benzoin in steede of Laser Cyrenaicum, for all the purposes aforesaid, that be attributed vnto swete Laser.

✱ The Choise.

The best Laser is that which is reddish, cleare, and bright, and sauoring like Myrhe, not greenish, and of a good and pleasant smell, the which being dissolued, wareth white.

Of Sagapenum. Chap. cxij.

Sagapenum that is sap or gum of a kind of Ferula or Kir, like vnto Panar, growing in Media, altogether vnprofitable, sauing for the gum or liquor that is drawn out of it. And the best is that, which (as Mesue saith) doth melt by and by in the water, and sauoreth like Carlecke, or betwixt Laser, and Galbanum, as Dioscorides saith, which is sharpe and cleare, of a yellowish colour without, and white within.

✱ The names.

This gum is called in Greeke *σαγαπέννον*: in Latine Sagapenum, and

and Sagapenum : of Plinie Sacopenium : of Galen, *ὁνὸς σαγαπένυς*,
that is, Sagapeni Succus : They call it in shops Serapinum.

✱ *The nature.*

Sagapenum is hot in the third degree, and drye in the second.

✱ *The vertues.*

Sagapenum taken the weight of a dramme, purgeth by siege **A**
tough and stumie humors, and all grosse fleume and cheler. Also it
is good against all old and cold diseases that are hard to cure : it
purgeth the braine, and is very good against all the diseases of the
head, and against the Apoplexie and Epilepsie.

To be taken in the same sort, it is good against cramps, palsies, **B**
shrinkings, and paines of the sinewes.

It is good against the shortnesse of breath, the cold long and old **C**
cough, the paines in the side and breast : for it doth mundifie and
clense the breast of all cold ments or fleume.

It doth also cure the hardnesse, stoppings, and windinesse of **D**
the melt, or splene, not onely taken inwardly, but also to be appli-
ed outwardly in oint-plasters.

It is good against the shakings and bruisings of old and cold fe- **E**
vers.

If Sagapenum be dronken with honied water, it prouoketh **F**
the floures, and delinereth the dead child. And to be taken with
wine, it is of great force against the bitings and stingings of all
venemous beasts.

The sent or sauer of this gum, is very good against the strans **G**
gling or byrissing of the mother.

Sagapenum soaked or steeped in vineger, scattereth, dissolueth, **H**
and putteth cleane away all hard, old cold swellings, tumors,
botches, and hard lumps growing about the ioints : and it is good
to be mingled amongst all ointments and eniplasters that are
made to mollifie and soften.

It cleareth the sight, and at the beginning it taketh away the **I**
haire or web in the eie, and all spots or blots in the same, if it be
dropped into the eies with the iuice of Rue : it is also good against
the bloodshooting and dimnesse of the same, which cometh by
the occasion of grosse humors.

Of

The second Booke of Of Galbanum. Chap. cxiiij.

Galbanum is also a gum or liquour, drawen forth of a kind of Ferula in Syria called Metopium. And the best is grisle, or betwixt hard and soft, very pure, fat, close, & firme, without any sticks or splinters of wood amongst the same, saving a few seedes of Ferula, of a strong sauer, not moist, nor too dry.

✱ The place.

The plant out of which Galbanum floweth, groweth upon the mountaine Amanus in Syria.

✱ The names.

Plinie calleth the plant out of which Galbanum floweth, in Latine Stagonitis.

The liquour or gum is called in Greeke *γαλβαν*: in Latine and in Shops Galbanum: of some also Metopium.

✱ The nature.

Galbanum is hot almost in the third degree, and dry almost in the second.

✱ The vertues.

Galbanum is good against an old cough, & for such as are short & winded, and cannot easily drawe their breath, but are alwaies panting and breathing. It is very good for such as are broken, and bruised within, and against cramps & shrinking of sinewes.

The same drunken in wine with Myrhe, is good against all venom drunken, or shot into the bodie with venomous darts, shafts, or arrowes.

To be taken in the same manner, it prouoketh the termes, & and deliuereth the dead child. It hath the same vertue if it be conueied into the secret place, or if a perfume thereof be receiued at the place conuenient: and if the quantitie of a beane thereof be taken in a glasse of wine, it helpeth against the painfull trauel of women, as Plinie saith.

The perfume or sent thereof driueth away serpents, from the place where as it is burned, and no venomous beasts haue power to hurt such as be annointed with Galbanum, and these venomous beasts or serpents as be touched with Galbanum, mingled with oile, and the seede or roote, or Spondilium, or Angelica, it

it will cause them to die.

The perfume of Galbanum, doth also helpe women that are grieued with the rising or strangling of the mother, and them that haue the falling sicknesse: and being laid to the nauell, it causeth the matrix or mother that is remoued from his naturall place, to settle againe.

Galbanum doth mollifie and soften, & draweth forth thornes, splinters, or shiuers, and cold humors: and it is good to be laid vpon all cold tumors and swellings, and it is mingled with all ointments, oiles, and emplaisters, that haue power or vertue to warme, to digest, to dissolue, to ripe and breake impostumes, and to draw out thornes and splinters.

It is good to be laid vpon the stoppings and hardnesse of the G melt, and against the paine of the side.

The same laid to with vineger and Nitrum, taketh away the spots and freckles of the face, and from other parts of the body.

If it be put into the hollow and naughtie tooth, it taketh away the ach of the same.

It is good to be poured into the eares with the oile of Roses, or Pardus, against the corrupt filth and matter of the same.

Of Ammoniacum. Chap. cxv.

Ammoniacum is the gumme or liquoz of a kind of Ferula, which is called Agasyllis, as Dioscorides saith, growing in the countrey of Cyrene in Africa, nigh to the Oracle of Ammon in Lybia, whereof it is called Ammoniacum, as some thinke. The best Ammoniacum, as Dioscorides writeth, is that which is close or firme, pure, and without shards, splinters, or stonie gristles or grauell, and without any other baggage intermedled with the same, of a bitter taste, and drawing towards the sauor of Castoreum, & it is almost like the right Frankensence, in small peeces and gobbets.

The names.

This gum is called in Greeke after the name of the Temple of Ammon, ἀμμωνιακόν: in Latine Ammoniacum: in shops Armoniacum, and Gummi Armoniacum.

The best and purest of this gum or liquoz, is called Thrausma,

as

as Dioscorides saith : that is to say, Friatura in Latine.

That which is full of earth and grauell, is called Phyrana.

✥ *The nature.*

Ammoniacum is hot in the second degree, and almost dry in the same degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Ammoniacum taken the weight of a dram, looseth the bellye, and driueth forth cold slimie fleume, drawing the same to it from parts a farre off : also it is good against the shortnesse of breath, and for such as are astmatique, and alwaies panting and breathing, and against the stoppings of the breast, the falling sicknesse, the gout, the paine of the hanch or huckle bone, called the Sciatica, against the old headach, and diseases of the braine, the sinewes, and extreme parts.

It doth mundifie and cleanse the breast, it ripeth fleume, and causeth the same to be easily spit out, to be mingled with honye, & lickt as a Lohoc, or taken with the decoction of hulled Barley.

It is good against the hardnesse and stopping of the splene or milt, it deliuereth the dead child, and prouoketh vrine, but there must be but a little of it taken at once : for if it be taken in too great a quantitie, or too often, it will cause one to pisse blood.

It cureth all swellings and hardnesse : it slaketh the paine of the liuer and splene, being steeped in vineger, and spread or laid vpon the place.

If it be mingled with honie or pitch, and laid to, it dissolueth hard lumps or swellings, and taketh away Tophi, which be hard tumors ingendred of the gout in the ioints and extreame parts : it consumeth also all cold tumors and Scirrhus matter being laid vpon : And it is very good to be put into all ointments and plaisters that are made to chafe and warme, to swage paine, to soften and draw.

It is good to be laid to the Sciatica or gout of the hip, and vpon all paine and wearinesse of any part, with the oile of Cyprus and Bitrum.

Ammoniacum is good to be put into Colyria, and all medicines that are made to cleare the sight, and medicines that are made to take away the dimnesse and web of the eyes.

Of

Of Euphorbium. Chap. cxvj.

EVphorbium is the gum or teare of a certaine strange plant growing in Lybia on the mount Athlante, or Athlas, next to the countrey of Mauritania, now called Mozisco, or of the Mozes. And it was first found out in the time of Iuba king of Lybia: the leafe of this plant is long and round, almost like to the fruite of Cucumer, but the ends or corners be sharper, and set about with many prickles, which are sometimes found in the gumme it selfe: one of those leaues set in the ground, doth increase and multiplie diuers. The sappe or liquoz that commeth forth of the sayd leaues, burneth or scaldeth, and straightwaies it congealeth and becommeth thicke, and that is the Euphorbium. The first Euphorbium is yellowish, cleare, brittle, very sharpe, and burning in the mouth and throte, fresh and newe, not much elder than a yere: for this gumme doth soone lose much of his heate and vertue by age, as Galen and Mesue say.

✥ The place.

The Euphorbium described of the Ancients, groweth vpon the mount Athlas, in the countrey of Lybia, bordering vpon Mauritania: it groweth also in Africa and Iudea, from whence it hath bene conueied into certaine places of Spaine, France, and Italye, where as it bringeth forth neither floures nor fruite. Pena hath seene it growing at Marselles and Montpellier in France, whereas he sawe the floures, and tasted of the fruite.

✥ The time.

It putteth vp his leaues in the spring time, whereof the first, the second, and the third, is the stalke or stem, and the rest growe forth as branches, and when the plant is seven or eight yeres old, it bringeth forth yellow floures, like in proportion to Balsastia, and in Autumne the fruite is ripe, of colour red and prickley, &c.

✥ The names.

This gum is called in Greeke *Ἐυφορίον*: in Latine Euphorbium: in shops Euforbium: some call it Carduus Indicus, & Ficus Indica,

dica, that is to say, the Thistle, or fig of India: some take it to be Opuntia Plinij. This Euphorbium shoulde seeme to be that, whereof Solinus had made mention in the xxvij. Chap. of his historie, whereas he saith: Proficere ad oculorum claritatem, Et multiplex sanitatis præsidium fore, ac non mediocriter percellere vim venenorum. It is also the Euphorbium described by Iohn Leo in his African historie.

✱ The cause of the name.

Iuba king of Lybia, was the first finder out of this herbe, and named it after the name of his Physition, the brother of Musa, who was also a Physition to the Emperour August.

✱ The nature.

Euphorbium is very hot and dry almost in the fourth degré.

✱ The vertues.

Euphorbium prepared in manner as shall be vnder written, A purgeth and driueth forth by siege (as Mesue saith) tough, cold, and slimie fleumes, and draweth vnto it from the sinewes and parts a far off, and also purgeth choler. Moreover, it is very good against the old headach, the palsie, the crampe, the weakenesse that followeth after the French pocks, the paine of the sinewes and extreme parts, that are of continuance, and against the iaunders. It is also good against the pestilence, and such like contagious sicknesses, as one Gentilis writeth.

They make a plaister with Euphorbium, and twelue tymes as much oyle, and a little ware, very singular against all paynes and aches of the iointes, the Takings, Lameness, Palsies, Crampes, and shrinking of sinewes, and against all aches, paines, and disorder of the same, as Galen in his fourth booke de Medicamentis secundum genera, declareth more at large, shewing how and when the quantitie of Euphorbium is to be augmented or diminished, which should be too long to recite in this place.

Euphorbium mingled with oile of Baye, Beares grease, or Wolves grease, or such like, cureth the scurffe and scales of the head, and pildnesse, causing the haire to renew and grow againe, not onely vpon the head and other bare places, but it will also cause the beard to growe that is slacke in comming, if it be anointed therewithall.

The

The same mingled with oile, and straked oz laid vpon the temples of such as are very sleepe, oz troubled with the Lethargie and raging, doth awaken and quicken their spirits againe. And if it be applied to the nuche, oz nape of the necke, it restoreth the speech againe vnto them that haue lost it, by reason of the Apoplexie.

Euphorbium mingled with vineger, and straked vpon the place, taketh away all fowle and euill fauoured spots from the body, especially the white scurffe and scales of the skin.

✱ The danger.

Euphorbium by reason of his extreame heate, is very hurtful to the liuer & stomack, & all the inward parts, when it is receiued into the body: for it chafeth & inflameth the same out of measure.

✱ The correction and preparation thereof.

1 The malice and violence of Euphorbium is corrected many waies: and first ye must annoint it with oile of sweete Almonds, after put it into the middle of a Citron, and wzap it, oz close it vp in leauened paast, and so bake it, and when the paast is ready, ye may take the Euphorbium out of it, to vse in medicine.

2 Maynardus taketh Mastick and gum Dragagante, as much as the Euphorbium commeth to, and mingling them well together, putteth it into the middle of an vnbacked loafe, so letting it bake vntill the bread be well baked: then taketh he of the crum oz pulpe of that loafe, and maketh small pills thereof, which be very singular against the weakenesse oz debility comming of the French pocks, and all anguish and paine of the outward parts.

3 An other mingleth with Euphorbium the like quantitie of Mastick, and maketh pills with the iuice of Citrons oz Dzenges, the which are much praised against the pestilence.

Of Sarcocolla. Chap. cxvij.

Sarcocolla is the gum of a certaine thornie plant growing in Persia. And the best is that which is yellowish, bitter in taste, and like to the fragments oz small peeces of Frankensence: yet Plinie in the xiiij. Chap. of the xi. Booke of his historie, preferreth the white before the other, and so doth he also in the xxiiij. Booke, the xiiij. Chap.

✱ The names.

This gum is called in Græke *σαρκωκόλλα*: in Latine and in shops Sarcocolla: in English Sarcocoll: in French Sarcocolle: in Dutch Sarcocolla.

The cause of the name.

The Grækes called this gum or teare Sarcocolla, because it soldereth and gleweth together wounds and cuts of the flesh, euen as glew doth ioine together timber.

The temperament or nature.

Sarcocolla is hot in the second degré, and dry almost in the same degré, and it drieth without any biting sharpnesse, as Galen saith.

Sarcocolla, as Mesue writeth, purgeth raw and grosse fleume, and the tough slimie humors that are in the ioints and extreame parts: it mundifieth the braine, the sinewes, the breast, and the lungs, and is very good against an old cough that hath continued long, and for such as are flegmatike and reumatike, to be taken the quantitie of a dram or somewhat more.

It is very consolidatiue or healing, wherefore it closeth up wounds and blcers, and it mundifieth and clenseth malignant and corrupt blcers, and filleth the same with new flesh, especially being reduced and brought into a powder, and strowed thereon, or applied or laid thereunto with honie.

This gum is very conuenient to bloodshotten eies, the spots, darkenesse, scars, and such like impediments or defaults of the same: especially if it be steeped in Asses milke, by the space of foure or five daies (as Mesue writeth) but the milke must be every day renewed, and the stale or old milke cast away.

✱ The danger and correction of the same.

They that vse it much ware bald: it is slow in operation, and it troubleth them that haue cholerike stomacks: wherefore heed must be taken, that it be not given to such.

One may augment and increase his vertue to loose the bellic, by putting thereto some ginger and Cardamome.

The end of the second part.

Twice corrected and augmented by the Author.

THE THIRD PART OF THE HI- STORIE OF PLANTS,

Intreating of Medicinall rootes, and herbs, that
purge the bodie : also of noisome weedes, and dange-
rous plants, names, and natures, their vertuous
operations and dangers.

Compiled by the learned D. *Rembert Dodoens*, now
Physition to the Emperor.

Of Aristolochia. Chap. j.

✥ *The kinds.*

Aristolochia, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three sorts, that
is to say, long Aristolochia, round Aristolochia, and the A-
ristolochia called Clematitis. Whereunto Plinie hath ad-
ded a fourth kind, called Pistelochia, and the later writers haue
ioined to them a fift kind, called Sarrasines herbe or Astroloche.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he long Aristolochia, hath diuers square slender bran-
ches of a span long or more, growing vp from the roote, a-
bout which groweth here and there certaine broad leaues like
Iuie leaues. The floures be purple and most commonly pale, of a
strong grieuous sauor, they grow fast by leaues, and are in pro-
portion long and hollow, yet longer by one side than by another:
when they are past, there followeth a certaine fruite like vnto
small peares, sauing they be ridged alongst the sides, or crested
and clouen like Barleeke heads, the which do also chop and cleene
asunder when the seede is ripe, and the seede that then appeereth
is triangled, and of blackish colour. The roote is halfe a foote long
or more, and as thicke as ones thombe or finger, of a yelowish
colour like Bore, of a sharpe bitter taste, and strong sauor.

2 The round Aristolochia in his stalkes and leaues is like to
the first, but his leaues be somewhat rounder. The floures differ
onely

onely in this, that they be somewhat longer and narrower, and of a faint yellowish colour: shorter by one side than an other, and of a blackish purple colour vpon that side that turneth backe againe. The fruit of this Aristolochia is also sharpe, fashioned like to a top or peare, sauing it is rounder and fuller, and straked or ribbed like the other. The seede is like to the seede of the long Aristolochia. The rootes be round and swollen like to a Pusse or Turnep, in taste and saour like to the long.

3 The third kind of Aristolochia his stalkes and branches are small and tender, his leaues be like to the others, but the little stemmes or foot stalks of the leaues are somewhat longer. The flowers also be long & holow, of a yellow or deepe violet colour. The rootes be small & slender, dispersed or growing here & there.

4 The fourth Aristolochia in his leaues and stalkes, is like to the long and round Aristolochias, sauing it is smaller, and finer, or tenderer, his leaues be also broad like Iuie leaues. The flowers be also long and hollow, and blackish about the toppes or ends. The fruit is also round and like to the others, his roots be long and small as rushes or threds.

5 The fift kind which is called Sarasinwurte, or Sarasin Aristolochia, hath longer and higher stalkes than any of the kinds aforesaid: his leaues be also larger, but otherwise they differ not, for they be also like Iuie leaues. The small flowers grow betwixt the leaues, in proportion also long and hollow, of a yellowish colour. The fruit also is fashioned like to a pease. The rootes be long, and sometimes thicke, and couered with a thicke rind or barke, in saour and taste like the others.

✠ *The place.*

1.2 The long and round Aristolochias, growe plentifully in Spaine, & in many places of Italy, & certaine places of France, it delighteth much in fertile ground and good pastures.

3 Aristolochia Clematitis, (as Peter Bellon writeth) groweth vpon the mountaine Ida in Crete or Candy. Carolus Clusius saith, it groweth about Hispalis a citie in Spaine, now called Ciuill, and that he hath found it amongst the bushes and byters there.

4 The Pistolochia also groweth in certaine places of France
and

and Spaine.

5 The Sarraſines Aristolochia delighteth much in vineyards and high deſart places and wilderneſſes, and is found in ſundrie places of Germanie and Brabant.

✱ *The time.*

The Aristolochias do floure in May and Iuly, and timelier in hote countries.

✱ *The names.*

They are called in Greeke *αἰσολόχια*: in Latin Aristolochia: in English Aristologia, and of ſome Birthwozt, and Hartwozt: in Shops alſo Aristolochia.

1 The firſt is called in Greeke *αἰσολοχίαν μακράν*: in Latin Aristolochiam longam, becauſe of the faſhion of the roote: it is alſo called *δακτυλίτην, μελοκαρπὸν ἢ τεύξινον*, Dactilis Melocarpon, & Teuxinon, and Aristolochiam marem: in English long Aristolochia.

2 The ſecond is called in Greeke *αἰσολόχια στρογγύλη*, Aristolochia rotunda, and Aristolochia foemina: of ſome *χαμαιμύλον*, & Malum terræ: in English Aristolochia rotunda, and round Aristologia.

3 The third is called *αἰσολόχια κληματῆς*, Aristolochia Clematidis: Branched Aristologia.

4 The fourth kind called of Plinie in the eight chapter of his xxv. booke *πισολοχία ἢ πολύριζον*, Piſtolochia and Polyrhizon.

5 The fiſt Aristolochia is now called of ſome Herba Sarraſenica: in French Sarraſine: in dutch Zarfijn cruyt: in Shops Aristolochia longa, which is in Dutch lange Oſterluccey: in English long Aristolochia, in ſtead whereof it may be uſed. We may alſo name it in English Sarraſines herbe, and Sarraſines Aristolochia.

✱ *The nature.*

The rootes of Aristolochia, are all hote and dry in the extremitie of the ſecond degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The rootes of Aristolochia are excellent againſt all poyſon, & againſt the bitings and ſtingings of venomous beaſts, if it be taken in wine or laid vpon the wounds, or bitings.

The long Aristolochia moueth the menſtruall termes, & prouoketh vrine: And if it be dronke with pepper & myrrhe, it expelleth the ſecondine & dead child, & all other ſuperfluities gathered together

together in the matrir. It worketh the same effect, to be ministered in a Pessaric or mother Suppositoꝛie.

2 The round Aristolochia is likewise good for the same purpose: and it is also very good for them that are short winded, and troubled with y^e peox or hicquet, it is profitable against the paine of the side, the hardnesse of the melt or splene, the crampe or convulsion, or drawing together of the sinewes, the falling sicknesse, the gotte, and the shakings or shiueringes of Agues: and for all such as are hurt or bursten inwardly, if it be giuen them to drink with water.

The same draweth forth splinters of broken bones, shafts and dardes, thornes, and shiuers, if it be layd to the place with pitch or Rosen, as Plinie writeth.

It mundifieth and scoureth all corrupt and filthie sores, fistulas, and virulent hollow vlcers: and filleth them vp againe with new flesh (if it be mixt with Treos and hony) and especially it cureth the faults and vlcers of the secret partes, if ye washe the same with the decoction of this Aristolochia made in wine.

Aristolochia rotunda, doth beautifie, cleanse, and fasten the teeth, if they be often frotted or rubbed with the powder thereof.

3 The third kind is much like to y^e other in vertue, sauing it is not so strong as Dioscorides writeth: and Galen saith, that this kind is of the sweetest and pleasantest saour, and therefore is much vsed in ointments: but it is weaker in operation than the aforesaid.

4 Distolochia or small Aristolochia, is also of the same vertues and operations, but not so strong as the others.

5 Sarrasines or branched Aristolochia is also like the others, it is very hote and bitter: and not inferior to Aristolochia longa, wherfore in all compositions one may be vsed in stead of the other, without error.

The choice.

1 The round Aristolochia is of fine and subtile partes, and of stronger operatiō than the rest, it mundifieth and clenseth mightily, and it soupleth and maketh thinne, grosse humors.

2 The long Aristolochia is not of such subtile partes, neyther doth it cleanse so mightilie, but is better to incarnate, and ingender

gender flesh in blcers.

3 Aristolochia Clematitis hath the best sauor, wherefore it is best to make ointments.

Of Holewoort. Chap. ij.

✱ The kinds.

Holewoort is of two sorts, the one hath a round root, which is not hollow within: and the roote of the other is hollow within: but otherwayes they are like one another, in their stalks, leaues, floures, and seed.

✱ The description.

Holewoort hath smal tender stalks of a span long: his leaues be also small and iagde like Rue or Coriander, of a light greene or rather a grayish colour. At the top of the stalke it beareth floures after the proportion of larkes spurre, but much smaller, and of carnation or a light red purple colour, and oftentimes white, and growing meetly thicke together. After the flowers there cometh certaine husks or cods, in which is the seed, which is round and blacke. The roote of one of these kinds is all round, and firme, yealow within and couered ouer with a blackish pill or skin. The roote of the other is most commonly long, & growen like a peare, hollow both vnderneath and within.

✱ The place.

These rootes grow by old quicke set hedges and bushes in the borders of fields, and in the pendant and hanging of hills & mountains. The smaller roote which is not hollow is found in certain places of Brabant by Louaine. The greater which is also hollow, groweth in Germany: and whereas the one groweth, the other groweth not at all, so that ye shall neuer find the full roote growing with the hollow roote, nor the hollow roote growing by the full roote.

✱ The time.

This herbe springeth betimes, and bringeth forth his stalkes and leaues in February, and floureth in March, and delinereth his seed in April, and after wards the herb vadeth so, that nothing of him remaineth sauing the roote vnder ground.

✱ The

✥ *The names.*

The root which is hollow within is called in Germanie Holwurtz, that is to saie in English Holow roote, or Holewurt: in French *Racine creuse*: in Brabant Holeworstele, that is to saie in Latine *Radix caua*.

The other which is full, close, and firme, is called in Brabant Bconkens Holwortel.

This roote, especially that which is holow, hath bene of long time vled in the Shops of this countrie for round Aristolochia, and it is so taken yet of some ignorant Apothecaries. Some of the learned doe thinke this herbe to be the Pistolochia described of Plinie, others would haue it to be a kind of fumetozie, called Capnos Phragmites: and some thinke it to be *ἄσπις* Thesium Theophrasti. Some also thinke it to be *ἑρίφαι* Eriphiam Plinij: and it seemeth to be somewhat like Eriphyia (that is written with y) bicause it is found in the spring time onelie: and therefore it may be well called *ἑριφαία*, that is in Latine *Planta veris*.

✥ *The nature.*

Holeworste is hote and drie in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Holeworste cureth the Squinancie, and olde tumoures or swelling of the throte, or kernels and almonds of the same, if one gargle or wash his mouth with the decoction of the same root boiled in water onelie or vinegar, for it hath power to cut and consume grosse humors.

It is also good against the tumours and inflammations of the Buula, to be kept in the mouth and chewed vpon, or the powder of the same laid thereto.

The same mingled with Vnguentum populion nigrum, or with some other of the same nature, is good to waste & consume the Hæmæroydes or piles, and to swage the paines of the same.

Of Swallowwurt or Vincetoxicum. Chap. iij.

✥ *The description.*

Asclepias is somewhat like the third kind of Aristolochia, in stalkes and leaues, his stalkes be smoth, round, and small about two foot long, with blackish leaues, not much
unlike

vnlike Iuie leaues, sauing they be longer and sharper pointed. The floures grow vpon small stems betwixt the leaues, of a pale or bleake white coloz, and sometime yealowish, and also blacke, of a certaine strong swæetish sauour: after them commeth long sharpe pointed huskes or cods, the which do open of themselves when they are ripe, and within them is contained seed, lapped as it were in a certaine white wooll, the which seede is reddish and broad, not much vnlike the seed of Gentian. The rootes be long and round, as it were small round threedie strings or laces, entelaced one with another, almost like the rootes of black Hellesbo, or Dre heele, and of a ranke sauor.

✥ *The place.*

Asclepias groweth in rough, high, grauelly, and stonie mountaines.

✥ *The time.*

It floureth in Iune, and his seed is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Græke ἀσκληπίας, and in Latine Asclepias, of some it is called in Græke κιστός, Hederuncula, & κιστόφυλλον, that is, Hederæ folium, and now it is called Hirundinaria, and Vincetoxicum: in Germanie Schwalben wurtzel: in Brabant Swaluwe wortle: we may call it in English Asclepias, Vincetoxicum, and Swallowurt.

✥ *The cause of his first name.*

This herbe tooke his name of the ancient father Esculapius, which was called in Græke ἀσκληπιός, whom both the Græks and Gentils say, that he was the first that found out Phisike, wherefore they honored him as a God.

✥ *The nature.*

The rootes of Asclepias are hote and dry, and resist poison.

✥ *The vertues.*

The roote of this herbe boyled in water and dronken, taketh A the griping paines of the belly, and is very good for such as are bitten of venemous beasts, and mad dogs, not onely to be giuen to drinke inwardly with wine, but also if the leaues be applied outwardly.

The leaues of Asclepias pound and laid to, are good agaynst B the

the malignant vlcers, and corrupt sores both of the breasts and matrix, or mother.

Of Periploca. Chap. iiij.

✱ The kinds.

There are two sortes of Periploca: whereof one hath no surname, the other is called Periploca repens.

✱ The description.

1 The first Periploca is many wayes like vnto Swallowwort or Asclepias, but his leaues be somewhat larger and greater, his little stalks or branches are longer, his husks or rods also are longer and thicker, and his rootes are like thredie strings creeping on the ground.

2 The other hath longer and larger leaues, his stalkes & branches are thicker and harder, and they perish not in winter as the first do: and his husks or rods are also greater.

Both these herbes (being scarrified or hurt) do giue forth a milkie iuice, or liquor, and specially the last: for the iuice of the first is oftentimes yealowish.

✱ The place.

These plants grow in Syria and such like hote regions, they do not lightly beare their husks in Brabant.

✱ The names.

They are both called Periplocæ, and the second is called Periploca repens: both are thought to be *Ἀποκύνιον*, Apocynon of Dioscorides, the which is also called *κυνόκερα*, and Brasica Canina, yet there is another Brasica canina, a kind of wild Mercurie.

✱ The nature and vertues.

Apocynon is a deadly and hurtfull plant not onely to man, but also to cattel: his leaues mixt with meale, and tempered or made into bread, it destroyeth dogs, wolues, and foxes, and other such beasts that eate thereof.

Of Asarabacca. Chap. v.

✱ The description.

Asarabacca hath swart greene, round, shining leaues, like Anise, but a great deale rounder, and tenderer: in and amongst those

those leaues (next the ground) grow the floures by short stems, which be of a faire browne purple colour, and of a good sauor somewhat like Nardus, and fashioned like the floure of a Granat tree, called Balaustia or Cytinus which is the buds of Balaustia, and somewhat like the cups or husks of Henbane. The roots be small, long, & crookedly laid, ouerthwart here & there, with diuers small hairie strings, of a pleasant sharp sauor & taste, biting the tong.

✱ *The place.*

It delighteth in shadowy places, and rough dry grounds, especially in the pendent or hanging of hills and mountains, in thicke darke woods, and commonly vnder the Hasels (as Cordus saith.)

It is always greene, and springeth anew, and floureth in the spring time, and it floureth againe at the end of Sommer.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *αουρον*, in Latin and in shops Asarum: of some Nardus rustica, and Perpenfa, Macer calleth it Vulgago: it is called in English Asarabacca, & Folefoote, it may also be called Haselwozte: in French Cabaret: in Germany Haselwurtz: in Brabant Haselwoztel, and of some Hansoren.

✱ *The nature.*

Asarabacca is hote and dry in the third degree, especially the roote which is most vled in Physike.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of Asarabacca boiled in wine and dronken, prouoketh brine, and is good against the strangurie, the cough, the shortnesse of breath, and difficultie of breathing, conuulsions and cramps, and the shrinking together of members.

The same taken in like maner, is profitable against venime, B and against the bitings and stings of serpents, & al venomous beasts.

The same boiled in wine, is good for them that haue the drop sicke, and the Sciatica.

The same dronken with honied wine, bringeth downe the menstrual fluxe, expelleth the secondine and other superfluities of the mother.

The leaues of Asarabacca stamped with wine, and strained, and the iuice therof dronken, causeth to vomite, and purgeth by vomiting

vomiting, tough fleume, and choler.

The same leaues stamped are good to be applied or laid to the fache and dolors of the head, to the inflammation of the eies, and to womens breasts that are too full of milke, whē they list to drie by the same, and it is good to be laid to the disease called the wild fire, especially at the beginning.

Of Dragons. Chap. vj.

✥ *The kinds.*

There are three sorts of Dragons, as Plinie writeth, that is to say, the great and the small, & a certain third kind growing in waterie places.

✥ *The description.*

The first kind called the great Dragon or Serpentarie, beareth an vpzight stalke of a cubite long or more, thick, round, smooth, and speckled with diuers colors and spots like to an adder or snakes skin. The leaues be great and large, compact or made of fixe, seuen, or mo leaues: whereof eche single leafe is long and like to a Sorrell or Docke leafe, sauing they be very smooth and plaine. At the top of the stalke groweth a long hoolse or huske, like to the hoolse or cod of Aron, or Wake Robin, is of a greenish color without, and of a darke red or purple color within, and so is the clapper or pestil that groweth by within the said husk, the which is long and thicke, and sharpe pointed, peaked like to a horne: whose fruit by increase wareth so, as it stretcheth, and at length breaketh out of a certaine skinne or belme, the sayd fruite appeareth like to a bunch or cluster of grapes, first grēne, & afterward red as fire, the berries or grapes whereof are full of iuice or liquo, in which is a certaine small hard seede. The roote of this Dragon is lasting, thicke and white, and growen like to Bulbus onion, couered with a thinne pill, and of the quantitie of a pretie apple, and bearded with diuers little white hairens or strings, and oftentimes there is ioyning to it, other small rootes, wherby it is multiplied.

2 The smaller Dragon in his leaues, his huske or cod, his pestil or clapper, his berry and grape is like vnto Aron or Cockow-pint: sauing that his leaues are not marked with black, but with white

with white spots. Neither do they perish so soone as Aron, but they grow together with their berries, even vntil winter. Their berries also are not fully so red, but are of a certaine yealowish red. The roote is not much vnlike Aron white, and round like an Onion, and hath certaine hairie threeds, hanging by it, with cert-
tain small rootes, or buds of new plants.

3 The roote of water Dragon is not round after the order of Bulbus, but it is a long creeping roote full of ioints, and of a reasonable thicknesse, out of whose ioints springeth vp the stalks of the leaues which are smooth without, and spungie within: but downwards towards the ground the sayd rootes sendeth out of their sayd ioints, certaine smal hairie rootes. The fruit groweth aboue vpon a short stemme, and commeth forth with one of the leaues, compassed about with small white thryms or threeds, at the first, (which is the blowing) and afterward it groweth forth into a cluster, which is greene at the first, and wareth red when it is ripe, smaller than the grape or cluster of Arons berries, but as sharpe or biting. The leaues be large, greene, fine, smooth, and fashioned like Iule leaues, yet smaller than the leaues of Cock-wopint, or Aron. But that leafe in which the cluster of berries groweth, is smallest of all, and on the vpper part or side next the fruit, it is white.

4 Besides the aforesayd Dragons, there is another kind placed of Matthiolus with great large leaues, growing folden and lapped one within another, with an vp-right stalke, and beareth at the top a certaine blossome or flower like to a spike eare. The root is also round like the others, as ye may perceiue by the figure. Surely this kind of Dragon (if any such be to be found) is rather a kind of Bistort: howbeit there be that thinketh this figure to be false and fayned.

✱ *The place.*

1 The first Dragonwort groweth wel in shadowie places, and in this countrey, they plant it in gardens.

2 The second also delighteth in shadowie places vnder hedges, and is found plentifully growing in the Ilands called Maioque, and Binoque.

3 This third kind groweth in moyst waterish places, in the

brinks of ditches, and floting waters, and also alongst the running streames and rivers.

✥ *The time.*

They flower in July, and in August the fruit is ripe.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called in Greeke *δρακοντία μεγάλη*: In Latine *Dracunculus maior*: of some *Serpentaria*, and *Colubrina*: in shops *Serpentaria maior*: of Serapio *Luf*: in English *Dragons*, and *Dragons wort*: in French *Serpentaire*, or *Serpentine*: in Germany *Schlangekraut*, *Dzachenwurtz*: in Brabant *Spærwortele*, and *Dzakenwortele*.

2 The second kind is called in Greeke *δρακοντίον μικρόν*: in Latine *Dracunculus minor*: and of some late writers, *Arum maculatum*: in English *small Dragonwurte*, and *speckled Aron*.

3 The third is now called *Dracunculus palustris*, siue *aquaticus*: in English *water Dragon*, or *marthe Dragon*: in French *Serpentaire d'eau*, or *aquatique*: in high dutch *Wasser Schlangenkraut*, *wasser Dzachenwurtz*: in base Almaigne, *water Dzakenwortele*.

4 The fourth set downe of Matthiolus for the *Dragonworste*, in my iudgement is none of the *Dragonwurtes*, but that is the right great *Dragonwurt*, the which we haue described and set in the first place: and it is thought there is no such herb to be found, as Matthiolus figure doth represent.

✥ *The nature.*

These herbes, but especially the rootes and fruit, are hote and dry in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The rootes of these herbes either boiled or rosted, and mingled with hony, and after ward licked, is good for them that cannot fetch their breath, and for those that are vexed with dangerous coughes and Catarrhes, that is to say, the distillation and falling downe of humours from the braine to the brest, and against convulsions or crampes: for they deuide, ripe, and consume, all grosse and tough humours, and they of-scoure and cleanse all inward partes.

They haue the like power when they are three or foure times boyled,

boyled, vntill they haue lost their acrimonie or sharpnesse, to be after ward eaten in meates, as Galen saith.

The same dried and mingled with hony, scoureth malignant, C and fretting vlcers, that are hard to cure, especially if it be mingled with the roote of Bzionic, & it taketh away all white spots, and scuruiuesse, from any part of the body that is rubbed there withall.

The iuice of the roote of the same, putteth away all webs and D spots from the eyes, and it is good to be put into Collires and medicines that are made for the eyes.

The same dropped into the eares with oyle, taketh away the E payne and grieve of the same.

The fruit of Dragons cureth virulent and malignant vlcers, F and consumeth and eateth away the superfluous flesh (called Polypus) that groweth in the nose, and it is good to be laid vnto cankers, and such like fretting and consuming vlcers.

The fresh and græne leaues, are good to be layd vnto fresh G and græne wounds, but they are not profitable when they be dried.

It is thought of some, that if chæse be layd amongst Dragon H leaues, it wil preserve the same from perishing and rotting.

Dioscorides writeth, that it is thought of some, that those I which cary about the leaues or rootes of great Dragonwurts, cannot be hurt nor stung of Vipers and serpents.

Of Aron, Calfe-foote, or Cockowpint.

Chap. vij.

✱ The description.

Cockowpint hath great, large, smooth, shining, sharpe pointed leaues, much larger than Ivy leaues, and spotted with blackish marks of blacke and blew: amongst them riseth a stalke of a span long, spotted here and there with certaine purple speckles, and it carieth a certaine long codde, huske, or huse: open by one side like the proportion of a Hares eare, in the middle of the sayd huske, there groweth vp a certayne thing like to a Pestill or clapper, of a darke Purrie, or wanne

purple colour : the which after the opening of the helme or huske doth appeer, when this is gone, the bunch or cluster of berries also or grapes, doth at length appeere, which are green at the first, and after ward of a cleere or shining yealowish red colour, like Cozall, and full of wice in each of the sayd berries, is a small hard seede or twaine. The roote is swelling round like to a great Olive, or small Bulbus Onion, white and full of pith or substance, and it is not without certain hairie strings by it : with much increase of small yong rootes or heads.

✥ *The place.*

Aron groweth vnder hedges and cold shadowie places.

✥ *The time.*

The leaues of Aron do spring forth in March and Aprill : and they perish and vanish in June and July, so as nothing remaineth saving onely the stalke and naked fruit in July, in August and after the fruit wareth ripe.

✥ *The names.*

This plant is called in Greke ἀρον : in Latine Arum : in shop Iaron, and Barba Aron : of some Pes vituli : of the Assyrians Lutha : of the Cyprians Colocasia : (as amongst the bastards and counterfet names) whereas it is also called ἑλίμος, and δεσποτία. Plinie affirmeth in the xviij. Chap. of his xxiij. booke, that there is much controuersie about Aron, and Dragonwortes, and some affirme it to be the same, and so call it Serpentariam minorem : in English also it is commonly called Aron, Priest's pintel, Cockle-wort, pintell : also Kampe, and Wake Robin : in French Pied de veau, and Un de Prestre : in Italian Gigaro : in Spauish Yaro : in Germanie Pfaffen pint, and Teutschen iugbeer : in Brabant Pape-cullekens, and Calfs voet.

✥ *The nature.*

Aron is of complexion hote and dry, and as Galen saith, it is hoter in one region than in an other, for that which groweth in Italy, is onely hote in the first degree, or almost in the second degree, but that which groweth in this countrey, is hote in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The rootes, leaues, and fruite of Aron, are in powder and facultie

cultie much like vnto Serpentaria, or that kind of Dragonswurts that groweth in this countrey, the which is very hote, as we haue sayd.

Of Arisarom. Chap. viij.

✥ The kinds.

There is now found two kinds of Arisarom, wherof one hath broad leaues, and the other narrow.

✥ The description.

The first and right Arisarom hath leaues fashioned like Aron, sauing they be much smaller, sharpe pointed, and somewhat fashioned like Iuie leaues, his stalke is small and slender, his huskie couering is but little, and his pestill or clapper small: of a blackish purple colour, his grape or berrie when it is ripe, is red. The kernels are small. The roote is also white, and fashioned like Aron, sauing it is smaller.

The second Arisarom hath siue, or sixe, or moe; long, narrow, smooth, and shining leaues, his huskie bag or hose is long and narrow, the long taile or slender pestill that groweth out of the sayd huske, is somewhat bigger than a rush, and of a blackish purple, and so is part of the lining or inside of the huske: to the which at the last there groweth a lowe euen by the ground, and sometimes deeper, a certaine small number of kernels or berries growing together in a litle bunch or cluster like grapes: which are gréene at the first as the others be, & afterward red. The roote is also round and white like the other.

✥ The place.

Both of these plants are Strangers in Germanie, & this countrey. But the first kind groweth in Italy, specially in certain places of Tuscanie: the other groweth about Rome, and in Dalmatia, as Aloisius Anguillara witneseth.

✥ The time.

Both of these plants do beare their floures and seede at such times and seasons as Aron and Dragons do.

✥ The names.

The first of these plants is called of Dioscorides *αἰλουρον* in Latine Arisarum, we may also call it in English Arisaron: Plinie

in his xxiij. booke and xviij. chapter, calleth it *aris*, saying, there is an Aris growing in Egypt, like unto Aron, but it is smaller both in leaues and roote, and yet the roote is as big as an Olive. But the other Arisaron was vnknown of the old writers, yet, that it is also a kind of Arisaron, it is manifest as well in the floures, fruit, and rootes, as also in the qualities.

The nature.

Arisaron is of a hotter and drier complexion than Aron, as Galen writeth.

The vertues.

Arisaron also in vertue and operation is like to Dragonwurts, and the roote thereof is proper to cure hollow vlcers and painefull sores, as Dioscorides writeth: they also make of it Collyria, and plaisters good against fistulas. It rotteth and corrupteth the priue members of all living things being put therein, as Dioscorides writeth.

Of Centorie. Chap. ix.

The kinds.

Centorie (as Dioscorides writeth) is of two sortes, that is to say, the great and the small, the which in proportion and quantitie, are much differing one from the other.

The description.

The great Centorie hath round stems of two or thre cubits long: it hath long leaues deuided into sundry partes, like vnto the Walnut tree leaues, sauing that these leaues are snipt, and dented about the edges like a sawe. The floures be of small hairie threds or thymms, of a light blew purple colour, and they grow out of the scalie knops at the tops of the branches, the which knops or heads are round and somewhat swollen in the neather part like to a peare, or small hartichock, in which knops (together with a certaine kinde of Downe or Cotton) are found the long, round, smooth, and shining seede, like the seede of Cartamus or bastard Saffron, and our Ladies Thistle. The roote is long, grosse, thicke, and bricke: of a blackish colour without, and reddish within, full of iuice of sanguine colour, with sweetenesse and a certaine

certaine biting Astriction.

Of this great Centorie there is another kind, whose leafe is not diuided or iagd into partes or pieces, but after the maner of a Docke leafe, it is long and broad, single, and not cut into parts: yet it is nickt and snipt round about the edges, Saue fashion. The stalke is shorter than the other: The floures, seede and roote, is like the other.

2 The small Centorie is a litle herbe, it springeth vp with a small square cornerd stalke, of halfe a fote or nine inches long: with smal leaues in fashiō like Marierom, or rather like y leaues of S. Johns wort. The pleasant flowers grow at the top of the litle branches, of a faire carnation, or light purple red colour, like the Rose campine, but smaller: which by day time and after the Sunne rising do open, & do close vp agayne in the euening. There cometh after the flowers litle long husks, or sharp pointed cods, somewhat like wheate cornes, in which is contained a very small seed. The roote is smal, hard, and of wooddie substance, and serueth not to any purpose in medicine.

✱ *The place.*

1 The great Centorie delighteth in a good and fruitful ground, and grasie hills and playnes. Dioscorides saith, it groweth in Lycia, Deloponnese, Arcadia, Helide, Bessenie, & in diuers places of Pholoci, and Smyrna, that stand high and well agaynst the sunne. It is also found vpon the mount Carganus or Idea, in the countrey of Apuleia, and in the field Baldus vpon the mountains nere Verona: but that which groweth in the mount Baldus, is not so good as that of Apuleia, as Matthiolus writeth.

The single or whole leaued great Centorie groweth in Spain, and the rootes beyng brought to Antwerpe, and hither, do sometime grow beyng planted in our gardens.

2 The small Centorie groweth in vntilled fields and pastures, but especially in dry grounds, and it is common in the most places of England, and also in Italy and Germany.

✱ *The time.*

1 The great Centories do flower in Sommer, and their rootes must be gathered in Autumne.

2 The small Centozie is gathered in July and August, with his floures and seed.

✠ *The names.*

1 The great Centozie is called in Greeke *κενταύριον τὸ μέγα*: in Latine *Centaurium magnum*: Theophrastus also calleth it *Centaurida*: in shops it is wrong named of some *Rha Ponticum*: for *Rha Ponticum* is that kind of *Rha* which groweth in the countrey of *Pontus*, and it is a plant much differing from the great Centozie. There be also other names ascribed vnto the great Centozie, which are fained and counterfeited, as *Apuleius* writeth, wherof some seeme to appertain to the lesser Centozie, as *καρχή, μερότι ἢ μερόνιον, νέστιον, λιμνήστον, λιμνησίς, πλεκθύρια ἢ πλεκτφόνιον, χειρομία, αἶμα, ἱερὰ κλέος*, that is in Latine *Herculis sanguis, Vnefera, Fel terræ, Polyhydion ἢ μερότον*.

2 The smal Centozie is called in Greeke *κενταύριον τὸ μικρόν*: and of Theophrastus *κενταυρίς*: in Latine *Centaurium paruum, & Centaurium minus*: of some *Febrifuga, Fel terræ, and Multiradix*: of the Apothecaries *Centauria minor*: in Italie & *Hetruria Bi-ondella*: in Spanish *Cintoria*: in Germany *Tausenguldenkraut*: in *Brabant Santozie, & cleyn Santozie*: in French *Petite Centaure*.

✠ *The cause of the name.*

Centozie was called in Greeke *Centaurion, & Chironion*, after the name of *Chiron the Centaure*, who first of all found out these two herbes, & taught them to *Æsculapius* as *Apuleius* writeth. And as some other write they were so named, bicause *Chirō* was cured with these herbs of a certain wound which he tooke (beyng receiued as a ghest or stranger in *Hercules* house or lodging) by letting fall on his foote, one of *Hercules* shafts or arrowes, as he was handling and biewing of the said *Hercules* weapon and armour.

✠ *The nature.*

1 The great Centozie is hote and dry in the third degré, and also astringent.

2 The lesse or small Centozie is of complexion hote and drie in the second degré.

✠ *The vertues.*

The roote of great Centozie in quantitie of two drammes, *taken*

taken with water if there be a feuer, and in wine if there be no feuer: is good for them that are bursten, and for them that spit blood, and against the crampe and shrinking of any member, the shortnesse of wind, and difficultie of breathing, the old cough, and griping paines or gnawings of the belly.

The same drunken in wine, bringeth downe the moeths or womens naturall termes, and expulseth the dead fruit, as it doth also being conueied in at the naturall place, as a pessarie or mother suppositoie.

The greene roote of great Centorie stamped, or the dry roote soaked in water and brused, doth ioine together and heale all greene and fresh wounds, being laid and applied thereunto.

The iuice of the roote, the which they gather and keepe in some countries, hath the like vertue as the roote it selfe.

The roote of the small or lesse Centorie, is to no purpose for medicine, but the leaues, floures, and iuice of the same, are very necessarie.

The small Centorie boiled in water or wine, purgeth downe: Forwards cholerike, flegmatike, and grosse humors, and therefore it is good for such as are grieved with the Sciatica, if they be purged with the same, untill the blood come.

It is very good against the stoppings of the liuer, against the jaundise, and against the hardnesse of the melt or splene.

The decoction of Centorie the lesse drunken, killeth wormes, and driueth them forth by siege. It is also very good against convulsions and cramps, and all the diseases of the sinewes.

The iuice thereof taken and applied vnder in a pessary, prouoketh the floures, and expulseth the dead child.

The same with honie cleareth the sight, and taketh away the cloudes and spots of the same, being dropped or distilled into the same, and it is very good to be mingled with all Collyries, and medicines that are made for the eyes.

The small Centorie greene, pound, and laid to, doth cure and heale fresh and new wounds, and closeth vp, and sodereth old malignant blcers, that are hard to cure.

The same dried and reduced into powder, is profitable to be mingled amongst ointments, plaisters, powders, and such like
medi-

medicines as are ordained to fill vp with flesh, fistulas, and hellos blcers, and to mollifie and souple all hardnesse.

Of Reubarbe, or Rhabarba. Chap. x.

✥ The kinds.

There be diuers sorts of Rha, or as it is now called Reubarbe, not so much differing in proportion, but their diuersitie is altogether in the places whereas they are found growing. For one kind of it groweth in Pontus, and is called Rha Ponticum. The second groweth in Barbaria, and is therefore called Rhabarbarum, and it is the common Reubarbe. The third cometh from beyond the Indians, out of the regions of China, and it is that which the Arabians call Raued Seni.

✥ The description.

RHA (as it is thought) hath great broad leaues, like to the leaues of Tapsus Barbatus, or white Hollin, or like to the leaues of Clot Burre, snipt and dented round about the edges like to a sawe, greene and smooth aboue, and white and frized vnderneath. Amongst them springeth vp a round straight stalke of a cubite long, and at the top thereof groweth a faire scalie knoppe or head, the which when it bloweth and openeth, sheweth forth a faire purple floure, and after wards it beareth seede, not much vnlike the seede of the great Centorie, sauing it is somewhat longer. The roote is long, thicke, and spungie or open, and being chewed, it yeldeth a yellowish colour like Dere, or Saffron.

✥ The place.

Rha groweth in the regions about Bosphorus, and Pontus, by the riuer Rha, and in Barbaria, and in the countrey of China. We haue found heere in the gardens of certaine diligent Herborists that strange plant which is thought of some to be Rha, or Rhabarbarum.

✥ The time.

It floureth in Iune.

✥ The names.

This herbe, and specially the roote, is called in Greeke *ῥαβάρβα*: in the Arabian speech Rheu, and Raued, or Rauet: of Plinie in Latine Rhacoma, and Rhecoma.

1 That

1 That which groweth about Bosphorus, is called in Greeke *ῥῆμα ποντικόν*: in Latine Rha Ponticum, or Rheon Ponticum: of Mesue Raved Turcicum, that is to say, Rha of Turkie.

2 The second which groweth in Barbarie, is called Rha Barbarum: of Mesue and the Apothecaries, Rheu Barbarum.

3 The third kind (called Chinaram) is called also Rha, or Rheum Seniticum, and Rheum Indicum, and of the Arabians Raved Seni.

** The nature.*

Rha is hot in the first degree, and dry in the second, and of an astringent or binding nature.

** The vertues.*

The roote of Rhaponticum, (as saith Dioscorides) is good against the blastings, wainblings, and the debilitie or weakenes of the stomacke, and all the paines of the same. Moreover, it is singular against conuulsions and cramps, or against the diseases of the liuer and spleene, against the gnawing or griping torments of the bellie, the kidneis and bladder. Also against the aking paines of breasts and mother, and for such as are troubled with the Sciatica, the spitting of blood, sobbing, yeorning: it is good also against the bloodie fluxe, and the laske, and against the fits of fevers, and the bitings and stingings of all sorts of venemous beasts.

For the same purpose, it is giuen the quantitie of a dramme with Hydromell or honied water in a feuer, and with syrupe Acetosus against the diseases of the spleene or melt: with honied wine it is good against the diseases of the breast, and it is taken dry without any moisture, against the weakenes or loosenes of the stomacke.

The roote of Rha Pontike stamped and mingled with vinegar, cureth the vile white scurffe or manginess, and clenseth the bodie from pale or wan spots (or the Gorpheo) being straked or annointed with the same.

Rheubarbe & Raved Seni (as Mesue writeth) taken in quantitie of a dram, purgeth downwards cholericke humors: wherefore they are good against all hot fevers, inflammations, and stoppures of the liuer, and the jaunders, especially to be giuen

or

or ministred with whay or any other refreshing or cooling drinke or potion.

Reubarbe of himselfe, or of his owne proper nature, is also good against all manner of issue of blood, either aboue or belowe, & is good for them that are hurt or bursten inwardly, and against grieuous fals and beatings, and against cramps, and the drawing together of any part or shrinking of sinewes.

Also it cureth the bloody fluxe, and all manner laskes, being first a little toasted, or dried against the fire, and dronken with some astringent liquour, as the iuice of Plantaine, or grosse and thicke red wine.

The choice.

The best Rha, (as Mesue writeth) is that which is brought from beyond India, and groweth in the countrie of China, called Kaved Seni. The next to that is the Reubarbe of Barbarie, and that which is of the least vertue is the Rha Pontike.

Of Sowbread. Chap. xj.

The kinds.

There be two sorts of Cyclamen, as Dioscorides writeth. The one is a low plant with a round roote, and is called Cyclamen Orbiculatum. The other groweth high, and wrappeth it selfe about shrubs and plants, and it hath no notable roote, and it is called Cyclaminus altera.

The description.

Cyclaminon (which we may call round Sowbread) hath broad leaues spread vpon the ground with peaked corners like to Iuie leaues, and lightly dented round about the edges, and of a swart or darke greene colour aboue, yet powdered or garnished with white specks or spots, and the middle part of the sayd leafe is somewhat white, but that side of the leafe which is next the ground, is of purple colour, but sometimes deeper, & sometimes lighter. The floures hang vpon tender stalkes, nodding or beeking downewards, and their leaues turning vponwards or backwards, in colour like to the purple Violet, but not so faire, and of but a little or no saour. There follow small knops with seed, growing vpon small stalkes that are winded or turned two or thre times about.

about. The roote is turned round like to a Turnep, or Bulbus roote, and somewhat flat or pressed downe, with diuers hairie strings by it, and it is blacke without, and white within, and in withering it gathereth wrinkles.

2 The second Cyclaminon, or Solwbread, his leaues be also broad, and nothing peaked or angled, but in a manner round, and nothing speckled vpon, or at least waies very hard to be perceiued: they be also of a sad or blackish Greene colour, but vnderneath of a red purple color. The floures are like to the first, but of a better sauour. The roote is somewhat smaller.

3 The third kind also hath leaues without corners, but they be somewhat dented or snipt round about the edges: these leaues also are speckled, and blackish in the middle. The floure is of a deeper purple, and of a most pleasant sauour. But the roote is smaller than any of the rest.

✱ *The place.*

Solwbread groweth in moist and stonie shadowy places, vnderneath trees, hedges, and bushes, and in certaine woods, but not euery where. It groweth about Artoys & Mermandors in France, and in the forest of Arden, and in Brabant. It is also common in Germanie, and other countries. But the third kind is the daintiest, and yet not strange in Italy.

✱ *The time.*

The kinds of Solwbread do floure in Autume about September, afterwards springeth vp the leaues, which are Greene all the winter. The seede waxeth ripe about sommer next following.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first is called in Greeke κυλάμινος ή ιχθυόειδος: in Latine Cyclaminus, Rapum terræ, Tuber terræ, and Umbilicus terræ: of Apuleius Orbicularis, Palalia, Malum terræ, Rapum porcinum, and Panis porcinus: in shopps Cyclamen, & Arthanita: in English Solwbread: in French Pain de pourcean: in Italian Pan porcino: in Spanish some call it Mazam de porco: in Germanie Schweinbrot, Erdapffel, Erdwurtz, and Seuwbrot: in Brabant Merckensbrot, and Sueghenbrot.

Plinie calleth the colour of this floure in Latine Colossinum, or Colossinus color.

2 The second kind is called in Græke κυκλάμινος ἑτέρα: in Latine Cyclaminus altera: of some *κικλῶν κικλῶνδεμον ή κικλῶνδεμον*, and we take that to be Vitalba, the which shall be described hereafter in the xlvij. Chapter of this booke.

✥ The nature.

Solowbread is hot and dry in the third degré.

✥ The vertues.

The roote of Solowbread dried, and made into powder, and taken in the quantitie of a dram, or a dram and a halfe with Hydromell, called also honied water, purgeth downwards grosse and tough fleume, and other sharpe humors.

The same taken in wine, is profitable against all poison, and against the bitings and fringings of venemous beastes, to be applied and laid to outwardly upon the wounded or hurt place.

The same drunken with wine or Hydromell, cureth the jaunders and stopping of the liuer, and taketh away the yelloe colour of the bodie, if after the taking of the same in manner aforesaid, one be so well covered that he may sweate.

The same prouoketh the menstruall termes, and expulseth the dead fruite, either drunken or conueied into the bodie by a pessary or mother suppositoie.

The iuice thereof straked upon the nauell or bellie, looseth the bellie very gently. And it hath the same vertue being applied with wolle to the fundament as a suppositoie.

The same iuice with vinegar, setteth the fundament that is loose and fallen downe out of his naturall place, if it be annointed therewithall.

The same mingled with honie, and dropped into the eies, cleareth the sight, and taketh away all spots, as the web, the pearle, and haw, and all impediments of the sight.

The same snift vp into the nose, cleanseth the braines, and purgeth at the nose grosse and cold fleumes.

The roote of Solowbread maketh the skin faire and cleane, and cureth all mangie scruinesse, and the falling of the haire, and taketh away the marks & spots that remaine after the small poxkes and meafels, and all other blemishes of the face.

The same laid to the melt, or rather the iuice thereof mingled with

with ointments and oiles for the purpose, wasteth and consumeth the hardnesse and stopping of the spleene or melt.

It also healeth wounds, being mingled with oile and vinegar, and laid vpon them, as Dioscorides saith.

The broth or decoction of the same roote, is good to bathe and seue such parts of the bodie as be out of ioint, the gout in the fete, and kided heeles, and the scurvie sores of the head.

The oile wherein this roote hath bene boiled, closeth vp old blcers, and with the same also and a little ware, they make an ointment very good for kided heeles and fete that are hurt with cold.

The roote hanged vpon women in trauell with child, causeth them to be deliuered incontinent.

✱ The danger.

In what sort soeuer this roote be taken, it is very dangerous to women with child: wherefore let them take heede, not onely how they receiue it inwardly, but also let them be aduised in any wise not to apply it outwardly, nor to carie it about them, nor yet to plant it in their gardens, for it will hinder them if they do but onely go ouer it.

Of Felworthe or Gentian. Chap. xij.

✱ The description.

The first leaues of Gentian are great and large, layd and spread abroad vpon the ground with sinewes or ribs like Plantaine, but greater and more like to the leaues of white Hellebor, amongst which springeth vp a round, smooth, hollow stalke, as thicke as ones finger, full of ioints, and sometimes as long as a man, with smaller leaues growing by couples at euerie ioint, and sometimes somewhat snipt round about the edges, with yellow flowers growing round about the stalke at the sayd ioints like to crownes or garlands, wherof each flower being spread abroad, shineth with sixe narrow leaues like a starre, and they growe out of little long huskes, in which afterward is found the seede, which is light, flat, and thinne, like the seede of Carnesey Tuniclets, or Stockgillifers, or a darke euil-fauoured redde colour. The roote is long, round, and thicke, sometimes forked or double, of the colour of the earth without, and

and yellowish within like to Bore or Dore, and exceeding bitter in taste.

Besides the Gentian aforesaid, there are two other sortes of herbes, which are also at this time taken for Gentian.

2 The one is altogether like Gentian, saving it is smaller, and beareth blew flowers, and in taste it is farre bitterer: wherefore Tragus saith, it is of greater efficacie and vertue.

3 The other hath round stalkes, and smooth, set with græne smooth long narrow leanes, alwaies growing by couples, one against another: at the top of the stalke groweth the flowers like little bells of a light blew colour, somewhat smaller than the flowers of the second kind of Ranunculus. The roote is yellow, long, and bitter, and this is that plant the which we call Autumne violets or Belflowers, and is described in the xxj. Chap. of the second part of this historie.

✱ The place.

Gentian groweth upon high mountaines, & in certaine comes or valleies amongst ferne or Brake, as in sundry places of Germanie and Burgundie.

✱ The time.

It flowreth in June, and the seede is ripe in July and August.

✱ The names.

Gentian is called in Greeke γέντιαν: in Latine & in shops Gentiana: of Apuleius Aloe gallica, *νάρκη*, Narce, *χαιρόνιον*, Chironion, Basilica, Cyminalis: in English Felworste: in French Gentiane: in high Dutch Entzian, and Bitterwurtz: in base Almaine, Gentiaen. It is also called Gentiane in Italian and Spanish.

✱ The cause of the name.

Gentius king of Illyria, was the first founder out of this herb, and the first that used it in medicine, and therefore it was called Gentian, after the said kings name.

✱ The nature.

The roote of Gentian is hot and dry in the third degré.

✱ The vertues.

The roote of Gentian made into powder, and taken in quantitie of a dram with wine, a little pepper and Rue, is profitable for them that are bitten or stung of any venemous or mad beasts, and
is

is also good for them that haue taken any poison.

The same dronken with water, is good against the diseases of the liuer and stomacke, it helpeth digestion, and keepeth the meate in the stomacke, and the vse of it is very good against all cold diseases of the interior or inner parts.

The iuice of the same roote cureth the paine and ach of the side, and helpeth them that haue taken great fals and bruises, and are bursten: for it dissolueth and scattereth congealed blood, and cureth the said hurts.

The roote of Gentian also cureth deepe festered, and fretting sores and wounds, when the iuice thereof is stilled or dropped in to them.

The same iuice applied or laid to with fine lint or linnen, doth swage and mitigate the paine and burning heate of the eyes, and scoureth away and clenseth the skin of the bodie from all foule and euill fauoured spots, being annointed or straked therewith.

The roote of Gentian being applied vnder in manner of a pessarie or mother suppositoie, prouoketh the flowers, and draweth forth the dead fruit.

Of Cruciata or Dwarfe Gentian, and Alisma. Chap. xiiij.

✥ The description.

Dwarfe Gentian hath round stalkes of a span long, or somewhat more, they be also hollow, and spaced with certaine knottie ioints: the leaues be long, narrow, and thicke, and grow also by couples one against another, and falling somewhat backwards like the other Gentian, the flowers be blew, long, and hollow within like bells, growing forth of greene husks, standing round together at the top of the stalkes and about the stem at certaine spaces. The roote is white, round, and long, and pearced or thrust through in certaine places crossewise, which is the cause it is called Cruciata, as some say: but it is rather so called of the fashion of the floures, as Pena saith.

Some men also take the herbe Alisma or Saponaria, for a kind of Cruciata, it hath round stalkes with ioints or knots: it is of a

cubite or a foot and a halfe long, or more, the leaues be large with veines or ribs, like the leaues of broad Plantaine, sauing they be smaller, and most commonly growing by couples at euery ioint, and bending or falling backwards, especially those which grow next the roote. The flowers grow in the top of the stalkes, and also about the vpper ioints in tuffets, of swete saueur, and colour sometimes red as a rose, and sometimes of a light purple or white colour, growing out of long round huskes, and are made of fine leaues set together: in the middle whereof are certaine small hairie threds. The rootes be long and thicke, and grow or creepe crookedly, by which there hang certaine smal hairie threds like to the rootes of Beares foote or Setterwort.

✱ *The place.*

It groweth in certaine gardens of Brabant, and elsewhere it groweth by flouds, brookes, and riuers, & in moist places that are open against the Sunne. It continueth a long time in gardens.

✱ *The time.*

They blowe in Iune, Iuly, and August.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first is called in Germany Hodelghær, and Spærenrich: in base Almaigne Hadelghær: of some in Latine Cruciatra, that is to say, Crossed. Both in forme and facultie, it seemeth to be a kind of Gentian, and Conrade Gesnere iudgeth it so to be, and therefore it may be called Gentiana minor, that is to say in English, the Small or Dwarfe Gentian. For there is another Cruciatra, so called, bicause the leaues are set together, standing like to a Burgonion crosse, whereof shall be spoken amongst the kinds of Hadder. Some would haue it to be called Chiliodynamin: but Polemonia is called Chiliodynamis of the Cappadocians, as Dioscorides writeth, but with this Polemonia the Dwarfe Gentian hath no likelihoode.

2 The second is commonly called Saponariam, because of the clensing or scouring propertie that is in his leaues: for when they are brused, they yeld a certaine iuice which wil scoure almost like Sope. But Ruellius describeth an other Sopewort. Some call it Herbam tunicam: yet it is none of the cloue Gillofers, & much lesse any of the kinds of Polimonij, which are taken for Swete

Williams.

Williams or Tolmeiners, as we haue written in the Chap. of Gillofers. It should rather seeme to be Alisma or Damasonium, sauing that the stalk for the most part is not single, but most commonly groweth forth into certaine branches or diuisions: and the rootes should be greater or thicker than the roots of Bearefoot: but the leaues are agreeable with the description of Alisma, and so is the tuft or bundle of flowers at the top. But the stalke of Alisma is single and slender, and the roots should be also slender, which declare the diuersitie betwixt this Saponaria, and Alisma. Some do also take it for Struthion, but it is nothing like: we may call it in English Soapwort: some call it Docke Gillofer.

✥ *The nature.*

The bitternesse of these herbes, doth manifestly declare, that they be hot and dry, in qualitie not much vnlike Gentian.

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction of the leaues or roote of Crossewort Gentian, or a Dwarfe Gentian dronken, doth cleanse and scoure the breast from all superfluities, and grosse fleumes, that are gathered together in the same, and it is good against the falling sicknesse.

If it be taken as is aforesaid, or taken in powder, it is good against all venome and poison, and against the infection of the aire and the pestilence.

It is good to wash wounds and corrupt vlcers, in the wine wherein it hath bene boiled, or to straw the powder of it into the same: for it cleanseth and healeth the same.

The Swineheards of Germanie, do giue it chopt very small to their hogs and swine to eate, and by this meanes do keepe them from the murren, and such like contagious diseases, as chance to their cattell in corrupt season.

Of Elecampane. Chap. xiiij.

✥ *The description.*

Elecampane hath great, broad, soft leaues, immediatly springing vp from the roote, not much differing from the leaues of white Dullen, but greater and larger, amongst which springeth vp a thicke hairie long stalke, commonly longer than a man, beset with leaues of y^e same sort, but smaller, of a light greene

greene colour aboue, but whitish vnderneath: at the top of the stalke there grow faire, large, yellow, shining flowers like stars, and in figure like to Chrysanthemon or golden flower, but a great deale larger, and almost as large as the palme of ones hand: the which when they fade or perish, do change into a fine downe or soft cotton, wherunto the seede is ioined, and is caried away with the wind, like Thistle seede. The roote is great and thicke, with many other small rootes and buds vneuenly adioining, and couered with a thicke rind or barke, of a browne earthlie colour without, but most commonly white within, and is not very strong or ranke of sauour, when it is fresh and greene: but when it is dry, it is very aromaticall, and hath in it a certaine fat and oilie moisture or substance.

2 The second Helenium, whereof Dioscorides writeth, is vnknowne to vs: it hath tender branches creeeping alongst y^e ground, beset with many leaues like the pulse lentiles. The roote is whitish and thicke as ones little finger, large aboue & narrow downewards.

✱ *The place.*

1 Elecampane delighteth in good fertile soile, as in valleies, and medowes: it is also found in hils and shadowy woods, but not commonly in dry grounds. It is very common in England, Flanders, and Brabant, and very well knowne in all places.

2 The second groweth in places adioining to the sea, and vpon little hils.

✱ *The time.*

Elecampane flowreth in June and July, the seede is ripe in August. The best time to gather the roote, is at the end of September, when it hath lost his stalkes and leaues.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called *ἐλάγιον*: in Latine Inula, & Enula: in shops Enula Campana: of some Panaces chironion, or Panaces centauration: in English Elecampane, Scabwozte, and Hozscheele: in French *Enula Campana*: in Germanie Alantwurtz: in base Almaine Alantwoztel, and Galantwoztel: in Italian *Enoa*, and *Enola*: in Spanish *Raiz del alla*.

2 The second kind is called Helenium Aegyptiacum, but yet vnknowne to men of this time.

✱ *The*

✱ *The nature.*

Elecampane being yet greene, hath a superfluous moisture which ought first to be consumed befoze it be occupied. But that moisture being dried vp, it is hot in the third degree, and dry in the second.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Elecampane dronken, prouoketh vrine A and womens flowers, and is good for them that are grieued with inward burstings, or haue any member drawne together or shronke.

The roote taken with honie in an Eleduarie, clenseth the B breast, ripeth tough fleume, and maketh it easie to be spit out, and is good for the cough and shortnesse of breath.

The same made in powder and dronke, is good against the bi- C tings and stings of venemous beasts, and against windinesse and blastings of inward parts.

A Confiture made of the said roote, is very wholesome for the D stomacke, and helpeth digestion.

The leaues boiled in wine, and laid to the place of the Sciatica, E swageth the paine of the same.

Of Spicknel Mewe, or Meon. Chap. xv.

MAtthiolus figure is almost like the first kind of Libanotidis, and as Turner and he writeth, is called in Dutch Bearewoztes, or Hartswoztes.

✱ *The description.*

Meon of Dioscorides is described amongst the rootes: wherefoze we haue none other knowledge of the fashion of the same, but as our Ancients haue left it vs in writing. This haue I said, to the intent that men may knowe, that those herbes which the Apothecaries and others do vse at this day in Physicke, are not the true Meon, which we should not tell how to know, if that men could not find the fashion and nature of the right Meon described.

Meon according to Dioscorides, is like to Dill in stalkes and leaues, but it is thicker & of the height of two cubits or three fote. The rootes are long, small, well smelling, and chafing or heating

the tong, and they are scattering hère and there, some right, and some awry.

✥ *The place.*

Meu groweth plenteously in Macedonia and Spaine.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *μειν*: in Latine Meum: in shops Meu, which do but onely keepe the name: for the true Meon is yet unknowne, but the Apothecaries do vse in the Use thereof, a kind of wild Parcelie, the which is described in the fift part of our historie of plants, and it hath no agrèment or likenesse with the description of Meon, wherefore it cannot be Meon.

✥ *The nature.*

The root of Meon is hot in the third degré, & dry in the second.

✥ *The vertues.*

The rootes of Meum boiled in water, or onely soaked in water and dronke, doth mightily open the stoppings of the kidneis and bladder, they prouoke vrine, ease and helpe the strangurie, & they consume all windinesse and blastings of the stomacke.

The same taken with honie, do appease the paines & gripings of the bellie, are good for the affections of the mother, podagres, and aches of ioints, and against all catarrhes and fleumes falling downe vpon the breast.

If women sit ouer the decoction thereof, it bringeth downe their sicknesse.

The same laid vpon the lowest part of the bellie of yong children, will cause them to pisse and make water.

✥ *The danger.*

If too much of the roote of this herbe be dronken, it causeth head ach.

Of Peonie. Chap. xvj.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Peonie, as Dioscorides and the Ancients do write, that is to say, the male and female.

✥ *The description.*

Male Peonie hath thicke red stalkes of a cubite long: the leaues be great and large, made of diuers leaues growing
ing

ing or ioined together, not much vnlike the Walnut tree leafe in fashion and greatnesse: at the highest of the stalke there groweth faire large red flowers, very well like red roses, hauing also in the midst yellow threds or haires. After the falling away of the leaues, there groweth vp great cods or husks three or foure together, the which do open when they be ripe, in the opening whereof there is to be seene a faire red coloured lining, and a polished blacke shining seede, full of white substance. The rootes be white, long, small, and well smelling.

2 The female Peonie at his first springing vp, hath also his stalkes red and thicke: the leaues be also large and great, but diuided into more parts, almost like the leaues of Angelica, Louage, or March. The flowers in like manner be great and red, but yet lesser and paler than the flowers of the male kind. The cods and seede are like the other. In these rootes are diuers knobs or knots, as great as Acornes.

3 Yet haue you another kind of Peonie, the which is like the second kind, but his flowers and leaues are much smaller, and the stalkes shorter, the which some call Mayden or Virgine Peonie: although it beareth redde flowers, and seede like the other.

✱ The place.

The kinds of Peonies are found planted in the gardens of this countrey.

✱ The time.

Peonie flowreth at the beginning of May, and deliuereth his seede in Iune.

✱ The names.

Peonie is called in Greeke παρνια: and in Latine Pœonia: of some πεντέρορας, γλυκίπης, Dulcisida, and Idæus Dactylus: of Apuleius Aglaophotis, σελήνεον, διχομήνιον, θεοδόνιον, σελινόζονον, and Herba casta: in shoppes Pionia: in high Dutch Peonien blum, Peonien rosen, Gichtwurtz, Kunigzblum, Pfingstrosen: in base Almaine Pione, and Pioenbloemen, and in some places of Flanders Pastbloemen.

✱ The cause of the name.

Peonie tooke his name first of that good old man Pæon, a verie

ancient

ancient Physition, who first taught the knowledge of this herbe.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of Peonie dried, and the quantitie of a Beane of the same dronken with Beade called Hydromell, bringeth downe womens flowers, scoureth the mother of women brought a bed, and appeaseth the griping paines, and torments of the bellie.

The same openeth the stopping of the liuer, and the kidneis, and sod with red wine stoppeth the bellie.

The roote of the male Peonie hanged about the necke, healeth the falling sicknesse (as Galen and many other haue proued) especially in young children.

Ten or twelue of the red seedes, dronken with thicke and rough red wine, doth stop the red issues of women.

Fifteene or sixteene of the blacke cornes or seedes dronken in wine or Beade, helpeth the strangling and paines of the matric or mother, and is a speciall good remedie for them that are troubled with the night Mare (which is a disease wherein men seeme to be oppressed in the night, as with some great burthen, and sometimes to be overcome with their enemies) and it is good against melancholicke dreames.

Of Valerian, Phu or Setwall. Chap. xvij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Valerian, the garden and wild: and the wild Valerian is of two kinds, the great and small: besides all these there is yet a strange kind, the which is now called Greeke Valerian.

✱ *The description.*

Setwall or garden Valerian, at the first hath broad leaues of a whitish Greene colour, amongst which there cometh by a round, hollow, plaine, and a knottie stalke. Upon the which stalkes there groweth leaues spread abroad and cut, like leaues of the roote called garden Parsenep: at the highest of the stalke groweth tufts of corones with white flowers, of a light blew or carnatian colour at the beginning, and after ward white. The root is as thicke as a finger, with little rootes and threds adioining thereunto.

2 The great wild Valerian, is almost like to the garden Valerian, it hath also plaine, round, holow stalks, denided with knots. The leaues are like displayed wings, made of many small leaues set one against another like the leaues of Setwall or garden Valerian, which grow at the vpper part of the stalke, but much greater, and more clouen or cut. The flowers grow and are like to the garden kind, of a colour drawing towards a light blew or skie colour. The root is tender, winding and trayling here and there, and putting forth euery yeere new plants or springs in sundrie places.

3 The litle wild Valerian, is very well like the right great Valerian, but it is always lesse. The first and neathermost leaues are like the litle leaues of Plantaine, the rest which grow about the stalke are very much & deeply cut, very well like to the leaues of wild Valerian, or like the leaues which grow about the stalks of garden Valerian. The stalks be round with ioints, about the length of a hand. The floures be like to the floures of the aforesayd kinds. The rootes be small, and creeping alongst the ground.

The Grækish Valerian hath two or thre holow stalks or more vpon the which groweth spread leaues almost like the leaues of wild Valerian, but longer, narrower, and more finely cut, like the leaues of the wild Fitch, but somewhat bigger. The floures grow thicke, clustering together at the top of the stalke, of a light azure or blew color, parted into five litle leaues, hauing in the middle small white threds pointed with a litle yealow at the tops. The seed is small growing in round husks. The rootes are nothing els like, but small threds.

✱ *The place.*

The garden Valerian and Græke Valerian are sown & planted in gardens. The other two kinds grow here in moyst places, and in waterie medowes lying low.

✱ *The time.*

The thre first kinds of Valerian do floure from May to August. The Græke Valerian doth floure most commonly in June and July.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kind of these herbes is called in Græke φζ, Phu: in Latine

Latine Valeriana, and Nardus syluestris, or Nardus rustica: in Shops Valeriana domestica, or Valeriana hortensis, of some in these days Marinella, Genicularis, and Herba benedicta: in French *Valeriane*: in high Dutch Groß Baldrian: in base Almaigne, tamme or groote Valerian, and of some S. Ioris cruyt, or Speercruyt, that is to say, Spearwurt, or Speare herbe, bicause his first leaues at their first comming vp, in making are like to the iron or head of a speare: in English Setwall, or Sidwall.

2 The second kind is called Valeriana syluestris, Phu syluestre, and Valeriana syluestris maior: in French *grande Valerian sauvage*: in high dutch wild Baldrian, Katzenwurtzel, Augenwurtz, Wendwurtz, and Dennenmarcke: in base Almaigne, wild Valerian: in English the great wild Valerian.

3 The third is a kind of wild Valerian, and therfore we do call it, Valeriana syluestris minor, that is to say, the small wild Valerian, and also Phu paruum, and Valeriana minor.

4 The fourth is called of the Herborists of our time Phu Græcum, and Valeriana Græca, that is to say, Grækish, or Græk Valerian, and it may be wel called Valeriana peregrina, or Pseudophu, for this is no Valerian, but some other strange herb, y^e which we cannot compare to any of the herbs described by Dioscorides, except it be the right Auricula muris, for the which it is taken of some.

✂ *The nature.*

The root of Valerian is hote and dry in the second degré.

✂ *The vertues.*

The decoction of the rootes of Setwal dronken, prouoketh v^e A rine, bringeth downe womens flowers, and helpeth the ache and pains of the side and stomack. They be of like vertue being made in powder and drunke in wine. And they be put into preseruatues and medicines made against poyson, and the pestilence, as Triacles and Anthidates.

The leaues and rootes of the great wilde Valerian boyled in Water, do heale the vlceration and blistring of the mouth, especially the roughnesse and inflammation of the throte, if one wash his mouth or gargarize therewith.

Men do vse to giue it with great profite in drenches, to such as C are bursten within.

3.4 The two other Valerians be not vsed in medicine.
English men vse Greeke Valerian against cuts and wounds.

Roselenting }
Roselming } Rote.

Of Rosewurte, or Rhodia. Chap. xviii.

✱ *The description.*

Rosewurt hath three or foure stalks growing from the roote, set full of thicke leaues, like the leaues of Lyblong or Crasula maior, but they are moze narrower, and cut or hackt at the top. The roote is thicke, hauing many small hairie threds, and when it is either bruised or bursten, it doth sente and saour like the Rose, and of that it toke his name.

✱ *The place.*

Rosewurt or the roote sauoring like the Rose, groweth in Macedonia and Hungarie: in this countrey the Herbozists do plant it in their gardens.

✱ *The time.*

It floureth in May, but it beareth flower very seldome.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *podia piza*: in Latin Radix Rhodia, and Radix Rosata: in French *Racine sentant les roses*: in high dutch Rosenwurtz: in base Almaigne Rosenwortel: in English Rosewurt, or the roote sauoring of the Rose.

✱ *The nature.*

The roote which smelleth like the Rose, especially of that sort which groweth in Macedonia, is hote in the second degree, and of subtile and fine parts.

✱ *The vertues.*

The root Rhodia layd to the temples of the forehead with oile of Roses, alayeth head-ache.

Of bastard Pellitorie or Bartram. Chap. xix.

✱ *The description.*

Pellitorie hath leaues much like to Fenell, all finely cutte or hackt. The flowers are yealow in the middle, set round about with

with litle white leaues somewhat blew vnder, like the floures of Cammomil, or like the floures of the great Daisie. The roote is long and straight, somtimes as big as a finger, hote and burnyng the tong.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe is not found growing of himselfe in this countrey, but it is found planted in the gardens of certaine Herbozists.

✱ *The time.*

Pellitorie floureth after May vntil the ende of Sommer, in which season the seed is ripe.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Græke *πύρεθρον*: in Latine *Saliuaris*: in Shops *Pyrethrum*, of some also in Græke *πύρενον, πύροτον, ἡ πυρίμας*: in French *Pyrethre*, or *Pied d' Alexandre*: in high Dutch *Bertram*. Albeit mine Autho^r setteth forth this herbe for *Pyrethro*, yet it is not answerable vnto Dioscorides *Pyrethrum*, or *Saliuarem*, wherefore I thinke we may well call it *Bastard Pellitorie* or *Bertram*.

✱ *The nature.*

The roote of *Pyrethre* is hote and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of *Pellitorie* taken with hony, is good agaynst the falling sicknesse, the Apoplexie, the long and old diseases of the head, and against all cold diseases of the braine.

The same holden in the mouth and chewed, draweth forth a great quantitie of waterish fleume.

The same sodden in vineger, and kept warme in the mouth, doth mitigate and alay the tooth-ache.

The oyle wherein *Pellitorie* hath been boyled, is good to anoint the body to cause a man sweate, and is excellent good for any place of the body that is bruised and shaken for cold, and for members that are benumbed or foundered: and for such as are stricken with the Palsie.

Of wilde Pellitorie. Chap. xx.

✱ *The description.*

Wilde *Pellitorie* hath round brittle branches: the leaues be long and narrow, backt round about like a salve, at the highest

highest of the stalke grow flowers like the flowers of Cammommill, yealow in the middle, and set round about with small white leaues: the roote is tender and full of threeds: the whole herbe is sharpe and biting, almost in taste like Pellitorie of Spain, and for that cause men call it also wild Pellitorie.

✥ *The place.*

Wild Pellitorie is found about the borders of fields, in high medowes and shadowie places, and sometimes vpon mountaines and stonie places.

✥ *The time.*

This Pellitorie floureth from May vntill September.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine *Pyrethrum sylvestre*, that is to say, Wild Pellitorie: in French *Pyrethre sauvage*: in dutch *wilden Bertram*: of some *Weiß Keinfahrn*, that is to say, white Tansie. This is not *μαρμυρη*, Ptarmice, or *Sternumentaria*, but another herbe vnknewen of the Ancients.

✥ *The nature.*

This herbe is hote and dry.

✥ *The vertues.*

This herbe holden in the mouth and chewed, bringeth like Aulse from the braine slimie fleume, almost as mightily as Pellitorie of Spaine: and it is very good against the tooth-ache.

It is also good in Gallades, as Tarragon and Roquet, whereof B shall be written in the fifth booke.

Of false Dictam. Chap. xxj.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe is like to *Lentiscus*, or *Licozas* in branches and leaues, it beareth round blackish and rough stalkes, and leaues displayed and spread like *Licozas*, at the top of the stalks grow faire floures, somewhat turning toward blew, the which on the vpper part or halfe deale, hath foure or five leaues, and in the lower or neather of the same floure, it hath small long threeds crooking and hanging downe almost like a beard. The floures perished, there cometh in the place of ech floure, foure or five cods, something rough without, and slimie to be handled, and

and of a strong sauer almost smelling like a Goate: in the which is conteyned a blacke, plaine, shining seede. The rootes be long and white, sometime as thicke as a finger, and do grow a thwart one another.

✥ The place.

It groweth in the Ile of Candie, as Dioscorides writeth: in this Countrey it is found in the Gardens of certayne Herborists.

✥ The time.

It floureth in this countrey in June and July, and sometimes the seed cometh to ripenesse.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *τραγιον*: in Latin Tragium: and is the first kind of Tragium described by Dioscorides. Some Herborists call it Fraxinella: and some Apothecaries do vse the roote of it in stead of Dyctam, and doe call it Dyptamum, not without great errour, and therefore it is called of some Pseudodictamum nothum, that is to saye, Bastarde, or false Dyctam.

✥ The nature.

Tragium is almost hote in the third degree, and of subtile partes.

✥ The vertues.

The seede of Tragium taken to the quantitie of a Dramme, is a good agaynst the Strangurie, it prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone in the bladder, and bringeth it forth: and it moueth the termes of flowers of women.

The like vertue hath the leaues and iuice to be taken after the same sort: and beyng layd too outwardly, it draweth out thornes and splinters.

The roote taken with a little Rheubarbe, killeth and driueth forth Wormes, and is very singular and of excellent vertue against the same, as men in these days haue proued by experience.

It is sayd also (as recordeth Dioscorides) that the Wilde Goates when they be stricken with Dartes or arrowes, by the eating of this herbe do cause the same to fall from out of their bodies, as wel as if they had eaten of the right Dyctam. And it is possible,

possible, that for the same cause this herbe was first taken in Shoppes in stead of the right Dyctam.

Of Polemonium. Chap. xxij.

✥ The description.

1 **P**olemonium hath tender stalks with iointes: the leaues are meety broad, alwayes two set at euery ioint one against another, at the highest of the stalks groweth white flowers, hanging downeward and ioyning one to another like a tuttay or litle nosegay, after which flowers there commeth blacke seede, inclosed in round huskes. The roote is white, playne and long.

2 Yet there is an other herbe taken for Polemonium, which doth also bring forth long stalks, with knots or ioints: it is much longer than the aforesayd kind, hauing long leaues, narrow at the top, and broad beneath where as they be ioyned to the stalk. The flowers of this kind be of an orient or cleere red colour, and doe grow in tufts almost like Valerian. The roote is long, white, and thicke, and well sauoring.

The Polemonium whereof Absyrtus speaketh, is the Horse-mint described in the second booke.

✥ The place.

Both these kinds grow vpon mountains in rough stonie places: men plant them here in gardens.

✥ The time.

These herbes do floure in Iune and Iuly.

✥ The names.

1 The first is called in Greeke πολέμωνιον, ή φιλαμπελα: in Latin Polemonium, and Polemonia, of some χηλιοδυναμης, Chiliodynamis, that is to say, an hundred vertues or properties: in Shoppes, as witneseth Bernardus of Bondinio, Herba tunica: of Herborists at this day, Behen, or Beën album. Yet notwithstanding this is not that kind of Behen wherof Serapio writeth in his 123. chap.

2 The second is also taken for Polemonium, and is called of Herboristes Behen rubrum, this herbe should seme to be Parisius, whereof Virgil in his Georgiques, and Columella in hortis

hortis maketh mention.

✥ *The nature.*

Polemonium is of complexion dry in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The roote of Polemonia drunken in wine, is good agaynst the bloody fire, and against the bitings and stings of venemous beasts.

The same drunken in water, prouoketh urine, and helpeth the strangury and paynes about the huckle bone or hanche.

When vse it with vineger against the hardnesse and stoppings of the melt or splene, and to all such as are by any means grieved about the melt.

The same holden in the mouth and chewed, taketh away the tooth-ache.

The same pound and layd too, cureth the stings of Scorpions: and in deed it hath so great strength against Scorpions, that whosoever do but hold the same in his hand, cannot be stung, or hurt by any Scorpion.

All these last recited vertues from B. to E. are not found in the last Dutch copie. Yet they be all in my French copy, the which I haue and is in diuers places newly corrected and amended by the Author himselfe.

Of English Galangall. Chap. xxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

1 **C**yperus leaues are long, narrow, and hard. The stalke is triangled of a cubite long, in the top whercof groweth litle leaues white seed springing out. The roote is long, interlaced one within another, hauing many threds, of a brown colour and swete saour.

2 Besides this there is found another kind like to the aforesaid in leaues and stems, but it hath no long rootes, but diuers round litle rootes of the bignesse of an Oliue ioyning together: And of this sort Dioscorides hath written.

3 One may well place amongst the kinds of Cyperus, the litle rootes called Trasi (of the Italians) for their leaues be somewhat like the leaues of Cyperus, but they be smaller and narrower, the
rootes

rootes be almost like to small nuts, or like the silke worms wrapped round in their silke, before they turne into mothes or Butterflies, and hang together plenteously by litle small threads, these rootes be sweet in taste almost like Chestnuts.

✥ *The place.*

Cyperus as witnesseth Dioscorides, groweth in low moist places, and is not commonly found in this countrey, but in the gardens of some Herborists.

✥ *The time.*

This herbe bringeth forth his spikie top and seed with leaues, in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *κύπερος*: in Latine Cyperus, Cypirus, and Cyperis, of some Aspalathum, and Erysisceptrum: in shops Cyperus: of Cornelius Celsus, Iuncus quadratus, of Plinie Iunculus angulosus, and Triangularis: in French *Souchet*: in Dutch *Wilden Galgan*: in English *Galangall*.

The rootes called *Trasos* are also named of them that write now *Dulcichimum*: in Spaine *Auellanada*: and of the commons of Italy (as is aforesaid) *Trasi*, and *Trasci*. Some learned men thinke that this is *μαμύρας*, *Mamiras*, whereof Paulus Aegineta writeth, which Auicen calleth *Memirem*, or rather *ιλακονιτις*, *Holconitis*, of Hippocrates.

✥ *The nature.*

The root of Cyperus or English Galangal, is hote & dry in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The rootes of Cyperus boyled and drunke, prouoketh urine, & bringeth down womens naturall sicknesse, driueth forth y^e stone, and is a helpe to them that haue the Dropsie.

The same taken after the same maner is a remedy against the biting and poisons of Scorpions, and against the cough.

It is also good agaynst the coldnesse and stoppings of the Belly, if the belly be bathed warme therewithall.

The same made into powder closeth vp and healeth the olde running sores of the mouth and secret partes (although they eat and waste the flesh) if it be strowed therein, or layd thereupon with wine.

It is customably and also with great profit put into hote oynt-
ments and plaisters maturatiue.

The seed of Cyperus drunkē with water, as Plinie saith, stoppeth
peth the fluxe of the belly, and all the superfluous running forth
of womens flowers: but if too much thereof be taken, it engen-
deth head-ache.

Of white Ellebor or Niesewurte.

Chap. xxiiij.

✥ The description.

The white Ellebor hath great broad leaues, with ribs or si-
nelles like the leaues of the great Plantaine or Gentian.
The stalke is round two or threē foote high, at the vpinost
part whereof groweth alongst and round about the top, the flow-
ers one aboue another, pale of colour, diuided into sixe little
leaues, the which haue a grēne line ouerthwart. The same be-
ing passed, there cometh in their places small huskes, wherein
is contained the seede, the roote is round, as thicke as a mans fin-
ger or thombe, white both without and within, hauing many
thicke laces or threedie strings.

✥ The place.

White Hellebor groweth in Anticyra, neere about the moun-
tain Deta, and in Cappadocia and Syria, but the best groweth
in Cyrene. The Herboristes of this countrey do set it in their
Gardens.

✥ The time.

White Hellebor floureth in this countrey in Iune and Iuly.

✥ The names.

This kind of Hellebor is called in Greeke *ινεβορ λευκος* in Latin
Veratrum album: in shops Helleborus albus: of some Pigna-
roxaris and Sanguis Herculis: in French *Elleboire blanc*: in high
dutch *Weiß Nieswurtz*: in base Almaine *Witte Nieswortel*
or wit Niescruyt: in English White Hellebor, Nieseworte, and
Lingwort.

✥ The nature.

The roote of Ellebor is hote and dry in the third degree.

✥ The

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of white Elleboz causeth one to vomite vp mightily **A** and with great force, all superfluous, slimie, venemous & naughty humors. Likewise it is good against the falling sicknes, phrenesies, old paine of the head, madnesse, sadnesse, the goutte, and Sciatica, all sortes of dropsies, poison, and against all cold diseases, that be hard to cure, and such as will not yeeld to any medicine. But as concerning the preparation thereof befoze it be ministred to any, and also in what sort the body that shall receiue it ought to be prepared, it hath been very wel and largely described by diuers old doctozs, whereof I mind not to intreat, bicause the rules to be obserued be so long that they cannot be comprehended in fewe wordes, for they may well fill a Booke, and bicause Galen teacheth, that one ought not to minister this vehement and strong roote in inward medicines, but onely to applie the same outwardly.

Therfoze it is good to be vsed against all roughnes of the skin, **B** wild scurfe, knobs, foule spots, and the leprey, if it be layd thereto with oile or ointments.

The same cut into gobbins or slices, and put into fistulas, taketh away the hardnesse of them. **C**

The same put vnder in maner of a Pessarie, bringeth downe **D** flowers, and expelleth the dead child.

The powder therof put into the nose, or snift vp into the same, **E** causeth sneeling, warmeth and purgeth the braine from grosse slimie humors, and causeth them to come out at the nose.

The same boiled in vineger and holden in the mouth, swageth **F** tooth-ache, and mingled with eye medicines, doth cleere and sharpen the sight.

The roote of Helleboz pound with meale and hony, is good to **G** kill Mice and Rattes and such like beastes, and to driue them away: likewise if it be boyled with milke, and Waspes and flies doe eate thereof, it killeth them, for whatsoever doth eate of it, doth swell and breake: and by this we may iudge how perillous this roote is.

✱ *The danger.*

White Elleboz vnprepared, and taken out of tyme and place,

or too much in quantitie, is very hurtful to the body: for it choketh and troubleth all the inward parts, draweth together & shrinketh all the sinewes of mans body, & in fine, it slayeth the partie. Therefore it ought not to be taken vnprepared, neither than without good heed and great aduiselement. For such people as be either too yong or too olde, or feeble, or spit blood, or be griued in their stomacks, whose breasts are straight and narrow, & their necks long, such feeble people may by no means deale with it without ieopardie and danger. Wherefore these landleapers, roges, and ignorant asses, which take vpon them without learning and practise, doe very euill, for they giue it without discretion to all people, whether they be yong or olde, strong or feeble, and sometimes they kill their patients, or at the least they put them in peril or great danger of their liues.

Of wild white Ellebor or Niesewurte.

Chap. xxv.

✱ The description.

This herbe is like vnto the white Ellebor abovesayd, but in all partes it is smaller: it hath a straight stalke with shadowie leaues, like the leaues of Plantaine or white Ellebor, but smaller. The flowers hang downe from the stalke of a white colour, holow in the middle, with small yealow and incarnate spots, of a very strange fashion, and when they are gone, there cometh vp small seed like sand closed in thicke husks. The rootes are spread here and there full of sappe, with a thick barke of a bitter taste.

✱ The place.

This herbe groweth in Brabant in certaine moist medowes, and darke shadowie places.

✱ The time.

This herbe flowreth in Iune and Iuly.

✱ The names.

This herb is called in Greek *μακροίμ*, bicause it is like in fashion to white Hellebor: in Latin Helleborine and Epipactis: in high dutch Wildt wit Niescruct, that is to say, Wild white Ellebor.

Some

Some thinke that Ellebozine is an herbe like to Ellebozus onesly in vertues, and not in fashion. These fellowes will not receiue this herbe for Helleborine: but by this they may know their error, because neither Galen nor Dioscorides do attribute any of the properties of Elleboz to Hellebozine.

✥ *The nature.*

This herbe is of hote and dry complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Hellebozine drunke, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and is very good for such as are by any kind of means diseased in their liuers, or haue receiued any poison, or are bitten by any maner of venemous beast.

Of blacke Hellebor. Chap. xxvj.

✥ *The kinds.*

Vnder the name of Helleborus niger, that is to say, blacke Elleboz, are comprehended (by the Herborists of our time) three sorts of herbs, wherof the first is much like in description to Helleborus niger, of Dioscorides: The second is a strange herbe not much differing in vertue from the true black Helleboz, and is called Christs herbe, and is much like in description to Helleborus niger, that Theophrastus speaketh of: The third is commonly called of the low dutchmen Wiercruyt, that is to say, Firewurt.

✥ *The description.*

1 The true blacke Helleboz hath rough blackish leaues, parted with foure or five deepe cuttes like the fashion of the Vine leafe, or as Dioscorides saith, like the leaues of the Plane tree, but much lesser, the stalks be even & plaine, at the top wherof grow flowers in litle tufts, thicke set like to Scabious, of a light blew colour. After the falling of which flowers cometh the seede which is not much vnlike to Wheate. The rootes are manie small blacke long thredes commyng altogether from one head.

2 Christs herbe hath great thicke greene leaues, cut into seuen or eight parts, wherof each part is long and sharpe at the toppe,

and one halfe thereof is cut and snipt about like a Saw, the other halfe leafe next to the stalke is plaine and not cut. The flowers grow amongst the leaues vpon short stems comming from the roote, and are of the bignesse of a groate or shilling, of a faire color as white as snow, hauing in the middle many short, tender, and fine threds tipt with yealow. After the flowers haue staied a long tyme, when they begin to perish, they become blew, and afterward Greene. After the flowers it bringeth forth foure or five cods or husks ioyning together almost like the huske of Columbine, wherein is contained the seed. It hath in the stead of a roote many thick black strings.

3 The leaues of Bastard Hellebor are somewhat like the leaues of the aforesaid Christes herb, but much smaller, parted likewise and cut into diuers other narrow leaues, which are cut round about on euery side like a saue. The flowers come not from y root, but grow vpon the stems where as the leaues take hold, and are much lesse then the flowers of Christes herbe, of a Greene or herb-like color. After the passing away of which flowers, commeth vp also foure or five litle husks or cods ioining one in another, wherein is seed, which is blacke and round. The rootes are many blacke threds wouen, or interlaced together.

4 Louswort which Fuchsius counteth for a kind of blacke Hellebor, ye shall find it hereafter amongst the Aconites, whereof it is a kind.

5 The other which Hierom Bock setteth out for blacke Hellebor, the which also of the Apothecaries hath been so taken, is described in the second part of this Historie, where as it is also declared, that it is no kind of blacke Hellebor, but the right Buphtalmum, or Dre eye, and therefore neither hurtfull nor dangerous as it hath been more largely declared.

* The place.

1 Blacke Hellebor groweth in Aetolia, vpon the mountaine Helicon in Boetia, and vpon Parnassus mount in Phocidia: and in this countrey it is found in the gardens of certaine Herborists.

2 Christes wurt likewise, is not common in this countrey, but is only found in the gardens of some Herborists.

3 The

3 The bastard blacke Hellebor groweth in certaine Woods of this countrey, as in the wood Soenie in Brabant, and it is set or planted in diuers gardens.

✱ The time.

1 The blacke Hellebor in this countrey floureth in June, and shortly after the seed is ripe.

2 Christs wurt floureth also betimes about Christmas, in Januarie, and almost untill March, in Februarie the old leaues fall off, and they spring forth againe in March.

3 The blacke Bastard Hellebor floureth also betimes, but most commonly in February, sometimes also until Aprill.

✱ The names.

1 Blacke Hellebor is called in Greeke *ἡλίβορος μέλας*: in Latin *Veratrum nigrum*, and *Helleborus niger*, of some *Melampodium*, *Prætium*, *Polyrhizon*, *Melanorhizon*, and of some writers now *Luparia*, and *Pulsatilla*: in high Dutch *Schwartz*, *Piese wurt*: in base Almaine *Swert Piese wortel*.

2 The second should seeme to be *ἡλίβορος μέλας*, *Helleborus niger*, which Theophrastus describeth: and is called of learned men that write now, *Planta Leonis*, that is to say, Lions foote, and it is taken for that herbe which Alexander Trallian, and Paulus Aegineta call in Greeke *καρνονόμος*: in Latin *Coronopodium*, and *Pes cornicis*. It is called in Brabant *Heylichkerstcruyt*, that is to say, the herb of Christ or Christmas herb, bicause it floureth most commonly about Christmas, especially when the winter is mild.

3 The third is now called *Pseudohelleborus niger*, *Veratrum adulterinum nigrum*, and it is taken of some for the herbe which Plinie calleth *Consiligo*: in high dutch it is called *Christwurtz*, that is to say, Christs roote: in Brabant *Miercruyt*, that is to say, Fire herbe, bicause with this herbe alone men cure a disease in cattell named in French *Le feu*: of some it is called *Maenckcruyt*, as of the learned and famous doctor in his time Spierinck resident at Louaigne: and some call it *Maenckcruyt*.

✱ The occasion of the name.

This herb was called *Melampodium*, bicause a shepheard called Melampus in Arcadia, cured with this herb the daughters of Proetus, which were distract of their memories, & become mad:

so that afterward the herbe was knowen.

✱ *The nature.*

Blacke Helleboꝝ is hote and dry in the third degré.

Christeswurt, and the black bastard Helleboꝝ are in complexion very like to blacke Helleboꝝ.

✱ *The vertues.*

Blacke Helleboꝝ taken inwardly, prouoketh the siege oꝝ stoule **A** beheemently, and purgeth the neather part of the belly frō grosse and thicke fleume, and cholerike humoꝝs: also it is good foꝝ them that ware mad oꝝ fall beside themselves, and foꝝ such as be dull, heany, and melancholique: also it is good foꝝ them that haue the goute and Sciatica.

Like vertues it hath to be taken in potages, oꝝ to be sodden **W**ith boyled meate, foꝝ so it doth open the belly, and putteth foꝝth all superfluous humoꝝs.

The same layd to in maner of a Pessarie oꝝ mother Supposi- **C** torie, bringeth downe womens sicknesse, and deliuereth the dead child.

The same put into Fistulas and holow vlcers, by the space of **D** threē dayes, cleanseth them, and scoureth away the hardnesse and knobs of the same.

The root therof put into the eares of them that be hard of hea- **E** ring, two oꝝ threē dayes together helpeth them very much.

It swageth tooth-ach, if one wash his teeth with vineger wher- **F** in it hath been boyled.

An emplaster made of this roote with barley meale and wine, **G** is very good to be layd vpon the bellies of them that haue the Dropsie.

The same pound with Frankencense, Rosen, and Oyle, hea- **H** leth all roughnesse and hardnesse of the skinne, scuruinesse, spots and scarres, if it be rubbed therewith.

Planta Leonis oꝝ Christeswurtes, is not much differing in **I** properties from blacke Helleboꝝ: foꝝ it doth also purge and dri- neth foꝝth by siege mightily, both melancholy and other super- fluous humoꝝs.

The roote of bastard Helleboꝝ stieped in wine & drunken, doth **K** also loose the belly like blacke Helleboꝝ, and is very good against
all

all those diseases, whereunto blacke Helleboe serueth.

It doth his operation with more force and might, if it be made into powder, and a dram thereof be receiued in wine.

The same boiled in water with Rue and Egrimonie, or bastard Cupatorie, healeth the iaudise, and purgeth yellow superfluities by the siege.

The same thrust into the eares of Oxen, Sheepe, or other cattell, helpeth the same against the disease of the lungs, as Plinie and Columella writeth, for it draweth all the corruption and griefe of the lungs into the eares.

And in the time of pestilence, if one put this roote into the bodies of any, it draweth to that part all the corruption and venomous infection of the bodie. Therefore as soon as any strange or sudden griefe taketh the cattell, the people of the countrey do put it straightwaies into some part of a beast, wheras it may do least hurt, and within short space all the griefe will come to that place, and by that meanes the beast is saued.

** The danger.*

Although blacke Helleboe is not so vehement as the white, yet it cannot be giuen without danger, and especially to people that haue their health: for as Hippocrates saith, Carnes habentibus sanas, Helleborus periculosus, facit enim Conuulsionem, that is to say, to such as be whole, Helleboe is very perillous, for it causeth shrinking of sinewes: therefore Helleboe may not be ministered, except in desperate causes, and that to young and strong people, and not at all times, but in the spring time onely, yet ought it not to be giuen before it be prepared and corrected.

** The correction.*

When Helleboe is giuen with long Pepper, Hyssope, Daucus, and Annis seede, it worketh better and with lesse danger: also if it be boiled in the broth of a Capon, or of any other meate, & then the broth giuen to drinke, it worketh with lesse danger.

Of herbe Aloë. Chap. xxvij.

** The description.*

ALoë hath very great long leaues, two fingers thicke, hauing around about short points or crests standing wide one from another.

nother. The roote is thicke and long. The flowers, stalke, & seede are much like the flowers, stalke, and seede of Affodyll, as Dioscorides saith, but in these parts they haue not bene yet seene. All the herbe is of strong sauour and bitter taste. And out of this herbe which groweth in India is drawn a iuice, the which is dried, and is also named Aloë, and it is caried into all parts of the world for to be vsed in medicine.

✱ *The place.*

Aloë groweth very plenteously in India, and from thence cometh the best iuice: it groweth also in other places of Asia and Arabia, adioining to the sea, but the iuice thereof is not commonly found so good. It is to be seene also in this countrey in the gardens of some Herborists.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *αλόη*: and from thence sprang the Latine name, and is called Aloë in all other speeches of Christendome, and so is the sap or iuice thereof named. The Frenchmen call it *Perroquet*, because of his greenenesse: we may call it in English Aloë, herbe Aloë, or Sea Aggreene.

✱ *The nature.*

The iuice of this herbe called Aloë, which onely is vsed in medicine, is hot almost in the second degree, and dry in the third.

✱ *The vertues.*

The iuice of Aloë which is of a browne colour, like to the colour of a liuer, which is cleare and cleane, openeth the brailie, in purging cold, flegmatike, and cholericke humors, especially such where withall the stomacke is burdened, and is the chiefest of all other purging medicines (which most commonly do hurt the stomacke) but this is a soueraigne medicine for the stomacke, for it comforteth, clenseth, drieth vp, and drieth forth all superfluous humors, if it be taken with water the quantitie of two drams.

Men take it with Cynamon, Ginger, Gace, Cubibes, Galan-
gall, Annis seede, and such spices, to assuage and drive away the paine of the stomacke, by which meanes they comfort and heate the stomacke, and cause fleume to be expelled.

The same is also good against the jaunders, as Dioscorides
writeth,

Writeth, & taken a little at a time, profiteth much against the spitting, and all other issues of blood, except that of the Hemorrhoides.

Aloë made into powder, & strawen vpon new bloodie wounds. **D** stoppeth the blood, and healeth the wound. Likewise laid vpon old sores, closeth them vp, and it is a soueraigne medicine for blcers about the secret parts and fundement.

The same boiled with wine and honie, healeth the outgrowings and rifts of the fundement, and stoppeth the abounding fluxe of the Hemorrhoides, being laid vpon, for being receiued into the bodie, it causeth the Hemorrhoides to breake out, and to blæde.

The same with honie dispatcheth abroad all standing of blood, & and bzuises, with blacke spots that come of stripes.

It is also good against all inflammation, hurts, and scabs of the Eies, and against the running and darkenesse of the same.

Aloë mixt with oile of roses and vineger, and laid to the fore: **H** head and temples, swageth headach.

If one do often rub his head with Aloës mingled with wine, **I** it will keepe the haire from falling.

The same laid to with wine, cureth the sores and pustules of **L** the gums, the mouth, the throte, and kernels vnder the tong.

To conclude, the same laid to outwardly, is a very good consolida- **L** tative medicine, it stoppeth bleeding, and doth mundifie & cleanse all corruption.

Of Palma Christi. Chap. xxviij.

✱ The description.

Palma Christi hath a great, round, hollow stalke, higher than a good long man, with great broad leaues, parted into seven or nine diuisions, larger and more cut in, than the leaues of a fig tree, like some birds foote, or like to a spread hand. At the highest groweth a bunch of flowers, clustering together like grapes, whereof the lowest be yelowe, and wither without bearing fruit, and the highest are red, bringing forth three cornered huskes, in which is found three gray seedes somewhat smaller than kidney Beane.

✱ The place.

This herbe groweth not of it selfe in this countrey, but **y** Her-
borists

bozists plant it in their gardens.

✱ *The time.*

It is sowne in Aprill, and his seede is ripe in August and September, and as soon as the cold cometh, all the herbe perisheth.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *κιννύρεος*: in Latine Ricinus: in shops and of the Arabians Cherua: of some Cataputia maior, Pentadactylon, and Palma Christi: in English Palma Christi: in French *Paulme de Christ*: in high Dutch Wunderbaum, and Creutzbaum, and of some Zeckenkorner: in base Almaine Wunderboom, Cruysboom, and Hollencruyt.

✱ *The nature.*

The seede of Palma Christi is hot and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The seede of Palma Christi taken inwardly, openeth the bellie, A causeth one to vomit, and to cast out slimie fleume, drawing the same from farre, and sometimes cholericke humors with waterish superfluities.

The broth of meate, in which this seede hath been sod, drunken, is good for the chollicke (that is to say, paine in the bellie) against the colic and paine in the hip, called the Sciaticque.

The same pound and taken with whey or new milke, driueth forth waterish superfluities and cholericke humors: also it is good against the dropsie and jaunders.

The oile which is drawn forth of this seede, is called Oleum Cicinum: in shops Oleum de Cherua. It heateth and drieth, and is very good to annoint and rub all rough hardnesse, and scurvie roughnesse, or itch.

The greene leaues of Palma Christi pound with parched Barley meale, do mitigate and assuage the inflammation and swelling sorenesse of the eyes, and pound with vinegar, they cure the grievous inflammation, called S. Anthonies fire.

✱ *The danger.*

The seede of Palma Christi turneth by the stomacke, and doth his operation with much paine and grieve to the partie.

✱ *The remedie.*

But if you take with it either Fenell or Annis seede, and some spices

spices of Cynamon, and Ginger, &c. it will not ouerturne nor torment the stomacke, but will worke his effect with moze ease and gentlenesse.

Of the kinds of Tithymale or Spourge.
Chap. xxix.

✱ *The kinds.*

There are, as Dioscorides writeth, seuen sortes of Tithymal: whereof some at this time are well known, & some shall be now by our endeavour brought againe to light, and some are yet vnknown.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he first kind of Tithymal, called y male kind, hath round red stalks, of the height of a cubite, that is a foote & a halfe high. The leaues are long and narrow, somewhat longer & narrower than the leaues of the Oliue tree, wherof the highest leaues befoze they be thoroughly growen, shew rough or cotton-like. The seede groweth at the highest of the stalke in pretie round hollow leaues, like as it were basons, or little dishes, through which the stalke groweth. The seede is inclosed in three cornered husks, like the seede of Palma Christi, as well in growing as in shape or fashion, but much smaller: the roote is of a wooddie substance with many hairie strings.

2 The second kind of Tithymal hath straight stalkes of a span long, about the which grow many leaues, set asunder without order, thicke, whitish, & sharpe pointed, not much vnlike the leaues of linc holme or Ruscus, but greater and thicker, not blacke, but all white, of the colour of sea Spourge. And when they be brused or bursten, there commeth forth milk as out of the other kinds of Spourge. The flowers are yelloe, growing in tuffets like Rosewurt or Rhodia: the fruit is triangled, like the fruit of the other Spurges or Tithymales.

3 The third kind, which may be well called Tithymal of the sea, or sea Spourge, hath six or seuen faire red stems or moe, coming from one roote. The leaues are smal, almost like the leaues of Flaxe, or Lyneseede, growing round about the stalke, being
thicke

thicke toothed : the flowers are yelloſe and grow out of little diſhes or ſawcers, like the firſt kind of Spurge, after commeth the triangled ſeede as in the other Tithymales : the roote is long and plaine, and of wooddie ſubſtance . This kind of Tithymall, his leaues, diſhes, and flowers are much thicker than any other kind of Spurge.

4 The fourth kind called Sonne Spurge, after his Grecke name, or Tithymal turning with the Sunne, hath three or foure ſtalkes ſomewhat reddiſh, about the length of a foote, & his leaues are not ſo thicke as garden Porcelane . The flowers are yelloſe growing in tuſſets. The roote is like the other Tithymales.

5 The fiſt kind called Cypres Tithymal, hath round reddiſh ſtalkes of the length of a foote. The leaues are very ſmall, greene, narrow, like the leaues of the Firre tree, but farre ſmaller and tenderer. The ſeede is ſmall, but in all things elſe like the other, and it commeth in litle blewish cups or ſawcers, in the middeſt of the ſide branches . This herbe hath leaues much narrower than Ezula minor.

Of this ſort there is found another kind very ſmall, the which may be well called Cypres Tithymall. It hath very ſmal ſtalks, both little and tender, about the height of a ſpan, and vpon them ſmall tuſſets, with flowers of a faint yelloſe or pale colour, after commeth the ſeede like to the other, but a great deale ſmaller.

Yet there is a third ſort of this kind, whereof the leaues be all white, but otherwaies it is like to Cypres Tithymall, as the great and diligent Herboziſt Jan the Wreckom hath declared vnto vs, who befoze this hath had ſuch Tithymall growing in his garden : neuertheleſſe, I did neuer ſee it, and therefore I do not ſet out a larger deſcription.

6 The ſixt kind is great, of eight or nine cubits high, growing like a little tree, the ſtalke is ſometimes as big as ones leg (as Peter Belon writeth) and bringeth forth many branches ſpred abroad, reddiſh, and ſet with ſmall leaues, like the leaues of the little Myrtle tree: the fruit is like the fruit of the other Tithymals.

7 The ſeuenth kind hath ſoft leaues like Molin or Higtaper, but it is yet vnknown.

All theſe kinds are full of white liquour or ſap like milke, the
which

which commeth forth when they be broken or hurt, & it is sharpe and bitter vpon the tong.

✠ *The place.*

1 The first kind of Spourge groweth not of his owne kind in this countrey, and is seldome found but in the gardens of diligent Herborists.

2 The second, as saith Diosco. groweth in places that lie waste.

3 The third groweth about the sea, & is found in Zeland vpon trenches & dry sandy banks, & in waste places adioining to the sea.

4 The fourth groweth about towne in plaine fieldes, and in some gardens: it is very common in this countrey.

5 The fifth called Cyprus Tithymall, is not found in this countrey, but in the gardens of Herborists.

But the little of the same kind groweth about Malines, in borders of some fields, yet it is not found euery where.

6 The sixt kind groweth in stonie places.

✠ *The time.*

All the kinds of Tithymall or Spourge, are most commonly in flower in Iune and Iuly, and their seed is ripe in August.

✠ *The names.*

All kinds of this herbe are called in Greeke *πιδυμάλαι*: in Latine *Lactaria*: in French *Tithymales*, or *Herbe à lait*: in high Dutch *Wolfsmilch*: in base Almain *Wolfsmelck*: in english *Spourge*.

1 The first kind is called in Greeke *αιδυμάλαις χειμαίαις, ή άμυδαλοείτης*. in Latine *Tithymalus mas*, or *Lactaria mascula*, that is to say in French, *Tithymale masle*: in English *Wood Spourge*.

2 The second kind is called in Greeke *πιδυμάλαις μυρσινίτης*, & of some Caryites: in latine *Tithymalus foemina*, that is to say in French *Tithymale femelle*: in English *Femall Tithymall*, of Theodore Gaza, *Myrtaria*, it may be named in English *Myrtell Spourge*.

3 The third kind is called in Greeke *παράλιαις*, *Paralios*, and *Tithymalus*, or *Mecon*, of Theophrast *κόκκος*, *Coccus*. This kind may be well called in French *Tithymale marin*: in English *Sea Spourge*: in Dutch *Zee Wolfsmelck*.

4 The fourth is called in Greeke *πιδυμάλαις ήλιοσκηπίος*, that is to say in latine *Tithymalus solsequius*, or *Lactaria solsequia*: in French *Tithymale suyuant le soleil*, & *Reueille matin*: in Almain *Sonnewēd*
Wolfs

Wolfsmelck : and in Brabant Cronkens crupt : in English
Sonne Spurge, or Wartwurt.

5 The first is called in Greeke *τιθυμάλος κυπαρισίας*, that is to say, *Tithymale* like Cypress.

6 The first is called in Greeke *δενδροειδής*, and of some *Leptophyllos* : in Latine *Tithymalus arborescens*, that is to say, *Tithymal* growing like a tree, or tree *Tithymal*.

7 The seventh kind is called in Greeke *τιθυμάλος πλατυφύλλος*, and of some, as *Hermolaus Barbarus* writeth, *Corymbites*, and *Amigdalites* : in Latine *Tithymalus latifolius*, or *Lactaria latifolia*, that is to say, Large leaved *Tithymal* or Spurge.

✱ *The nature.*

All the *Tithymales* are hot and dry almost in the fourth degree, of a very sharpe and biting qualitie, fretting and consuming, first of all the milke or sap, then the fruit and leaues. The roote is of lest strength. And amongst al the *Tithymales*, as *Galen* saith, the male is the strongest, then the female, thirdly the first kind, and the *Tithymal* with broad leaues. The first in strength is that which is like Cypress. The first is sea *Tithymal*. The seventh and of least force is the *Sonne Spurge*, or *Tithymal* following the *Sunne*.

✱ *The vertues.*

The iuice of *Tithymal* is a very strong medicine opening the *Abellie*, and sometimes causing vomit, bringing tough fleume and cholerike humors : like vertue is in the seede and roote, especially the barke thereof, and are very good for such as fall into the dropsie, when it is ministred with discretion, and wel corrected or prepared.

The same mirt with honie, causeth haire to fall from the place *W* that hath been annointed therewithall in the *Sunne*.

The same put into the holes of corrupt and naughtie teeth, *C* swageth the tooth ach, but ye must beware ye put not the iuice vpon any sound tooth, or whole place, but first ye must couer them with ware to preserve them from the said iuice. The roote of *Tithymal* boiled in vineger, and holden in the mouth, is good for the same intent.

The same doth also cure all roughnesse of the skin, mangines, *D* leprosie,

lepzie, wild scurffe, and spreading scabs, the white scurffe of the head, and it taketh away and causeth to fall off all kinds of warts, it taketh away the knobs and hardnesse of fistulas, corrupt and fretting blcers, and is good against hot swellings & Carbuncles.

It killeth fish, if it be mixt with any baite, and giuen them to eate.

✱ *The danger.*

The iuice, the seede, and rootes of Tithymales, do worke their effect with violence, and are hurtfull to the nature of man, troubling the bodie, and ouerturning the stomacke, burning and parching the throte, and making it rough & sore, insomuch that Galen writeth, that these herbs ought not to be ministred or taken into the bodie, much lesse the iuice ought to be dealt with, but only it must be applied outwardly, and that with great discretion.

✱ *The correction or remedie.*

If one lay the barke of the roots of Tithimales to soke or steepe in vineger by the space of a whole day, then if it be dried & made into powder, putting to it of Annise or Fenell seede, gum Tragagante and Masticke, and so ministred altogither with some refreshing or cooling liquoz, as of Endiue, Cicozie, or Drenges, it will do his operation without great trouble or paine, and will neither chafe nor inflame the throte, nor the inward parts.

Of Ezula. Chap. xxx.

✱ *The kinds.*

EZula is of two sorts, (as Mesue saith) the great and small, whereunto Dioscorides doth agree, whereas he writeth, that Pityusa is small in one place, and great in another.

✱ *The description.*

1 The great Ezula hath straight high stalkes, vpon the which grow great broad leaues, greater than the leaues of male Tithymale. The flowers and seede grow at the highest of the stalke, and sometimes they come forth at the sides of the stalkes, like the seede of Tithymale, the roote is great and thicke, couered ouer with a thicke barke.

2 The small Ezula in stalkes & leaues is much lesse, the leaues are narrow like the leaues of wild flaxe, the flowers and seede

are like the first kind, but smaller. The rootes be small, covered with a smooth or fine barke. These two kinds be like the *Tithymales*: therefore they haue bene reckened of some Ancients for kinds of *Tithymale* (as Dioscorides writeth) and as they be now counted, and they do also yeld a white sappe or liquoz like milke, when they be either brused or broken, the which liquoz is sharpe and biting.

✥ *The place.*

The great *Ezula* in some countries groweth in woods & wildernesses, and in this countrey in the gardens of Herborists.

The lesser groweth in rough stonie places, and is found in this countrie in arable fields and banks, but not euery where.

✥ *The time.*

These herbes doe flower about Midsummer, like the *Tithymales*.

✥ *The names.*

These herbs are called in Greeke *πιτυσα*: in Latine *Pityusa*: in the Arabian speech of Mesue *Alscebran*: in shops *Ezula*, and *Esula*, and it should seeme that this name *Esula*, was borrowed of *Pityusa*: for in leauing out the first two syllables *Pity*, there remaineth *usa*, whereof cometh the diminutive *Usula*, the which is quickly turned into *Ezula*, or *Esula*.

✥ *The nature.*

Ezula is hot and dry in the third degree, sharpe, biting, & burning inwardly, of nature much like *Tithymale*.

✥ *The vertues.*

The iuice, seede, and roote of *Ezula*, openeth the bellie, and driueth forth tough fleume and grosse humors: also it purgeth cholericke and sharpe humors like the *Tithymales*.

To be short, both kinds of *Ezula* are in all things like to the *Tithymales*, in facultie and operation agreeable to all that, whereunto the others are profitable.

✥ *The danger.*

As *Ezula* is like the *Tithymales* in nature and working, so it is of hurtfull qualitie agreeable to the same.

✥ *The correction.*

The euill qualitie of *Ezula* is amended in like manner as *Tithymale*.

Of Spurge. Chap. xxxj.

✥ *The description.*

Spurge hath a browne stalke, of two foote high or more, of the bignesse of ones finger. The leaues be long and narrow, like the leaues of a withie or Almond tree, the stalke breaketh abroad at the top into many other little branches, set with little round leaues, upon the same little branches groweth the triangled fruite, like the fruite of Palma Christi, but smaller, wherein is contained little round seedes, the which by force of the heate of the Sunne, do skip out of their husks when the fruite is ripe. The roote is of a wooddie substance, and not very thicke.

All the herbe with his stalks and leaues, do yeld a white milke like the Tithymales, being bursten or hurt.

✥ *The place.*

It is planted in many gardens of this countrie.

✥ *The time.*

It hath flowers and seede in July and August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *λathyris*: and in Latine Lathyrus: in shops Cataputia minor: of some, as Dioscorides saith, Tithymalus: in French *Esperge*: in high Dutch Springkraut, Springkorn, and Treikorn: in base Almaine Springcrut, and in some places of Flanders Spurgie: in English Spurge.

✥ *The nature.*

This herbe is hot and dry in the third degree, and in facultie like Tithymale.

✥ *The vertues.*

If one take sixe or seuen seedes of Spurge, it openeth the bellie mightily, and driueth forth choler, scume, and waterish humors. Like vertue hath the iuice, but it is of stronger operation.

To be briefe, Spurge and the iuice thereof, are of facultie like to the Tithymales.

✥ *The danger.*

Spurge is as hurtfull to mans bodie as the Tithymales.

✥ *The correction.*

If one take the seede of Spurge with Dates, Figs, or gumme Tragagante, Mastick, Annise seede, or any cooling or refreshing herbe, or if one drinke water straight waies after the taking of the same seede, it will not stirre up the inflammation of the inward parts, nor much trouble the partie receiuing the same, and it shall not be much hurtfull to mans bodie.

Of Pety Spourge. Chap.xxxj.

✥ *The description.*

WArtwurt or rather Deplos is a plant fashioned like a little tree, not much vnlike the Tithymale that followeth the Sunne, but farre smaller, growing of the height of halfe a span with diuers branches, set full of very small leaues. The seede is small growing in triangled huskes like Spurge. The roote is long and somewhat threedie, all the herbe is full of milke like the Tithymales.

2 Besides this, there is yet found an other kind described by Hippocrates and Dioscorides, called Deplis, the which hath many round leaues like the leaues of garden Porcelane, red vnderneath, the seede groweth amongst the leaues, like the seede of Deplos. The roote is small and very tender, this herbe is also full of white liquoz neither moze nor lesse, but as the aforesaid.

✥ *The place.*

Deplos groweth in this countrey in gardens amongst pot-herbs and beanes, and in some places amongst vines.

Deplis, as Dioscorides reporteth, groweth in salt ground by the sea side.

✥ *The time.*

Deplos flowreth and deliuereth his seede at Midsummer, like the Tithymales.

✥ *The names.*

Deplos is called in Greeke *πιπλος*: in Latine Peplus: in shops Ezula rotunda: in high dutch Teufels Milch: in base Almaine Duyuels Melck: in French Reueille *matin des vignes*: in English of some Wartwurt, & Spurge time, we may cal it after y^e Greeke Peplos, or following y^e dutch, Duyuels milke: also Pety Spourge,

and

and Spurge time.

The other is called in Græke *πεπλῖς*: in Latine Peplis: Hippocrates calleth it *πέπλιον*, Peplion: some call it *Portulaca sylvestris*. Turner nameth this Sea Martwurt.

✱ *The nature.*

Peplos is hot and dry in the third degree, like the Lithymalles: and Peplis is of the like temperament.

✱ *The vertues.*

The seede and iuice of Peplos are both of like qualitie with the iuice and seede of Spurge and Lithymall, and serueth to all intents and purposes as Lithymall doth: wherefore they lose the bellie, and driue forth tough fleume, with water and cholericke humors.

This herbe kept in brine and eaten, dissolueth windinesse in the bowels and matrix, and cureth the hardnes of the melt.

Of the like vertue is Peplis, as Dioscorides writeth. C

✱ *The danger and remedie.*

This herbe is also hurtfull vnto man, neither more nor lesse, but euen like Spurge, and is corrected and amended in the same sort, as is declared in the former chapter.

Of Serapions Turbith. Chap. xxxiiij.

✱ *The description.*

This herbe hath long leaues, large, greene, plaine, and shining, like in fashion to the leaues of made, amongst which commeth forth a straight round stalke, of the height of a foote and a halfe, or there about, set with the like leaues, but smaller, it parteth at the toppe into many branches, vpon the which grow faire flowers, blew before their opening, and when they are open they haue within a crowne of yellow, compassed about with small azured leaues, like to the flowers of Cammomill in figure. After when they fade they turne into a rough or downie white seede, the which flieth away with the wind. The roote is long and thicke, and couered with a barke, somewhat thicke also.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe groweth alongst the sea coast, whereas the tide and waues do ebbe and flowe, in such sort, that sometimes it is co-

uered with the sea, and sometimes it is dry. And it is found in abundance in Zeland.

✧ *The time.*

This herbe flowzeth in July and August.

✧ *The names.*

Some call it in Græke *τριπέλιον*: in Latine Tripolium: in the Arabian speech of Serapio, Chap. CCCxxx. Turbith: but this is not the Turbith of Mesue or Auicenne. It hath no name in our vulgar speech, that I know, but that some call it blew Cammomil or blew Dasies, the which name belongeth not properly vnto it, seeing that it is not of the kind of Cammomil or Dasies: we may very well call it Serapio his Turbith.

✧ *The nature.*

The nature of Tripolium is hot in the third degré.

✧ *The vertues.*

The quantitie of two drams of the roote of Tripolium taken with wine, driueth forth by siege waterie humors. Moreover, it is very profitable for such as haue the dropie.

The same is very profitable mixt in medicines, that serue against poison.

The leaues of this herbe, as some writers doe nowe affirme, haue a singular vertue against all wounds, so that they heale and close them vp incontinent, if the iuice thereof be powdered in, or if the brused leaues be laid vpon the wounds.

Of Mesues Turbith Thapsia. Chap. xxxiiij.

✧ *The description.*

Thapsia, as Dioscorides writeth, is like Ferula, but his stalkes be smaller, and his leaues like Fenell. The flowers be yelloe growing in tufts like Dill. The seede is broad, but not so broad as Ferula. The roote is long and thicke, blacke without, and white within, hauing a thicke barke full of white liquor, and sharpe in taste.

✧ *The place.*

Thapsia groweth in the Ile of Thapsus by Sicilia, and it is to be found at this day vpon the mount Garganus in Apulia, and in many other places of Italy.

✧ *The*

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ῥαψία*: in Latine Thapsia, Ferulago, and Ferula sylvestris : of Mesue in the Arabique tongue Turbith. And this is that Turbith which ought to be used in shops, in the composition of such medicines, as Mesue hath described.

✱ *The nature.*

Thapsia, but chiefly the barke of the roote, is almost hot in the third degree, hauing thereunto adioining a superfluous moisture, which is the cause it doth so quickly putrifie, and cannot be kept long.

✱ *The vertues.*

The barke of the roote of Thapsia, taken in quantitie of a dram or somewhat lesse, openeth the bellie, and driueth forth clammye fleume, and thicke humors, and sometimes cholericke humors. For it draweth them with it not onely from the stomacke (the which it doth thoroughly scour and cleanse) but also from partes farre off. Moreover, it is good against the shortnesse of breath, the stoppings of the breast, the collicke, and paine in the side, drawing together of sinewes, the gout and grieve or ache of the ioints with the extreme parts.

It is good to be laid with oile to the naughtie scurffe of the head, which causeth the haire to fall off, for it causeth the haire to grow againe.

The same laid to with Frankencense and ware, disperseth congealed blood, and taketh away blacke and blew marks which come of bruises and stripes.

The iuice of the roote with honie, taketh away all lentils and other spots of the face, and scurffe.

The same mingled with Sulfre, dissolueth all swellings being laid vpon.

With the same roote oile and ware, men make an ointment very good against the old paine of the head, the ache in the side, and outward parts.

✱ *The danger.*

In the gathering & drawing forth of the iuice of this roote, or y^e pith of the same, there chanceth great inflammation in the face of him that draweth it forth, & his hands will rise full of blisters.

And being receiued into the bodie, it raiseth vp great windines, blastings, turmoiling, and ouerturning the whole bodie: and being too largely taken, it hurteth the bowels and inward parts.

✥ *The remedie.*

When one will gather the iuice of Thapsia, or strip the barke of the roote, he must annoint his face and naked parts with an ointment made with oile of Roses and ware.

And when one will minister it inwardly to open the bellie, he must put thereto Ginger or long Pepper, and a little Sugar, and so to giue it. For prepared after this sort, it shall not be very hurtfull to mans nature.

Of Hermodactill or Mede Saffron.

Chap. xxxv.

✥ *The description.*

Hermodactill hath great broad leaues like the Lillie, three or foure comming forth of one root, amongst which groweth the stalke about the height of a foote, bearing triangled huskes like to the Marsh flague or false Acorus, but alway smaller, the which being ripe do open themselves into three partes: within that is inclosed a round seede, blacke and hard. The flowers grow vp after the leaues and stalke are perished, vpon short stems or stalkes, like the flowers of Saffron. The roote is round, broad aboue, and narrow beneath, white & swete, couered with many coates or felmes, hauing by one side right in the middle as it were a clift or parting, whereas the stalke bearing the flower groweth. The roote being dried becommeth blacke.

There is also to be seene in shops little white round rootes, the which they cal Hermodactils, in fashion partly like the aforesaid, but that they be more flat, and haue no diuision in the middle, as the aboue said, but what flowers and leaues they haue, Mesue hath not left vs in writing.

✥ *The place.*

Medeow Saffron, as Dioscorides saith, groweth in Messenia, and in the Ile of Colchis, whereas it tooke his first name. It is also found in this countrey in fat medowes, and great stoze of it is found

found about Milnozd, and about Bathe in England.

✥ *The time.*

The leaues of Medow Saffron, come forth in March and Aprill, the seed is ripe in June, in July the leaues and stalke do perish. And in September the pleasant flowers come forth of the ground.

✥ *The names.*

1 The kind of Hermodactil here figured, is called in Græke *κολοχικόν ἢ ἐρήμιον*: of some in Latin *Agrestis Bulbus*: in French *Tue chien*, or *Mort aux chiens*: in high Almaigne *Zeitlosen*, and *Wissen Zeitlosen*: in base Almaigne of the Herbozists *Hermodactilen*: Turner nameth it, *Mede Saffron*, and *wild Saffron*.

2 The second kind which is found in Shops, is called of Paulus *Egineta*, *Hesue*, *Serapio*, and certain other ancient Græke Physicians *ἐρμηδάκτυλος*: in Latine *Hermodactilus*, and by this name it is known in shops.

✥ *The nature.*

Medow or wild Saffron is corrupt and venemous, therefore not vsed in medicine.

The second Hermodactil is hote and dry in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

That Hermodactil which is vsed in Shops, driueth forth by A siege slimie fleume, drawing the same from farre partes, and is very good to be vsed against the gowte, the Sciatica, and all pains in the ioynts.

✥ *The danger.*

Medow Saffron taken into the body, stirreth bp gnawing and fretting in all the body, as though all the body were rubbed with nettles, inflameth the stomacke, and hurteth the inward parts, so that in fine it causeth bloody excrements, and within the space of one day, death.

The other Hermodactil vsed in Shops, stirreth bp tossings, swamblings, windinesse and vomiting, and subuerteth and ouerturneth the stomacke.

✥ *The Remedie.*

If any man by chaunce haue eaten of Wilde Saffron, the remedie is to drinke a great draught of Colwe milke, as master
Turner

Turner hath written.

If one put to that Hermodactill which is used in shops, either Ginger, long Pepper, Annys seed, or Comin, and a litle Mastick: so taken it doth not ouerturne the stomacke, neither stirreth vp windinesse.

Of Lauriel or Lowry. Chap. xxxvj.

✧ *The description.*

Lauriel groweth of the height of a foot and a halfe, or more, it hath many tough branches which will not easily break with wresting or playing, couered with a thicke rinde or barke: round about the sayd branches, but most commonly at the toppe grow many leaues clustering together, thicke and of a blackish colour, like in fashion to Bay leaues, but not so great, the which being chewed in the mouth, do chafe and burne the mouth, tong, and throte exceedingly. The flowers growe vpon short stemmes, ioyning and vpon the leaues, well clustering together about the stalke, of a white Greene or herbie colour. The fruit in the beginning is Greene, and after beyng ripe, it is blacke almost like a Bay berrie, but lesser. The Rote is long and of a Wooddie substance.

✧ *The place.*

Lauriel groweth in rough mountains, amongst wood, and is found in the countrey of Liege and Namure, amongst the Riuer Meuse, and in some places of Almaine. It groweth also in many places of England.

✧ *The time.*

It flourereth all betimes in Februarie: the seed is ripe in May.

✧ *The names.*

This plant is called in Greeke *Δαφνοειδης*: Daphnoides: in shops Laureola: in French and base Almaine Laureole: in high Almaine Zeilandt: in English Lauricell.

✧ *The nature.*

It is hote and dry in the third degree, drawyng nere to the fourth.

✧ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Lauriel open the belly, and purge slimie humors, A
and

and waterie superfluities, and are good for such as haue the drop-
sie. Like vertue haue fourteene or fiftene of the berries taken at
once for a purgation.

The leaues of the same holde in the mouth and chewed, draw
forth much water and fleume from the brayne, and put into the
nose, they cause sneeling.

** The danger.*

Lauriel doth bere and ouerturne the stomacke very much, and
inflameth, hurteth and burneth the inward partes.

** The remedie.*

The leaues of Lauriell are corrected and made more apt to be
receined, in like maner as Chamelæa.

Of Mezereon. Chap. xxxvij.

** The kinds.*

Mezereon, as Auicen, Mesue and Serapio do write, is of
two sorts, whereof one hath broad leaues, the other na-
row. And is set forth by the ancient Greeke physicians
vnder these two names Chamelæa, and Thymelæa.

** The description.*

1 Chamelæa is but a low plant, about the height of a foot and
a halfe, or two foote. The stalks be of a wooddie substance,
full of branches: the leaues be long, narrow and blackish, much
like the leaues of the Olive tree, but smaller. At the highest of
the stalkes grow litle pale or yealowish flowers, and after ward
the three cornered fruit like the Lithymales and Spurge, greene
at the beginning, & red when it is ripe: after, blackish or browne
when it is drie: whereof eche seed is round almost like a Pepper
corne, hard and bitter in the beginning, and after hote burnyng
the mouth.

Thymelea hath many smal springs or branches of the length
of a cubite, or a cubite and a halfe, the leaues are small, lesser & na-
rower than the leaues of Chamelæa, and thicker. The flowers be
small and white, growing at the top of the springs or twigs. The
fruit is greene at the beginning and after red like the Hawe, or
White thorne fruit, hauing within it a white kernell couered
with

with a litle blacke skin, very hote, and burning the tong. These two plants do neuer lose their leaues, but are always greene both in Winter and Sommer.

✥ *The place.*

These plants do growe in rough vntoyled places, about high ways, and are found in some places of France as in Languedock, and about Montpellier, great store and abundance.

✥ *The time.*

Chamelea flowreth at the beginning of Sommer, and yeldeth his seed in Autumne.

Thymelea flowreth also in Sommer, and his fruit is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

The Arabian Physicians doe call both these plantes by the name of Mezereon, and some call it Rapiens vitam, Et faciens Viduas.

1 The first kind is called in Greeke χαμηλαία: in Latine Chamelæa, Oleago, Oleastellus, of some Citocacium, and it may be wel called Chamelæa tricoccos, to put a difference betwixt it and Chamelæa Germanica.

2 The second kind is called in Greeke θυμολαία: in Latine Thymelæa: of some κνέωρον ή κέστρον, Cneoron, Cestron, and also Chamelæa: in the Assyrian speech Apolinum, they are both vnknown in the shops of this Countrey.

The seed of Thymelæa, is called in Greeke κόκκος κνίδειος: in Latin Granum Gnidium: vnknown also in Shoppes: for in stead thereof the Apothecaries of this countrey do vse the seede of common Mezereon, of the which we will speake in the chapter following. And others take another blacke round seede or fruit, named Cuculus Indus, the which name should seeme to come of Coccus Gnidius.

✥ *The nature.*

Both kinds of these herbs are hote and dry in the third degree, drawing very nere to the fourth degree: they be very hot & sharp, making great heat in the throte when one doth chew thereon.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues of these two kinds of Mezereon purge down-ward A
with

with great force and violence, fleume and cholerike humors, especially heavy waterish humors, also they preuaile much against the Dropsie, if it be ministred with good iudgement and discretion.

To the same purpose serueth the seed of Thymelæa, when one doth take the pulpe of twentie graines.

The leaues of Chamelæa pound with hony, doth mundifie and cleanse corrupt vlcers.

✱ *The danger.*

The qualitie of these herbes approacheth very neere to the nature of venome, beyng diuers wayes very euill and hurtfull to mankind. It bringeth great hurt to the stomacke, the liuer, and to all the noble and principall partes of man, chafing, hurting, and searching, causing vlcers in the entrailes, and in fine purging the belly untill bleeding.

✱ *The Remedie.*

The greene leaues of Chamelæa must be steeped a day and a night in good strong vinegar, than dried and kept to occupie. If first ye lay to soke in the said vinegar, Quinces, or the seed of Barberries, it shall be the more apt for to prepare the sayd leaues of Chamelæa. And when ye wil occupie of your leaues so prepared, ye must make them into powder, and giue it with Annis seed and Mastick, or ye must boyle them in whay of sweet milke, and specially of Goates milke, or in the broth of a capon, and than minister the sayd whay or broth.

Of Dutch Mezereon. Chap. xxxviij.

✱ *The description.*

That Mezereon, the which is called in Dutch Seidelbast, is a litle shrub or tree of thre or foure fote high, with short branches which will not easily breake, vpon the same are long leaues like Briuet, but whiter and tenderer. The flowers grow amongst the branches of a purple colour and sweete sauour, after which cometh the berries, which are first greene; and red when they be ripe: after when they be dry, they become black and wrinckled: and are like Hempseede when one hath taken from them their withered skinne, but they are a litle rounder and bigger.

ger. And when they be chewed, they are found very hote & strongly burning in the mouth and throte. The which the seed only doth not, but also the leaues, barke, and roote.

✧ *The place.*

Bezereon groweth in diuers places of Almaigne in moyst darke woods, and in rough vntoiled places.

✧ *The time.*

It floureth betime in February and March, before it beareth leaues, and the fruite becommeth redde and ripe in August and September.

✧ *The names.*

This plant is called in shops of Almaigne Bezereon, of some Piper montanum, and it hath been taken a long time for the right Chamelea, wherefore it may be wel called Chamelæa Germanica, in high dutch Seidelbast, Leuzkraut, and Ketterhals: in base Almaigne Zælbast, and most commonly Bezereon.

The seed of this plant is wrongfully taken of the Apothecaries of this countrey for Coccus Gnidos, and is called of the common people, Drunkaerts besiekens, that is to say, Drunkards berries, because that after one hath eaten of these berries, he cannot easily swallow or get down drinke.

✧ *The nature.*

The leaues, barke, roote, and fruit of this plant, are hote and dry, almost in the fourth degree, and of qualitie like the roote of Thymelea.

✧ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Bezereon do purge downwards with violence and might, both fleume and cholerike humors. Likewise it purgeth waterish humors, and men do vse it in the shops of this countrey, in stead of the leaues of Chamelea.

Like vertue haue the berries, the which being chewed, do leaue in the throte such a heat and burning, that it may hardly be quenched by means of drinke.

✧ *The danger.*

This plant is without doubt hurtful vnto the body, because it is very hote, and of strong and vehement working, wherefore it doth hurt and grieue the inward parts.

✧ *The*

✥ *The remedie.*

The leaues of this Mezereon are prepared euen as the leaues of Chamelæa, and in like maner ought the fruit and barke to be ordered, when one wil giue them to be taken with any medicine.

Of Stauisaker. Chap.xxxix.

✥ *The description.*

Staphis-acre hath straight stalks of a browne colour, with leaues clouen or cut into fīue, sixe, or seuen clefts, almost like the leaues of the wild vine. The flowers grow vpon short stemmes of a faire blew or skie colour, parted into fīue or sixe litle leaues: when they are gone there commeth bp close huskes, wherem is contained a triangled seed, blacke, sharpe, and burning the mouth, the roote is of a wooddie substance, and single.

✥ *The place.*

The Herborists of this countrey do sowe it in their gardens, and it groweth prosperously in shadowy places.

✥ *The time.*

Staphis-acre flowzeth at Midsomer.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Græke σταφίς ἀγρία: in Latine Herba pedicularis, or Pituitaria, of some in Græke φειγούριον, that is to say, Lousebane, or φειγύριον: in Shops Staphis agria: in French Staphis-aigre, or Herbe aux pouilleux: in high Dutch Leuskrout, & Speichelkraut: in base Almaine Luyscruyt, and the seede made into powder Luysepouder, that is to say, Lousepouder.

✥ *The nature.*

Staphisacre, especially the seede, is hote almost in the fourth degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

Fifteene seedes of Staphisacre taken with Honied Water, will cause one to vomite grosse fleume and slimie matter, with violence.

The seede of Staphisacre mingled with oyle, driueth away life from the head and from al other places of the body, and cureth all scurue itch, and manginelle.

The

The same boiled in vineger and holden in the mouth, swageth **C** tooth-ache.

The same chewed in the mouth, draweth forth much moi- **D** sture from the head, and mundifieth the braine.

The same tempered with vineger, is good to rub vpon lolsie **C** apparel, to kil and drie away life.

✱ The danger.

The seed of Stasfaker to be taken inwardly, is very hurtful to nature, for it chafeth and inflameth all inward partes, and overturneth the stomacke, if one hold it in his mouth, it causeth inflammation in the mouth and throte: wherefore one ought not rashly to vse this seed, except it be giuen outwardly.

✱ The remedie.

Before ye occupy the seed of Stasfaker, ye must stiepe it in vineger and dry it, and when it is drie, ye may giue it to drink with Mead or watered hony. Mead is hony and water boiled together, and whosoever hath receiued of this seede, must walke without staying, and should drinke Hydromel very often, when he feeleth any kind of choking, and in this doing it shal performe his operation without any great danger.

Of the wilde spirting Cucumber. Chap. xl.

✱ The description.

Wild Cucumber hath leaues somewhat round & rough, but lesser and rougher than the leaues of common Cucumber. The stalks be round and rough, creeping alongst the ground without any claspers or holders, vpon which out of the holownes of the collateral branches or wings, amongst the leaues grow short stems bearing a flower of a faint yealow coloz, after the flowers there cometh litle rough Cucumbers of the bignesse and length of ones thombe, ful of sappe with a brown kernell, the which being ripe, skippeth forth as sone as one touch the Cucumbers. The roote is white, thicke, and great, with many other smal roots hanging by. All the herbe is of a very bitter tast, but especially the fruit, whereof men vse to gather the iuice and dry it, the which is vsed in medicine.

✱ The

✥ *The place.*

This herbe is found in the gardens of Herbozists of this countrey: and where as it hath been once sowed, it commeth easily againe euery yere.

✥ *The time.*

These Cucumbers do flower in August, and their seede is ripe in September.

✥ *The names.*

This Cucumber is called in Greeke *κινναδανος*: in Latin Cucumis Agrestis, sylvestris, & erraticus: of some Cucumis anguinus: in shops Cucumis asininus: in English wild Cucumber: in French Concombre sauvage: in high Dutch wilde Cucumer, or Esels Cucumer: in base Almaine wilde Concommeren, or Esels Concommeren: in English Wild Cucumber, or leaping Cucumber.

The iuice of the roote beyng dry, is called Elaterium: in shops Elasterium.

✥ *The nature.*

The iuice of wild Cucumber is hote and dry in the second degree, and of a resolving and cleansing nature. The roote is of the same working, but not so strong as the iuice.

✥ *The vertues.*

Elaterium (which is the iuice of wild Cucumbers dried) taken in quantitie of halfe a scruple, driueth forth by siege grosse fleume, cholerike, and especially waterish humors. Moreover it is good against the Dropsie, and for them that be troubled with shortnesse of breath.

The same delayed with sweet milke, and poured into the nose, putteth away from the eyes the euil color which remaineth after the Andise, swageth head-ache and cleanseth the brayne.

The same put into the place of conception sodden with honied wine, helpeth women to their naturall sicknesse, and delivereth the dead child.

Elaterium layd too outwardly with old Dyle, or hony, or with the gall of an Ox or Bull, healeth the Squinancie, and the swellings in the throte.

The iuice of the barke and roote of wild Cucumber, doth also

purge fleame, and cholerick, and waterish humors, and is good for such as haue the dropsie, but not of so strong operation as Claterium.

The roote of wilde Cucumber made soft or soaked in vinegar and laide to, swageth the paine, & taketh away the swelling of the Goutte. The vinegar wherein it hath bin boiled, holden in the mouth, swageth the tooth ache.

The same laide to with parched Barly meale, dissolueth colde tumours, and laide to with Turpentine, it breaketh and openeth impostumes.

The same made into powder, and laide to with honie, clenfeth, scoureth, & taketh away foule scuruines, spreading tetter, malignes, pusshes or wheales, red spots, and all other blemishes, and scars of mans bodie.

The iuice of the leaues dropped into the eares, taketh awaie the paine of the same.

✱ *The danger.*

Claterium taken into the body, hurteth the inward parts, and openeth the small vaines, prouoketh gripings and tormentes in the belly in doing his operation.

✱ *The Remedic.*

To cause that it shal do no hurt, it must be giuen with Hede, or with swete milke, a litle salt & annys seed, or giue it in powder with gum Tragagant, a litle annys seede and salt.

Of Coloquintida. Chap. xli.

✱ *The description.*

Coloquintida creepeth with his braunches alongst by the ground, with rough hearie leaues of a grayish colour, much clouen or cut almost like the leaues of the Citron Cucumber. The flowers are bleake or pale. The fruit round, of a græne colour at the beginning, and after yellowe, the barke thereof is neither thicke nor harde, the inner part or pulpe, is open and spungie, full of gray seed, in taste verie bitter, the which men dry and keepe to vse in medicine.

2 There is yet founde another kinde of Coloquintida, nothing like the first: for this hath long rough stalkes, mounting somewhat

What high, and taking hold with his clasps every where, like Gourdes. The leaues be like the leaues of wild cucumber. The fruite in al things is like the Gourde, but far smaller, onely of the quantitie of a pearre. These wilde Gourdes haue a very hard vpper barke, or pill of a wooddie substance and greene, the inside is full of iuyce, and of a very bitter taste.

✱ *The place.*

1 The first kinde groweth in Italie and Spaine, from which places the dried fruit is brought vnto vs.

2 The second kinde we haue sometime scene in the gardens of certaine Herboristes.

✱ *The time.*

Coloquintida bringeth forth his fruite in September.

✱ *The names.*

1 Coloquintida is called in Greeke *κολοκύνθις*: in Latine Colocynthis, of Paulus Aegineta Sicyonia: in shoppes Coloquintida: in Dutch Coloquint opffelin, and Coloquint appel.

2 The seconde kinde may be called in Greeke *κολοκύνθα ἄγρια*: in Latine Cucurbita sylvestris: in French Courge sauvage: in Dutch wilde Cauworden, for this is a kinde of the right Gourde.

✱ *The nature.*

Coloquintida is hot and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The white and inward pith or poulpe of Coloquintida, taken about the weight of a scruple, openeth the belly mightily, & purgeth grosse fleames, and cholericke humors, and slimy filthinesse, and stinking corruption or scrapings of the guts, yea sometimes it causeth blood to come forth, if it be taken in too great quantitie.

Like vertue it hath, if it be boyled, or laid to soke in honied water or any other liquor, and after giuen to be drunken: it profiteth much against all colde dangerous sicknesses, as the Apoplexie, falling sickness, giddines of the heade, paine to fetch breath, the collicke, loosenes of the sinewes, and places out of ioint.

For the same purposes, it may be put into Clusters and Suppositoies, that are put into the fundament.

The oyle wherin Coloquintida hath been boiled or which hath been boyled in the Coloquintida, dropped into the eares, taketh away the noyse and ringing of the same.

✱ *The danger.*

Coloquintida is exceeding hurtfull to the hart, the stomack and liuer, and troubleth and hurteth the bowels, and other partes of the entrailles.

✱ *The remedie.*

We must put to the pulpe or pith of Coloquintida gumme Tragant and Masticke, and after make it into trochisques or balles with hony: for of this they vse to make medicine.

Of Gratia Dei. Chap. xlij.

✱ *The description.*

Gratiola is a low herbe, about a span long, something like to common Hysope, with many square stalks or branches, the leaues are somewhat large, broader than the leaues of Hysope, and longer than the leaues of the lesser Centaurie. The flowers grow betwixt the leaues upon short stems, of a white colour mixt with a litle blew. All the herbe in taste is bitter, almost like the lesser Centaurie.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe delighteth to grow in low and moyst places, and is found in medowes: in this countrey the Herborists do plant it in their gardens.

✱ *The time.*

This herbe is in flower in Iuly and August.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called of men in these dayes in Latine Gratiola, and of some also Gratia Dei, that is to say, the grace of God: and Limnesion: in Italian Stanca cauallo: & to the eie it sheweth to be a kind of Centaurium minus: and therefore of some it is called Cantauris.

✱ *The nature.*

Gratiola without doubt is of nature hote and dry, and in deede it is more drie than hote, in qualitie verie like vnto the lesse Centorie.

The

✥ *The vertues.*

Gratiola boyled and dronke, or eaten with any kind of meate, openeth the belly freely, and causeth one to scoure much, and by that meanes it purgeth grosse fleumes, and cholerike humors.

The same dried and made into powder, and strowed upon wounds, doth heale and make sound them that are new or green, and cleanseth the old and rotten wounds. And therefore it is very necessarily put into oyles & ointments that are made to cleanse and heale wounds.

Of Sene. Chap. xliij.

✥ *The description.*

Sena is but a little lowe plant, with small tender branches, the leaues are soft and tender, and somewhat round or hooked, not much differing from the leaues of Fenugrek. The flowers be of a pale or faint yealow color: the which fallen or faded away, there commeth small cods or huskes flat and crooked, hauing a flat seed, and somewhat browne.

✥ *The place.*

Sena groweth in Alexandria, and in many places of Italy and Provence, but the best is that of Alexandria.

✥ *The time.*

Men do sowe it in the spring time, it floureth at Midsummer, and bringeth forth his cods, suddenly after men gather and dry it.

✥ *The names.*

Sena is called of Actuarius in Greek, and of the Arabian Physicians in their language Sena: and by that name it is knowen of the Apothecaries in France, Flanders, and England.

✥ *The nature.*

The cods and leaues of Sene are hote in the second degree, and dry in the first.

✥ *The vertues.*

The cods and leaues of Sene taken in the quantitie of a dram, do loose and purge the belly, scoure away fleume and choler, especially blacke choler and melancholie.

For the same purpose men giue it to drinke with the broth of a chicken,

chicken, or with Perrie made of Pease, or some other like liquoz.

The leaues of Sena taken in this sort, are good for people that are giuen to be sad, and pensive, heauy, dull, and feareful, and that are sodainly afrayd for litle or nothing. They are good to be giuen to all melancholike people, and which are subiect to the falling sicknesse. Also they are good against all stoppings of the liuer, the splene, against the pains of the head, the scurfe, manginelle, itch, and leprie. In few wordes, the purgation made with the leaues of Sena, is good against all diseases springing of melancholike, a dust, and salt humozs.

✥ *The Choise.*

The cods after the opinion of Mesue, are best to be vsed in medicine, and next the leaues, but the stalkes and branches are vnprofitable.

✥ *The danger.*

Sena prouoketh windinelle, and gripings in the belly, and is of a very slacke operation.

✥ *The correction or remedie.*

You must put to Sena, Annis seede, Ginger, and some Sal Gemme. Or you must boile it with Annys seed, Raisons, and a litle Ginger: for being so prepared and dressed, it maketh his operation quickly, and without any grieve. H. Fuchsius, lib. primo, De Compos. medic. biddeth in the correction of Sena, to vse masticke and cloues. Cynamome is excellent for the same purpose, as you may see in Matthiolus vpon Dioscorides.

Of Elder or Bourtre. Chap. xliiij.

✥ *The kinds.*

Such as do trauel at this day in the knowledge of Simples, do finde that there be two kindes of Elder: whereof one is very common and well known. The other is geason, and not very well known, and therefore it is called wild or strange Elder.

✥ *The description.*

The common Elder doth oftentimes grow to the height of a tree, hauing a great tronke or body, strong, & of a wooddie substance.

substance, frō whence grow forth many long branches o2 springs very straight and ful of ioints, holow within, and full of white soft pith, and couered without, o2 outwardly with a gray o2 ashy colour barke, vnder the which is also another barke o2 rind, which is named the median o2 middle barke o2 pill: from euery knot o2 ioynt grow two leaues of a darke grēne color, and strong sauor, and parted o2 deuided into diuers other small leaues, wherof euery leafe is a litle snipt o2 iagged round about. At the highest of the branches grow white flowers, clustering together in tufts, like flowers of Parsenep. And when those flowers be fallen, there come litle pretie round berries, first grēne, and after blacke, out of the which they wyng a red wine, o2 wine-like liquo2. In the said berries is contained the seed which is small and flat.

Of this kind of Elder there is yet found another sort, the berries wherof are white turning towards yealow, in all things els like to the other: and this kind is strange, and but seldome seene.

2 The second kind, that is to say, the wilde Elder is like to the first kind, in springs and knottie branches, full of white pithe o2 substance, also in the sauour of the leafe. But it differeth much in flowers and fruite: for the flowers of this wilde kinde doe not growe in flat and broad tufts like the flowers of the first common Elden, but clustering together like the flowers of Medow Sweete, o2 Meadewort, o2 rather like the flowers of Priuet. And when the flowers of changeable colour be wither yealow and white, are fallen off: the berries grow after the same fashion, clustering together almost like a cluster of grapes. They be round and red, of a naughtie and strange sente o2 sauour.

✱ The place.

1 The common Elder is found growing abundantly in the countrey about hedges, and it loueth shadow and moyst places.

2 The Wilde and strange kind of Elder doth growe likewise in darke and moyst places, but it is very seldome seene o2 found.

✱ The time.

1 The common Elder flowzeth in May o2 somewhat after.

2 The wild flowzeth in Aprill: and the fruit of them both is ripe in September.

✥ *The names.*

1 The common Elder is called in Greeke *αιξιν*: in Latine and in the Apothecaries shops *Sambucus*: in French *Suyn*, or *Hus*: in high Dutch *Holder*: in base Almaigne *Ellier*.

2 The wild is now called *Sambucus sylvestris*, and *Sambucus ceruinus*: in high Dutch *Walot Holder*: in base Almaigne *Wild Ellier*.

✥ *The nature.*

1 Common Elder is hot and dry in the third degree, especially in the barke, the leaues, and yong buds.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues and tender crops of common Elder, taken in some broth or potage, doth open the bellie, purging by the same both slimie fleume, and cholericke humors.

The greene median barke of the branches of Elder, do not much vary from the leaues and tender crops, but that it is of a stronger operation, purging the said humors with paine and violence.

The seedes, especially the little flat seede dried, is profitable for such as haue the dropsie, and for such as are too fat, & would faine be leaner, if it be taken in the morning the quantitie of a dramme with wine, so that diet be vled for a certaine space.

The greene leaues pound, are very good to be laid vpon hot swellings and tumors, & being laid to plaister-wise, with Deare suet, or Bulls tallow, they asswage the paine of the gout.

2 The nature and vertues of the wild Eldern, are as yet vnknowne.

✥ *The danger.*

Elder of his owne nature is very euill for man, for it stirreth vp a great desire to vomit with great tossing and troubles to the stomacke, in the bowels and bellie. It maketh all the body weake and feeble, and wasteth the strength and health of the liuer.

Of Walwort, or Dane wort. Chap. xlv.

✥ *The description.*

Albeit Walwort is no tree, nor plant of a wooddye substance, but an herbe that springeth vp, euery yere anew from his roote: yet notwithstanding it liketh vs best in
this

this place to set out his description, not onely because he is like vnto Elder, but also, because the Ancients haue alwaies set and described Elder and Malwort together, the which I thought good to imitate in this matter. Therefore Malwort is no wooddye plant, but an herbe hauing long stalkes, great, straight, and cornered, parted by knots, and ioints, as the branches of Elder, vppon which groweth the leaues of a darke greene colour, parted into diuers other leaues, much like to the leaues of Elder, both in figure and smell. At the highest of the stalkes, it bringeth forth his flowers in tufts, and after ward it hath seede and berries like Elder. The roote is as bigge as a mans finger, of a reasonable good length, fitter to be vsed in medicine than the roote of Elder, the which is hard, and therefore not so fit as Malwort.

✥ *The place.*

Malwort groweth in places vntoiled, neere vnto high waies, and sometimes in the fields, specially there whereas is any moisture or good ground, and fruitfull.

✥ *The time.*

It flowzeth in Iune and Iuly, his fruite is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *χαμῆντι*, that is to say in Latine Humilis Sambucus, and in French *Suseau bas* & *humile*: it is called in Latine Ebulus, & Ebulum: in French *Hyeble*: in high Dutch *Attich*: in base Almaigne *Hadick*, *Adick*, and *Milden Al* *lier*: in English *Malwort*, *Danewort*, and *Bloodwort*.

✥ *The nature.*

Malwort is hot and dry like Elder, also it openeth and dissolneth, and is of subtile parts.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues and new buds of Malwort, haue the same vertue as that the leaues and crops of Elder haue, if they be taken after the same manner.

The leaues doe also appease and heale the tumors, and swellings of the secret parts or members, being boiled and laid there vpon.

The rootes boiled in wine and dronke, are good against the Dropsie, for they purge downewards the waterie humors.

The

The same doe soften and vnstop the matric or mother that is hard and stopped, and it doth dissolue the swelling paines and blakings of the bellie, if women receiue the same of the decoction thereof, through a hollow chaire or stole meete for the same purpose.

The iuice of the fruit of Malwort, doth make the haire blacke.

The fume of Malwort burned, driueth away serpents, and other venemous beasts.

✱ The hurt or danger.

Malwort is as noisome to the stomacke and inward parts of man, as is the Elder.

Of Brionie. Chap. xlvj.

✱ The kinds.

There be two sorts of Brionie, as Dioscorides writeth, the white is common and well knowne in most places. The blacke is yet vnknowne to vs, & is not seene in this country.

✱ The description.

White Brionie is something like vnto the common Vine in his leaues and clasps, sauing that it is both rougher & whiter: it hath small tender branches or sprutings, the which lifteth themselves very high, and are wrapped and intangled about hedges and trees like Vops, taking hold vpon euery thing with their said clasps. The leaues be great, parted into foure or fise deepe cuttings, very like vnto the leaues of the maured Vine, but whiter, rougher, and more hairie. The flowers do grow many together, in colour white, after them cometh round berries, in the beginning greene, but afterward all red. The roote is very great, long, and thicke, bitter, and of a very strange taste.

The blacke Vine (as Dioscorides saith) hath leaues like vnto Iuie, but much greater, and almost like the leaues of Bindewæde, or Withywinde, called Smilar. The stalkes or branches be also like, wrapping themselves about the hedges and trees, and taking hold and cleaving to euery thing with their clasps: the fruite clustereth together like to small grapes, which in the beginning is greene, and afterward when it is ripe, all blacke. The roote is blacke without, and yellow within like Bore. To this description

tion of Dioscorides, approacheth that herbe, whose figure we doe heere set befoze you (the which of some men is taken to be the blacke Vine, and the wild blacke Bzionie) sauing that his branches do not mount so high, neither do they wrap themselves nor cleave vnto hedges and trees, as Dioscorides writeth, that the blacke Bzionie doth: wherefoze you must haue regard to these Latine words, *Caules etiam cognatos, capreolis suis arbores quasi adminicula comprehendit*, whether they be spoken in vaine: for if those words be superfluous, which are alleadged in the translation of Dioscorides, in his description of *Vitis nigra*. Then this wild herbe must be without doubt the right *Vitis nigra* of Dioscorides. This herbe hath great and large leaues of a grayish colour, parted into diuers other leaues, of which each leafe is ranke toothed or snipt round about, in proportion almost like to the leaues of the vine, or the flowers of the blew Binde-wæde or Withywind. The flowers be white, and do grow clustering together at the top, or end of the stalkes: after it beareth a fruite, which is nothing else but round berries, græne at the beginning, and blacke when they are ripe, clustering like grapes. The roote is blacke without and yellow within, abiding alwaies in the ground, and bringing forth euery yære both new leaues and branches: for the old do perish in Winter, euen like as doth both the leaues and branches of the white Bzionie.

¶ The place.

1 Bzionie or the white Vine, doe growe in most places of this countrie in the fields, wrapping it selfe, and cræping about hedges and ditches.

2 The herbe which is taken for the blacke Bzionie, is found in certaine woods, on the hanging of hills, in good ground, as in the countrie of Fauquemont, and round about Coloygne, whereas of some it is accounted for a kind of *Spapulus*, whereunto it hath no kind of likenesse.

¶ The time.

White Bzionie beginneth to flowze in May, and the fruite is ripe in September.

¶ The names.

1 White Bzionie is called in Greeke *ἀμπλος λευκή, φίλωθεν, ἢ βρωνία*: in Latine

Latine Vitis alba : in the Arabian tong Alpheſera, of Matthews Syluaticus, Viticella : in ſhops Bryonia : in French *Couleuree blanche* : in high Almaigne *Stichwurtz*, and *Hunds kurbs*: in baſe Almaigne *Bryonie*.

2 The other blacke kind is called in Greeke *αμπλος μελανα, η βρυονια μελανα* : in Latine Vitis nigra, and Bryonia nigra, of ſome *χειρονον*, that is, Chironia vitis. And it may be well called in French *Couleuree noire* : in high Dutch *Schwartz Stickwurtz* : in baſe Almaigne *Swerte Bryonie*.

The herbe which ſome think to be the black Bryonie, is called of ſome Chriſtophariana, and of others Coſtus niger, albeit it is nothing like the right Coſtus.

✱ *The nature.*

1 The roote of white Bryonie is hote and dry, even vnto the third degree.

2 The blacke Bryonie is of the ſame complexion, but not altogether ſo ſtrong.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of white Bryonie, eſpecially the iuice thereof, doth mightilie prouoke to the ſtole, cauſing tough fleumes to come forth, and prouoking brine, and is very good to mundifie & clenſe the brayne, the beſt, and inward partes from fleumes, groſſe and ſlimie humors.

The roote of Bryonie taken daily the quantitie of a dragma by the ſpace of one whole yeere, healeth the falling euil.

It doth alſo helpe them that are troubled with the Apoplexie and turnings or ſwimmings of the head. Moreouer men do with great profite mingle it in medicines which they make againſt the bitings of ſerpents.

The quantitie of halfe a dragma of the roote of Bryonie, taken with vinegar by the ſpace of thirtie dayes, healeth the milt or ſplene that is wahren hard and ſtopped. It is good for the ſame intent, if it be pound with figs, and laid outwardly vpon the place of the ſplene.

Of the ſame they make an Electuarie with hony, the which is very good for them that are ſhort breathed, and which are troubled with an old cough, and with payne in the ſides, and for them that

that are hurt and bursten inwardly, for it dissolueth and dispatcheth congealed blood.

Being ministred below in a pessarie or mother suppositoie, it moveth womens flowers, and deliuereth the secondine, and the dead child.

The like vertue hath a bath made of the decoction thereof: besides that it purgeth and clenseth the matrix or mother from all filthie uncleannesse, if they do sit over it.

The same pound with salt, is good to be laied vpon naughtie spreading sores that do fret, and are corrupt and running, especially about the legs.

And the leaues and fruite are as profitable for the same intent, if it be laied to in like manner.

It clenseth the skin, and taketh away the shruueled wrinckles and freckles made with the Sunne, and all kinds of spots & scars, if it be mingled with the meale of Orbus, and Fenugrec. So doth the oile wherein the roote of Bzionie hath bene boiled.

The same pound and mingled with wine, dissolueth the blood that is astonde or fixed, it dispatcheth all scars and blew marks of brused places, and dissolueth new swellings, it bringeth to ripenesse, and breaketh old Apostemes. It draweth forth splinters and broken bones, and appeaseth naughtie blcers and agnailcs, that grow vp about the rootcs of the nailcs.

The fruite of Bzionie is good against the itch, leproie, or naughtie scab.

The first springs or sprutings are very good to be eaten in salade, for the stomacke: they do also open the bellie, and prouoke vrine.

The roote of blacke Bzionie is as good for all the grieues abovesaid, as the white Bzionie, but not so strong, yet it preuaileth much against the falling euill, and the giddinesse or turnings of the head, to prouoke vrine, the naturall sicknesse of women, to waste and open the splene or melt that is swollen or stopped.

The tender springs of this kind of Bzionie, are also very good to be eaten in salade, for to purge waterie superfluities, and for to open the bellie, neither more nor lesse than the white Bzionie.

* The

✥ *The danger.*

The roote of Brionie by his violence doth trouble & ouerturne the stomacke, and other of the inner parts. Moreover the same with his leaues, fruite, stalkes, and rootes, is altogether contrary and euil to women with childe, whether it be prepared or not, or whether it be mingled with other medicines: insomuch that one cannot giue of the said roote, or any other medicine compounded of the same, without great danger and perill.

✥ *The correction.*

The malice or naughtie qualitie thereof is taken away, by putting therto Masticke, Ginger, Cinamome, & to take it with honie, or with the decoction of Raysons.

Of the wilde Vine, Brionie, or our Ladies
Seale. Chap. xlvij.

✥ *The description.*

Our Ladies Seale hath long branches, flexible, of a wooddis substance, couered with a gaping or clouen barke, growing verie high, and winding about trees and hedges, like the branches of the Vine. The leaues are like the leaues of Hazelle or garden Night shade, but much greater, not much varying from the leaues of the greater Wythie winde or Binde-weede: the floures be white, small, and mossie, after the fading of which floures, the fruite cometh clustering together like little Grapes or Raysons, red when it is ripe, hanging within three or foure kernels or seedes. The roote is very great and thick, and somtimes parted or diuided at the ende into three or foure parts, of a brownish colour without, and white within, and clammy like the roote of Comferie.

✥ *The place.*

In this country, this herbe groweth in low and moyst woods, that are shadowed and watery.

✥ *The time.*

It flowreth in May and Iune, and the fruite is ripe in September.

✥ *The*

✱ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke ἀμπέλως ἀγρία: in Latine Vitis sylvestris, that is to saie, the wilde Vine, yet this is not that kinde of wilde Vine, the which men call Labrusca, for that resembleth altogether the Garden and manured Vine, but this, (as is aforesaide) is a plant or herbe of the kindes of Bryonie, the which is also called in Greeke Ampelos, that is to say, a Vine, bicause it groweth high, winding it selfe about trees and hedges like the vine. And of this I haue thought good to giue warning, least any hereafter happen to fall into error, with Auicen, Serapion, and other of the Arabian Phisitions, thinking that Labrusca and Vitis sylvestris shoulde bee any other then one selfe plant. Columel calleth this plante Tamus, by following of whom Plinie calleth the fruite Vua Taminea, & this plant is called in some places Salicstrum. It is called in shops of som Apothecaries Sigillum beatæ Mariæ, that is to say, the Scale or Signet of our Ladie: in Italian Tamaro: it may be called in French *Conteuree sauvage*: in Dutch wilde Bryonie, bicause it is a kinde of Bryonie, as a difference from the right wilde Vine.

Some take this herbe for Cyclaminus altera, but their opinion may bee easilie reproued, and founde false bicause this herbe hath a verie great Rote, and as Dioscorides writeth, Cyclaminus altera, hath an vnprofitable and vaine rote, that is to say, very small and of no substance.

✱ *The nature.*

Wilde Bryonie is hot and drie, good to mundifie, purge, and dissolve.

✱ *The vertues.*

The Rote of this Herbe boyled in Water and Wine, & tempered with a little Sea water and dronke, purgeth downewarde waterie humours, and is verie good for such as haue the Droopie.

The fruit of this plant dissolueth all congealed blode, and putteth alway the markes of blacke and blew stripes that remain after beatings or bruises, freckles, and other spots of the skin.

Like vertue hath the rote, if it be scrapt or grated verie small, and afterwarde laide vpon with a cloth as a plaister, as we our selues

selues haue proued by experience.

The new springs at their first comming vp, are also good to be eaten in sallade, as the other two kinds of *Bzionie* are.

Of Clematis altera. Chap. xlvij.

✱ The kinds.

Of this kind of plant or *Withywind*, the which for a difference from *Pereuinckle* (which is named *Clematis* in Latine) and therefore men call this kind *Clematis altera*, there be found two kinds, ouer and besides that plant which is now called in Latine *Vitalba*, and in French *Viorne*, the which some do also iudge to be a kind of *Clematis altera*.

✱ The description.

1 **T**he first kind which is the right *Clematis altera*, hath small branches, flexible, and tender, by the which it standeth and climbeth vp. The leaues be long & large, growing three or foure together, very sharp, and biting the tong. The litle flowers be white. The roote is little and small, & full of hairie threds or strings.

2 The second kind is much like to the aforesaid in branches and leaues, sauing that his leaues be greater, and his stalkes or branches stronger, and in growing it is higher. The flowers are large and parted in foure leaues, fashioned like a crosse, of a blew or purple colour, and nothing like the flowers of the other.

3 *Vitalba*, or as the Frenchmen terme it *Viorne*, which some take for *Clematis altera*, hath long branches full of ioints, easie to ploy, bigger, longer, and thicker than the branches of the aforesaid, not much differing from the branches of the vine, by the which it climbeth vpon, and about trees and hedges: vpon the said branches grow the leaues, which for the most part are made and do consist of five leaues, whereof each leafe is of a reasonable breadth, and not much vnlike to the leaues of *Iuie*, but smaller. The flowers do grow as it were by tufts, and many together, of a white colour, and well smelling: after which flowers past, cometh the seede, which is small and somewhat browne, bearing small, crooked, and downie stems: the roote is very full of small strings, or hairie threds.

✱ The

✱ *The place.*

1 Clematis altera, is a strange herbe, & not found in this Countrey, except in the gardens of some Herbozistes.

2 The seconde is also a stranger in this Countrey, but in Englande it groweth aboondantly about the hedges, in the borders of fields, and alongst by high waies sides.

3 Vitalba is common in this Countrey, and is to be founde in woodes, hedges, and about the borders of fieldes.

✱ *The time.*

1.2 The two first kindes do flowze in this Countrey verie late, in August and September.

3 But Vitalba flowzeth in June.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first is called in Greeke κλαματις ἄτεραι: of some ἐπιγῆτις: in Latine Clematis altera, Ambuxum, Epigetis, and of some of our time Flammula.

2 The second is also accounted to be Clematis altera, bicause of the likenes it hath with the other, albeit his leaues do not much bite vpon the tong.

3 The third is now called Vitalba: in French *Viorne*: in highe Dutch *Lijnen* or *Lenen*, and of som *Waldzeben*. Some learned men take this herbe for a kinde of Clematis altera, although his leaues likewise haue no verie great biting sharpnesse vpon the tong. Wherfore it should be rather iudged of me, to be moze like the herb which men cal in Greeke κυκλάμιнос ἄτεραι: in Latine Cyclaminus altera, of som Cissanthemon, and Cissophilon, whereof we haue wozitten befoze in the 11. Chapter of this booke.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues of Clematis altera, are hot in the beginning of the fourth degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The seed of Clematis altera, taken with water, or Mede made with water and honie purgeth downward cholericke humours, with grosse and tough fleume, as saith Dioscorides.

The leaues being laide vpon, doth take away, and heale the scurffe and leproie.

The fruite of Cyclaminus altera, dronken with white wine

fortie daies together, doth heale the stoppings and hardnes of the spleene, purging the same both by siege and urine. And is profitable for them that are short winded, to be taken into the bodie.

Of Iuie. Chap. xlix.

✧ The kinds.

There be three kindes of Iuie, as Dioscorides writeth. The first hath a white fruite and is vnknowne vnto vs. The second beareth a blacke or yellowish fruite, and of this kinde there groweth great plentie in this countrie. The thirde kinde is smal, and creeper along vpon the grounde, and this kinde bringeth no fruite.

✧ The description.

1 The black Iuie hath harde wooddy branches, couered with a gray thicke barke, whereby it embraceth and taketh holde vpon wals, old houses, and buildings, also about trees and hedges, and all things else that it meeteth withall. The leaues be harde and plaine, of a browne Greene colour, triangled at the beginning, and after when they be more elder, they were something rounder. The flowers grow at the top or highest part of the branches, vpon long strait steins, many together, like a round nosegay, of a pale colour: after they turne into round berries, about the quantitie of a pease, clustering together, Greene at the beginning, but afterwarde when they be ripe, they were blacke.

3 The thirde kinde is not much vnlike the Iuie abovesaid, but that his branches are both smaller and tenderer, not lifting or bearing it selfe vpwarde (as the other kinde) but creeper alongst by the ground. The leaues are most commonly three square, of a blackish Greene, and at the ende of sommer about Autumne, they are betwixt browne and red vpon one side: this Iuie hath neither flowers nor fruite.

✧ The place.

2 The blacke Iuie groweth in all partes of this Countrey, vpon olde buildinges, houses, wals, tiles, or couerings of houses, and vpon trees and hedges, about the which it embraceth,
and.

and taketh holde fast.

3 The small Iuie groweth in woods, and crepeth alongst the ground amongst the mosse.

✱ *The time.*

The blacke Iuie flowreth in Sommer, and the fruit is ripe in winter.

✱ *The names.*

Iuie is called in Greeke *κισσός* and of some *κισσαμύς* : in Latine Hedera : in high Douch Ephew, or Eppich : in base Almaine Weyl.

1 The first kind, which is vnto vs vnknownen, is called Hedera alba, and of Plinie Hedera foemina.

2 The second kinde is called Hedera nigra, and *διονυσία*, Dionysia, of Plinie Hedera mas, and that kinde which embraceth trees, is called (of men in these daies) Hedera arborea, and that which groweth vppon walles, Hedera muralis : in French *Lyarre noir* : in high Douch Schwartzzer Eppich, and Haur Ephew, or Baum Ephew : in base Almaine Weyl, and Wom Weyl, or Huer Weyl.

3 The thirde kinde is called in Greeke *κισσούλα* : in Latine Clauicula, and Hederula : in French *Petit Lyarre* : in high Douch Klein Ephew : in base Almaine Cleyne Weyl.

✱ *The cause of the name.*

Iuie is called in Greeke Cissos, bicause of a certaine Mayden or Damsel, whose name was Cissus, the which at a feast or banquet (wherunto the gods were al bidden) so daunced before Bacchus, and kissed him often, making such mirth and ioy, that being overcome with the same fell to the ground, and killed himself. But as soon as the earth knew thereof, she brought forth immediately the Iuie bushe, bearing still the name of the young damosell Cissus, the which as soon as it groweth vp a little, cometh to embrace the Vine, in remembrance that the Damosell Cissus was wont so to loue and embrace Bacchus the God of wine.

✱ *The nature.*

The Iuie is partly cold, drie, and astringent, and partly hot & sharpe. Moreouer being greene, it hath a certaine superfluous moistnes and humiditie, the which vanissheth when it is dry.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Iuie boiled in wine, do cure great woundes and vlcers, and do stay corrupt vlcers, and fretting sores.

The same ordered as is aforesaide, & well stamped oz pounce, and laid to, healeth burnings and scaldinges, that chaunce either by hot water oz fire.

The same boiled in vineger, healeth the hardnes & stopping of the melt oz splene, if it be laide therebpon.

The iuice of the leaues and fruite drawen, oz snift vp into the nose, purgeth the braine, and causeth slimy oz tough scame, and other colde humours, wherewithall the braine is charged, to issue forth.

The same put into the eares, staieth the running humours of the same, and healeth vlcers, and the corrupt sores happening in the same, and it doth the like to the sores and vlcers in the nose.

The same laide to by it selfe, oz with oile of roses, is very profitable against the old græues of the head.

The flowers of Iuie laid to, in manner of a plaister with oyle and ware, healeth all burnings.

The decoction of the same flowers made in wine, and dronke twice a day, healeth the dangerous fire called Dysenterie.

Five Iuie berries boiled with oile of Roses in the pille of a Pomgarnet: This oyle doth cure & helpe the toothach, being put into the eare, on the contrarie side where the pain of the teeth is.

The gum of Irie killeth Lice and nits. And being laide to, it taketh away heare from the place you lay it vpon.

✥ *The danger.*

The fruite of Iuie taken in too great a quantitie, weakeneth the hart, and troubleth the sense & vnderstanding. The vse therof is also very dangerous for women, especially for women with childe, and such as are newly deliuered.

Of grounde Iuie. Chap. I.

✥ *The description.*

Grounde Iuie hath manye square tender stalkes growing forth from a Rote full of threddees oz stringes, vppon which growe leaues some what rounde, breuen,

uneuen and indented rounde about, of a strong smell and bitter taste, smaller, rounder, and tenderer than the leaues of Iuie. The flowers do grow amongst the leaues, in taste bitter, and of a purple colour.

✥ *The place.*

Ground Iuie is verie common in all this Countrie, and groweth in many Gardens, and shadowie moist places.

✥ *The time.*

It flowzeth from Aprill, vnto the ende of Sommer, and continueth greene the most part of all the yēre.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called of men in these daies, in Latine *Hedera terrestris*, and *Corona terræ* : and by this name it is knowne of the Apothecaries. It is called in French *Lyarre*, or *Lierre terrestre* : in high Dutch *Gundelreb*, and *Grundreb*: in base Almain *Onderhaue*. And this herbe hath bin long time taken, for that, which is called in Græke *χαμαίσις*, *Chamæcissus*, but as I doe thinke, it is better like *ελαιον*, for which it is taken of some.

✥ *The nature.*

Ground Iuie is hot and dry.

✥ *The vertues.*

Ground Iuie brused and put into the eares, taketh away the humming noise or ringing sound of the same. And is good for such as are hard of hearing.

Of Woodbine or Honisuckle. Chap. Ij.

✥ *The description.*

Woodbinde or Honisuckle hath many smal braunches, whereby it windeth and wrappeth it selfe about trees and hedges: vpon the said branches grow long leaues and tender, white vpon the one side, and on the other side, of a bleake or faint colour, betwixt white and greene, at the ende of the branches grow the flowzes in tufts like nosegayes, of a pleasant colour and swæte sauour, betwixt white and yellow, or pale and purple, long and holow, almost like the little bags of Colombine. After the flowzes come round berries, which are as red as Cozall when they be ripe. The root is of a woody substance.

2 There is yet another kinde, the which bringeth forth leaues standing directly one against the other, and so closed or ioined together, that the stalks passe through them: but in al other points, meetely well like to the aforesaide kinde.

3 Beside these two sortes of Honisuckle or Woodbine, there is yet another, in leaues like the first, the which kind doth not wrap nor winde it selfe about trees and hedges, as the other sortes do, but groweth and standeth vp right of it selfe, without the help of winding branches or clinging claspers. The flowres are white, much smaller then the other sort of flowres, in figure somewhat long, conteining within them many smal threds, and they grow euer two and two together by couples and no more, vppon a stem, amongst the leaues and branches: the which being gone & past, there growe vp two rounde berries, either red or browne when they be ripe.

✱ *The place.*

Woodbine groweth in all this Countrey in hedges, about inclosed fieldes, and amongst brome or firres. It is founde also in woodes, especially the two last recited kindes. The thirde kinde groweth in many places of Sauoye, and in the Countrey of the Swysers.

✱ *The time.*

Woodbine flowreth in June, and July: the seede is ripe in August and September.

✱ *The names.*

1. 2 This herbe or kinde of Bindewoode, is called in Græke περικλύμερον, of some αἰγίνη, κάρπαθεν, σπλήνιον, ἐπατίτις, κληματίτις, καλυσάνθεμον, Aegina, Carpathon, Splenion, Epætitis, Clematitis, and Calycanthemon: in Latine Volucrum maius, Periclymenum, & Syluamater: of the Apothecaries Caprifolium, and Mater Sylua, and of some Liliū inter spinas: in French Cheurefueille: in high Almaine Geißblatt, Speckgilgen, Zeunling, and Waldgilgen: in base Almaine Cheytenblatt, and Hammekens cruyt: in English Honisuckle, or Woodbine, and of some Caprifoile.

3 The thirde kind is called in high Douchland Hundtskirschen, that is to say, Dogs Cherries.

✱ *The nature.*

Woodbine is hot and dry almost in the third degree.

✱ *The*

✥ *The vertues.*

The fruite of Honisuckle drunken in wine by the space of foure A tie daies, doth heale the stopping and hardnesse of the Belt or Splene, by consuming of the same, and making it lesse. And purgeth by vrine the corrupt and euill humors, so strongly, that after the daily vse therof, by the space of sixe, or ten daies together, it will cause the vrine to be red and bloodie.

It is good for such as be troubled with shortnes of breath: and B for them that haue any dangerous cough: moreouer, it helpeth women that are in trauell of childe, and drieth vp the naturall seede of man to be taken in maner abouesaide.

The leaues haue the like vertue as the fruite hath, as Dioscorides saith. C Moreouer, it keepeth backe the brusings which are wont to come at the beginning of Agues, when the saide leaues are sodden in oile, and pound or stamped very small, and the back or ridge be annointed therewithall before or at the first comming of the fits of the Ague.

The same healeth wounds and corrupt moist vlcers, & taketh D away the spots and scars of the body and face.

✥ *The danger.*

The leaues and fruite of Woodbinde, are very hurtfull to women with childe, and altogether contrary.

Of smooth Bindweede, or Withywind. Chap. liij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Bindeweede or Withywind, the one bearing a blew flower, the other a white, wherof one is great, the other small. The greater kind windeth it self about hedges and trees, the lesser most commonly traileth vpon the ground.

✥ *The description.*

The blew Withywinde hath slender branches and small, by which it climbeth vp, and wrappeth or windeth it self about trees & poles. The leaues be large & cornered, like to the old leaues of Iule, sauing that they be not so harde. The flowers are fashioned like bells, blew and hollow, the seede is black, and almost three square, lying in knoppes or huskes, after the same manner,

as the seede of the white Bindeweede.

2 The great white Bindeweede or soft withywinde hath likewise stalkes and branches, small and tender, whereby it windeth it selfe about trees and hedges like the hop. Upon the same branches, grow tender and soft leaues, greene and smooth, almost like the leaues of Iule, but much smaller and tenderer. The flowres be great, white, and hollow, in proportion like to a bel. And when they are gone, there come in their steede little close knops or buttons, which haue in them a blacke and cornered or angled seede. The roote is small and white, like to a sort of thicke heares, creeping alongst vnder the earth, growing out or sending forth new shutes in sundrie places, of taste somewhat bitter, and full of white iuyce or sap.

3 The lesser white Withywind, is much like to the aforesaid, in stalkes, leaues, flowres, seede, and rootes, sauing that in al these things, it is much smaller, & most commonly it creepeth alongst vpon the ground. The branches are small and smooth: the little leaues are tender and soft: the flowres are like to little bels of a purple or flesh colour: the seede is cornered or angled, as the seede of the others.

✥ *The place.*

The blew groweth not in this countrey, but in the gardens of Herboristes, whereas it is sown.

2 The great white Withywinde groweth in most places of this Countrey, in euery Garden, and about hedges, and inclosures.

3 The little white Withywinde groweth in fieldes, especially amongst the stubble and sometimes amongst the Barley, Otes and other graine.

✥ *The time.*

1 The blew flowreth very late in this Countrey.

2.3 The white kindes do flowre in Iune and Iulie.

✥ *The names.*

The Withywind or Bindeweed is called in Greeke *σμίλαξις*, of Galen *μιλαξ*, Milax: in Latine *Smilax lenis*, or Marcus Cato *Coniugulum*: in shops *Volubilis*, of some *Campanula*, and *Funis arborum*: in French *Liset* or *Liseron*: in Douch *Winde* and

and Wanghe.

1 The kinde which beareth blew flowers, is called Coniugulum nigrum : and after the opinion of some learned men in these dates, of Columella in hortis, Ligustrum nigrum : of Herbozists Campana Lazura.

2 The great white smooth Withywinde, is called of the Apothecaries, Volubilis maior: in high Douch Grosz Windenkraut, and Groszweiß glocken : in base Almaine Groote Winde. This kinde is taken of some to be Ligustrum album, whereof Virgill treateth.

3 The small Withywinde or Bindeweede is called Volubilis minor : in French Campanette, or Vitreole : in high Douchlande Klein Windenkraut : in neather Douchlande Cleene cloockens Winde. And it seemeth to be much like to that which the Greeks call χαμαίκερος : in Latine Chamæcissus, and Hedera terrestris.

✱ The nature.

Bindeweede or Withywinde, is of a hot and drie qualitie or nature.

✱ The vertues.

Withywinde or Bindeweede, is not fit to be put in medicine, as Galen and Plinie witnesseth.

Of blacke Withywinde, or Bindeweede.

Chap. liij.

✱ The description.

Blacke Bindeweede hath smooth red branches, very small like great threds, wherewithall it wzaappeth and windeth it selfe about trees, hedges, stakes, and about al herbes that it may catch or take holde vpon. The leaues are like to Iule, but smaller and tenderer, much resembling the leaues of the white Bindeweede. The flowers be white and very small. The seede is blacke and triangled, or thre square, like the seede of Bockweyde or Bolymong, but smaller and blacker, growing thicke together. Euerie sed is inclosed and couered with a litle skin. The roote is also small and tender as a thred.

✱ The

✥ *The place.*

Blacke Bindeweede groweth in Vineyardes, and in the borders of fieldes, and gardens, about hedges and ditches, & amongst herbes.

✥ *The time.*

It delinereth his seede in August and September, and afterward it perisheth.

✥ *The names.*

This kinde of Bindeweede is called in Greeke *ἰξίς μαλακισσός*, and of the Emperour Constantine *μαλακισσός*, Malacocissos hoc est, Mollis Hedera. Some call it in Latine Conuoluolus, of some Vitealis, that is to say, Bindeweed of the Vineyardes, or belonging to the vine: in shops Volubilis media, that is to say, the mean Bindeweede: in high Douch Swertwinde, and Middellwinde: in English Weedewinde, and Bindeweede, or Iuibindeweede.

✥ *The nature.*

Swert Bindeweede is of a hot nature, and hath power to dissolve.

✥ *The vertues.*

The iuice of the leaues of this Bindeweede dronken, doth lose and open the belly.

The leaues pound, and laide to the greued place, dissolueth, wasteth, and consumeth swellings, as Galen saith.

Of Soldanella or Sea Cawle. Chap. liiij.

✥ *The description.*

Soldanella hath many small branches, somewhat red, by the which it traileth or creepeth amongst the ground, casting or spreading it selfe here and there, couered or decked here and there with little, rounde, greene leaues, more rounder and smaller, then the leaues of Asarabacca, or like to the leaues of the rounde Aristolochia, or Birthwort, but smaller. The flowers are like them of the lesser Bindeweede, of a bright redde, or incarnate colour. The seede is blacke, and groweth in huskes, or rounde coddies, like the Bindeweedes. The roote is small and long. But to conclude, this kinde of Bindeweede, is much like the

the lesser Withywind, sauing that the leaues are much rounder and thicker, and of a saltish taste.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe groweth abundantly in Zealande vppon the Sea bankes, and alongst the coast, or sea side in Flaunders, and in al Salt ground standing neere the Sea.

✱ *The time.*

This herbe flowzeth in Iune, after which time men may gather it, to keepe to serue in medicine.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *κρίμην θαλασσια*: in Latine *Brassica Marina*: in shops of the Apothecaries and common Herbaries, *Soldanella*: in high Douch *Zeewind*.

✱ *The nature.*

Soldanella is hot and drie in the second degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Soldanella purgeth downe mightilie all kindes of waterie humours, and openeth the stoppings of the Liuer, and is giuen with great profite vnto such as haue the Dropsie: but it must bee boyled with the broth of some fatte meate or fleshe, and dronken: or else it must bee dyed and taken in powder.

✱ *The danger.*

Soldanella, especially if it be taken in powder, hurteth and troubleth the stomacke verie much.

✱ *The correction.*

Men take to it Annys seede, Cynamome, Ginger, and a great quantitie of Sugar, and it must be so receiued, in powder altogither.

Of rough Bindeweede. Chap. lv.

✱ *The description.*

Rough or prickeley Bindeweede hath tender stalkes and bzaunches, garnished, or set rounde about with manie sharpe prickes or Thornes, winding and wrapping it selfe aboute Trees, Hedges and Buthes like to the other kindes

kindes of Bindeweed, taking holde with their clasping branches vpon euery thing standing against it. The leaues be verie well like Iuic, but they are longer and sharper at the point. The flowres are white, and for his fruit, it hath round berries clustering together like grapes, the which are red when they be ripe. The roote is thicke and harde.

✥ *The place.*

Rough Bindeweed, as witnesseth Plinie groweth in vntoyled waterie places, and in low and shadowie valleies. It is not founde in this Countrey, but in the Gardens of some diligent Herboristes.

✥ *The time.*

Rough Bindeweed flowzeth in the spring time; but in hot Countries it flowzeth againe in Autumne.

✥ *The names.*

This Bindeweed is called in Greeke *σμίλαξ τραχεία*, *ή μίλαξ τραχεία*; in Latine *Smilax aspera*, of some *Volubilis acuta*, or *Pungens*; in French *Smilax aspre* or *Liset piquant*; in high Douth *Stechend windt*; in base Almaine *Stekende winde*. And the roote of this plant is the *Zarsa parella*, or as some doe write *Spakta parilla*. The which some of our time commende verie much for diuers diseases, albeit very small effect commeth therof.

✥ *The nature.*

This herbe is hot and drie.

✥ *The vertues.*

The Leaves and fruite of sharpe Windweed, are verie profitable against all venom & poison, and it doth not serue onely for the venome receiued before hand, but also against al poison taken after that a man hath eaten of the leaues or fruite of this plant. Insomuch that whosoever eateth hereof daily no venome may hurt him.

Men do also write of this herb, that if yee giue to a child newly borne, the iuice of this herbe, that no venom shal after hurt him.

Of Scammonie. Chap. lvi.

✥ *The description.*

Scammonie is a kinde of Windeweed, which bringeth forth many branches from one roote, of the length of foure or five fote,

foote, meetely great and thick, hauing leaues triangled and rough, not much varying from the leaues of the blacke Bindeweede, almost like the leaues of Iuie, but more softer. The flowers be white and round, fashioned like a cup or bell, of a strong & naughty saour. The roote is long, very thicke, and of a strong saour, full of sappe or iuice, the which men do gather and drie calling it Scammonium, and is of great vse in Physicke.

✧ The places.

It groweth in Asia, Syria, Syria, and Judea, but the best cometh from Asia, and Syria.

✧ The names.

This Bindeweede or Windeweede, is called in Greeke *σκამμωνία* and of some also, as Dioscorides writeth *σκამμωνία πίσα*, of the ancient Romanes in Latine Colophonium.

The iuice of the roote dried, is called in Greeke *σκამμωνιον*: in Latine Scammonium: in shops when it is yet vnprepared, Scammonea, and when it is prepared, Diagredium, or Diagridium.

✧ The nature.

Scammonie is hot and dry in the thirde degree.

✧ The vertues.

The iuice of Scammonie dried, the which is called Scammonium, as is abouesaid, taken to the weight of six wheate cornes, doth purge downwarde vehemently cholericke humors. Moreover, it is good against the Jaundise, Pleurisie, Frensie, hot fevers, and against all diseases, the which take their originall beginning of hot and cholericke humours.

The same laid to with honie and oile, dissolmeth al colde swellings, and with vineger, it healeth all spreading scabs, scuruiues, and hardnes of the skin.

Scammonie laid to with oyle of roses and vineger, healeth the colde paines of the head.

The same with wooll, put into the naturall places of women, as a Messarie or mother suppositorie, prouoketh the flowers, and expelleth the secondine and dead childe.

✧ The danger.

Scammonie, that is the iuice of Scammonium, is a verie strong and violent medicine, bringing a number of inconueniences,

ces, and dangerous euils, if it be either taken vnprepared, or out of due time and place.

First, it ouercommeth and toymeneth the stomacke verie much, causing wambling and windines in the same.

Secondarily, it doth by heate so chafe the liuer and blode, that it engendzeth feuers, in such as be of a hot complexion.

Thirdly, it openeth the veines, and hurteth the bowels and inward parts, euen to the prouoking of bloody excrementes. And therefore without doubt, Scammonie is very hurtfull to the liuer, the hart, and other inward parts.

✥ *The correction.*

The first danger is corrected, by putting the Scammonie to boile, or digest in a Quince, or in the paste of Quinces, vntill the saide Quinces be verie tender, and perfectly boiled. When the Scammonie is thus prepared, it is called *Diagredium*.

The second danger is prevented, by mixing your Scammony, with some colde iuyce, as of roses, Psyllium, or with the substance or pulpe of prunes.

The thirde is amended, by putting to the *Diagredium*, some Masticke, or the iuyce of Quinces.

Of Dulcamara. Chap. lvij.

✥ *The description.*

This plant hath his stalks and branches, small and tender, of a wooddie substance, by the which it climeth vp by trees, hedges, and bushes. The leaues be long and Greene, not much differing from the leaues of Iule, but somewhat lesser, hauing sometime two eares, or two little leaues adioining to the lowest part of the same leaues, like vnto franke Sage. The flowers be blewe growing together, euerie flower diuided or parted, into five little narrowe leaues, hauing in the middell a small yellowe pricke or point. The flowers being past, there come in their steede long berries, redde, and verie plaine or smooth, of a strange sauour, clustering together lyke the berries of Iule. The roote is small and thredde.

✥ *The*

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in moist places, about ditches & poudes, in quicksets and hedges.

✥ *The time.*

It flowzeth in July, and his seede is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

The learned men of our age, do call this herbe in Græke γλυκύπικρον, ἡ γλυκύπικρις: in Latine Dulcamara, and Amara Dulcis: some Herboristes of Fraunce, do call it Solanum lignosum, that is to saie, Wooddie Nightshade: in high Douch it is called, Je lenger ie lieber, and Hynschkraut: in neather Douchlande Als- ranke.

✥ *The nature.*

Dulcamara is of complexion hot and dry.

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction of this herbe in wine dronken, openeth all the stoppings of the liuer. Moreover, it is good against the Jaunders comming of obstructions or stoppings.

The same decoction taken as is aforesaid, is very good for such as are fallen from high places, against brusings, and dislocations, burstings and hurts of the inward parts: for it dissolueth congealed and fixed blood, causing the same to come forth by the vrine, and doth cure and heale wounds and stripes.

Of Doder or Cuscuta. Chap. lviii.

✥ *The description.*

Doder is a strange herbe without leaues, and without roote, like vnto a threed, much snarled and wrapped together, confusely winding it selfe about hedges and bushes, and other herbes. The threeds be sometimes red, sometimes white, vppon the saide threeds are fastened, here and there little round heades or knops, bringing forth at the first, small white flowres, and afterwarde a little seede.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth much in this countrey vpon Brambles, hops, & vpon Line or flaxe, & sometimes it is also found growing vpon other herbes, especially in hot countries, as vpon thyme, winter Sauerie,

Sauerie, Tithymale, Germander, Sea Holme, but it is very little and smal, and in dry places of this Countrey it groweth vpon Woodwarens & vpon wormwood, as I haue seene in my garden.

✥ *The time.*

Most commonly this herbe is founde in July and August, and after that it beareth his flowre and seede.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *καρύθα*: in Latine *Cassytha*: in Shops *Cuscuta*: of some *Podagra lini*, and *Angina lini*: in French *Goute*, or *Agoure de lin*: in high Douch *Filtzkraut*, *Flachseiden*, and *Todtern*: in neather Douchland *Scorste*, & of som *Urange*, and *Wildcruyt*. The Doder which groweth vpon Thyme, is named of the ancient Greeke Physicians and of the Arabians *Epithymum*: and in like maner you may call by diners names the Doder growing vpon and about other herbes, according to the diuersitie of the same, as

Epichamædris, that which groweth vpon Germander.

Epitithymalos, that which groweth vpon Tithymale.

Eperingium, which groweth about Sea Holme.

Epigeniston, which groweth about Worme.

Epibaton, which wrappeth about Brambles.

Epilinam, which groweth vpon Flaxe.

Epibryon, which windeth about Hoppes.

Epapsinthion, which groweth about Wormwood, Et sic de alijs

✥ *The nature.*

The nature of this herbe changeth, according to the nature and qualitie of the herbes, whereon it groweth, insomuch that, that which groweth vpon hot herbes, as Thyme, Sauerie, and Tithymale, is likewise very hot. That which groweth vpon other herbes, is not so feruent hot. Pauerthelesse of it selfe, it is somewhat hot and drie.

✥ *The vertues.*

Doder or *Cuscuta*, boiled in water or wine, and dronke, openeth the stoppings of the liner, the bladder, the gall, the melt, the kindneies, & the veines: and purgeth both by siege and vrine, the cholericke humours.

It is good against olde Agues, and against the Jaunders, especially

especially that kinde which groweth vpon the Hoppes and vpon Brambles.

The other sortes haue propriety, according to the herbs wher vpon they grow.

Of Hoppes. Chap.lix.

✱ The kinds.

There be two sortes of Hops, the manured or toiled Hop, and the wilde hedge Hop. The husbanded Hop, beareth his flowers or knops full of scales or little leaues growing one ouer another, and clustering or hanging downe together like bells. The wilde is not fruitfull, but if by chance they happen to beare, it is but little and small.

✱ The description.

The tame Hop hath rough branches, beset with smal sharp prickles, it groweth verie high, and windeth it self about poles & perches standing neere wher they be planted. The leaues be rough almost like the leaues of Bryonie, but lesser, and nothing so much, nor so deeply cut, of a deeper or browne colour. About the top of the stalkes amongst the leaues, growe rounde and long knops or heades of a whitish colour, which are nothing else but small leaues, betwixt white and yellowe, or pale growing together. Under the saide smal leaues or scales, is hidden the seede which is flat: The bells or knops be of a verie strong smell when they be ripe: The brewers of Ale and Beere, do heape and gather them together, to giue a good relish, and pleasant taste vnto their drink. The roote creepeth along in the earth, and is interlaced or tangled, putting forth in sundry places new shutes and springes.

2 The hedge or wilde Hop is verie much like the manured and tame Hop in leaues and stalkes, but it beareth no knops or flowers: and if they beare anie, they be very small and to no purpose. The roote of the same doth also trayle or creep along in the ground, and at diuers places, putteth forth also new shutes, and tender springes, the which are vsed to be eaten in salades before they bring forth leaues, and are a good and holesome meate.

✱ *The place.*

1 The same Hop is planted in gardens and places fit for the same purpose, and is also found in the borders of fields and about hedges.

2 The wilde Hop groweth in hedges & bushes in the borders of fieldes, and herbe gardens.

✱ *The time.*

The bell knops and heads of Hops come forth in August, and are ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

Some of our time do call the Hop in Greeke *ῥύνον* : in Latine *Lupulus Salictarius*, or *Lupus Salictarius* : in shops *Lupulus* : in high Douch Hopffen : in Peather Douchland Hop, and Hopes-crypt.

✱ *The nature.*

The Hop, but especially his flowers, are hot and drie in the second degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Hops drunken doth open the stoppings of the liver, the spleene or melt, and kidneyes, and purgeth the blood from all corrupt humors, causing the same to come forth with brine. Also it is good for them that be troubled with scabs and scurviues, and such like infirmities, whose blood is grosse and corrupted.

For the same purpose serueth the young springs and tender crops, at their first comming forth of the ground in March and Aprill, to be eaten in Salade.

The iuyce of Hops openeth the belly, and driueth forth the yellow cholericke humors, and purgeth the blood from all filthinesse.

The same dropped into the eares, clenseth them from their filth, and taketh away the stinking of the same.

Of Ferne or Brake. Chap. lx.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two kindes of Fernes (as Dioscorides writeth) the male and female, the which in leaues are very well like one another.

✱ *The*

✥ *The description.*

The male Ferne hath great long leaues, sometimes of two foote in length, spread abroad vpon ech side like wings cut in euen to the middle rib or sinew, & snipt or toothed round about like a saw: vnder which leaues yee may see many litle spots or markes, the which in continuance of time become blacke, and after they fall off: the roote is thicke and blacke without, putting forth many leaues, and small dodkins or springes, which are the beginning of leaues.

This kinde of Ferne beareth neither flowers nor seede, except we shal take for seede the blacke spots growing on the backside of the leaues, the which som do gather thinking to work wonders, but to say the truth, it is nothing else but trumperie and superstition.

2 The female Ferne also, hath neither flowers nor seed, but it hath long, greene, bare stems, vpon the which grow many leaues on euery side, cut in, and toothed rounde about, very like to the leaues of male Ferne, but somewhat lesse. The root of this Ferne is long and small, blacke without, and creeping along in the grounde.

✥ *The place.*

1 Male Ferne groweth almost in all rough and vnauen places, in moist sandie grounds, and amongst the borders of fieldes, standing low or in valleis.

2 The female kinde is founde in woods and mountaines.

✥ *The time.*

The leaues spring forth in Aprill, and wither or fade in September.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first kind of Ferne, is called in Greeke *πλέρις, ἢ πλέρον*: in Latine *Filix mas*, that is to say, the male Fern: in French *Feuchiere masle*: in high Douch *Waldtfarn mennle*: in neather Douchlande *Waren manneken*, of *Mattheolus* and *Kuellius*, it is called *Osmonde Royall*.

2 The seconde kinde is called in Greeke *θηλυπλέρις*: and of some *κυρπία πλέρις*: in Latine *Filix foemina*: in French *Feuchiere femelle*: in English female Ferne: in high Alman *Waldtfarn Weiblin*,

and of some Gros; Farnkraut: in base Almaine Claren wyfken: in English Brake, Common Ferne and Female Ferne.

✱ *The nature.*

Both kinds of Ferne are of like temperament or qualitie, that is hot and dry in the second degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of male Ferne taken with Medec or honted water, to the weight of halfe an ounce, driueth forth, and killeth brode wormes.

The same sodden in wine, is verie good against the hardnesse and stopping of the Velt and Splene.

The roote of the female Ferne, taken in like maner as you take the Male, bringeth forth the brode and round wormes.

The leaues of both kinds of Ferne put into the bedstraw, driueth away the stinking punailes, and al other such wormes.

✱ *The danger.*

The vse of Ferne is very dangerous for women, especially those that are with childe.

Of Osmunde or Water Ferne. Chap. lxj.

✱ *The description.*

This kinde of Ferne is almost like the female Ferne, saving that the leaues be not dented or toothed: it hath a triangled, straight, and small stem, about a cubite and a halfe long, hauing vpon ech side large leaues, spread abroad like wings, and cut in, like Polipodie. At the top of some of the branches grow round about small, rough and rounde graines, which are like vnto seede. The roote is great and thicke, folded, and couered ouer with manie small enterlacing Rootes, hauing in the middle a little white, the which men call the Hart of Osmunde.

✱ *The place.*

This kinde of Ferne groweth in woods, and moist shadowie places.

✱ *The time.*

It springeth vp in April with the other Fernes, and faded at the comming of winter: yet the roote abideth still in the ground.

✱ *The*

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Latine of the Herborists or Herbaries of our time, *Osmunda*, *Filix aquatica*, and of some *Filicastrum*: of the Alcumistes *Lunaria maior*: in French *Osmonde*, or *Fenchiere aquatique*: in Dutch *Water Maren*, or *Wildt Maren*, and of some *Sinte Chzistoffels cruyt*. We may call it in English *Osmond the Waterman*, *Waterferne*, and *Saint Chzistophers herbe*.

✥ *The nature.*

Osmunde is hot in the first degree, and dry in the second.

✥ *The vertues.*

The hart or middle of the roote of *Osmonde*, is good against Aquats and bruises, heauie and greuous fals, burstings aswel outward, as inward: or what hurt or dislocation soeuer it be. And for this purpose, many practisers at this day, doe put it into their brothes and drinckes which they make for woundes, causing it to boile with other herbes: some do also put it in their *Consolidatiue*, or healing plaisters.

Of Polypodie, Wall Ferne, or Oke Ferne. Chap. lxiij.

✥ *The description.*

Polypodie hath leaues of a span long, diuided into many cuts or flits, rent and torne, euen hard to the middle rib or sinew, and yet not snipt about the little leaues. The roote is almost as big as a mans finger, & very long, creeping hard by the ground, bringing forth many little leaues, browne without, hauing manie small heares, and within of a greene herbelike colour. It hath neither branche, nor flower, nor seede.

✥ *The place.*

Polypodie groweth in the borders of fields, standing somewhat high, and about the rootes of trees, especially of Oks. Sometimes also you shall finde it growing vpon old wythies, houses, and old wals.

✥ *The time.*

Polypodie keepeth his leaues both Sommer and Winter, but

his new leaues come forth in Aprill.

✧ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke πολυπόδιον: in Latine Filicula, and Polypodium: in French Polypode: in high Dutch Engelluz, Baumfarn, and Dropffwurtz: in base Almaine Bombaren, and of some Cyckenbaren: in English Polypodie, Wall fferne, and Oke fferne.

✧ *The nature.*

The roote of Polypodie, is drie in the second degree.

✧ *The vertues.*

The roote of Oke fferne openeth the belly, and purgeth Melancholike, grosse, and flegmatike humors. Moreover it is verie good against the Colicke, that is the paine or griping in the belly, against the hardnes and stopping of the Spleene or Belt, and against quartain agues, especially if you ioyne to it Epithymum.

You must boyle it in mutton brothe, or the brothe of a cocke or capon, or the decoction of Ballowes or Beetes, and a litle Annis, and after drinke thereof: or else you may make it in powder and drinke it with honied water or Hede.

The powder of Polypodie often put into the nose, healeth and taketh cleane away the superfluous flesh growing in the nostrils, which men call Polypus.

✧ *The Choise.*

The roote of Polypodie which groweth at the foote of the Oke, is the best and most fit to be vsed in medicine, and is called in Latine Polypodium quercinum.

Of Oke Ferne, Petie Ferne, or Pilde

Osmunde. Chap. lxiij.

There is now adays founde two kindes of Dryopteris, or Oke fferne, the one is white, the other swart, the which are not much vnlike one to another.

✧ *The description.*

The white kinde of Dryopteris, and the male, are not much vnlike, but it is much smaller, and not exceeding a span in height, and likewise it beareth neither stalke, flowers,

flowers, noz seede. The leaues be white, with great and deepe incisions & cuts, snipt round about with smaller and thicker snips or iags, than the leaues of male ferne, and it hath also small spots or marks vnderneath the leafe. The roote is thicke and blackish, with many litle rootes, twisted, pressed, and enterlaced one with another.

The blacke Dryopteris, hath the stalke or stem of his leaues blacke, the leaues brownish, the which are neither so large, noz yet so long, neither so much creuished or snipt, as the leaues of the white Dryopteris, but in all other partes like, and it is beset also with litle markes or spots vnderneath. The leaues of this kinde do not perish noz fade in winter, but continue greene al the yere.

✥ The place.

2 Both kinds of Dryopteris grow in holow waies, in shadowie & couered places, in the foot or rootes of Oakes, that be aged, and of many yeres continuance: but yet they are not to be found in all places.

✥ The time.

1 The white Dryopteris springeth vp in April as fern doth.

3 The blacke bringeth forth his leaues at the same time.

✥ The names.

This kind of ferne is called in Greeke *δρυοπτερίς*, Dryopteris: In Latine Filix querna: that is in English Oke ferne: Bathiolum, and Ruellius, both men of great knowledge, do call it in Latine, Osmunda, and Osmunda Arborea. Wherefore we considering the property of this herb in taking away heart, as also for a difference from the other Oke Ferns, & Osmundes, do thinke good to name this herbe in our language Osmunde Baldpate, or bylde Osmunde.

1 The white is called in shops Adiantum, and to the great peril and danger of such as be sicke, is vled for Adiantum.

2 The black is not very wel knowne of the Apothecaries, but where it is knowne, they do likewise call it Adiantum. This may be very wel called in our tong, smal Osmund, or pety fern.

✥ The nature.

The white Dryopteris, is hot, sharpe, and very absteriue, or clensing.

The blacke agreeth with the nature or facultie of Salvia vita,

vita, or Stone Rue.

✱ *The vertues.*

White Oke fferne, which is the right Dryopteris, is of such A strong power or vertue, that it causeth the haire to fall off, and maketh the skin balde. But for the doing of the same, the roote must be pound very small, and laid vpon the place whiles a man is in the stoue or hot house, untill he sweate well: then it must be taken away, and newe laide on, two or thre times, as witnesseth both Dioscorides and Galen.

The blacke may be vsed for Adiantum, that is to say Venus B or Mayden haire.

Of Stone Hartes toong. Chap. lxiiij.

✱ *The description.*

HArtes toong hath long narrow leaues, about the length of a span, plain, and smooth vpon one side, and vpon that side next the ground, it is straked ouerthwart, with certaine long rough markes, as it were small woormes, hanging vpon the backside of the leafe. The roote is blacke, hearie and twisted, or growing as it were wounden together. And it bringeth forth neither stalke, flower, nor seede.

✱ *The place.*

Harts toong loueth shadowie places, and moist stonie valleies, about wells, fountaines, and old moist wals.

✱ *The time.*

It beginneth to bring forth new leaues in Aprill.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *φύλλις*: and in Latine Phyllitis: in shops Scolopendria, and Lingua Ceruina: in French *Langue de cerf*: in high Douch Hirschung: in base Almain Hertstonge, and for a diuersitie betwixt it and Bistoxt, the which they doe likewise call Hertstonge, Stenherstonghe, this is not Hemionitis, as some do thinke.

✱ *The nature.*

Hartstong is of complexion very dry, and astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of the leaues of Hartstong dronke, is verie good A
against

against the bitings of Serpentes, it stoppeth the laske, and the bloodie fire.

Of broade or large Splenewoort, or
Miltwaft. Chap.lxv.

✥ *The description.*

Hemionitis is also an herbe without fruite, as the abovesaide Fernes, and Hartes tong, without stalke, without flowers, and seede, bearing leaues somewhat great, large beneath, and somewhat sharpe at the top, not much differing (as witnesseth Dioscorides) from the leaues of the second Dracunculus, the which leaues are plain by one side, and of the other side they haue also strakes or rough markes, euen as Hartes tong, his roote is compact of many stringes.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in shadowie, moist, stonie, and fresh places, and is nowe founde about the decayed places and ruines of Rome, and in some other places of Italie, especially planted and set in the gardens of Herboristes. In this Countrey it is yet a stranger.

✥ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke *ἡμιονίτις ἢ σπλάνιον*: in Latine Hemionitis, Splenium, and of Gasa Mula herba: not knowen of the Apothecaries: we may call it broad Splenewoort, or large Splenewoort.

✥ *The nature.*

Hemionitis is meetely warme, and drie of complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

Hemionitis taken with vineger, doth open and help the hardnes and stopping of the Splene, and is a soueraigne medicine for the most part of accidentes, and greenes comming or proceeding from the Kate or Splæne.

Of wilde or rough Splenewoort. Chap. lxvj.

✥ *The description.*

Lonchitis aspera, is partly like the other Fernes, for it beareth neither stalke nor seede. The leaues be long, about the
length

length of a spanne or foote, not much differing from the leaues of Polypodie: but much narrower, creused, and cut, into more diuisions. The roote is browne and thick, like to the roote of Dryopteris.

✥ *The place.*

It groweth vpon the brinkes of ditches, in wooddes, and lowe moist places, of dry countries.

✥ *The time.*

It abydeth all the Winter, and bringeth forth new leaues in Aprill.

✥ *The names.*

This kinde of ferne is called in Græke *λογχίτις τραχεία*: in Latine *Lonchitis aspera*: of some *Longina*, and *Calabrum*, of our later writers *Asplenium magnum*, and *Asplenium syluestre*: in high Douch *Spicant*, and *Grosz Hiltzkraut*: in neather Douchland *Grachtbaren*: we may name it in English, great Splene-wort, or wilde Splene-wort.

✥ *The nature.*

Lonchitis is hot in the first degree, and dry in the second.

✥ *The vertues.*

Lonchitis is very good against the hardnes, stoppings, & swellings of the Splene or Melt: when it is drunken or laide vpon with vineger, vpon the place of the Splene outwardly.

This herbe is also good for to be laide vnto woundes, for it keepeth them from inflammation and apostumation.

Of Ceterach, or the right Scolopendria.

Chap. lxvij.

✥ *The description.*

Ceterach hath little leaues, almost of the length of a mans finger, cut and iagged vpon both sides even hard to the rib or middle sinew (with cuts halfe rounde or compassed, standing not directly, but contrarie one to another) fat and greene vppon one side: but on the other side, it is rough and some what hearie, reddish, or of a browne colour. The roote is small, blacke and rough, much platted or enterlaced. And this herbe hath nei-
ther

ther stalke, flower, nor seede.

✠ The place.

This herbe groweth in shadowie and stonie places, and it is much founde about welles, neere vnto Samur, and the quarters thereabout.

✠ The time.

This herbe continueth greene al the winter, and putteth forth new leaues in Aprill.

✠ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke ἀσπλάνον, and of some σχολοπένδριον ἢ μιονιον, ἢ πέρσις: in Latine Asplenium, or Asplenium: in shops Ceterach: in French Scolopendrie vraye: in high Douch Steinfarn, & Miltzkraut: in base Almaine Steinbaren: in English Right Scolopendria, Scaleferne, Finger ferne, Stone ferne, Ceterach, and Bytewaste.

✠ The nature.

Ceterach is temperate in heate and colde, of subtil partes, and somewhat dryeng.

✠ The vertues.

The leaues of Ceterach, taken with vinegar, by the space of fortie daies, healeth the Helt that is hard and stopt, and is very good against Quartaine Agues, like vertue they haue boiled in wine, and plaistered vpon the left side.

The same is also verie good against the Strangury, the hot pisse, the stone in the bladder: it staieth yeorsing, or yering: it openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and it is giuen with great profit, to such as haue the Jaunders.

Of Venus haire, or Lombardie Mayden-
haire. Chap. lxxviii.

✠ The kinds.

Vnder the name of Capillus Veneris, at this daie, is set before vs two kindes of herbes not a little like one the other: whereof one, who is the stranger, is the right Capillus Veneris, named of the Ancients Adiantum. The other is very common, & hath been vsed here for Capillus Veneris,
the

the which some men call Ruta Muraria in Latine, and of others it is called Salvia vita.

✥ *The description.*

The right Venus haire hath the footestalkes of his leaues very small, blackish, and glistering with a certaine brightnesse. The leaues are smal and tender, hackt or snipped rounde about, like vnto the first leaues of Coriander, but much smaller. The roote is tender.

2 The second kind called Wall Rue, hath likewise his leaues set vpon short and small stems, the which do somewhat resemble the leaues of garden Rue, but lesser, and something dented about, plaine and smooth vpon one side, but the other side is laden, or charged with small prickles or spots. The roote is tender and heerie. And both these herbes be without either flowers or seede like to the Ferne.

✥ *The place.*

1 Venus haire groweth in wals, and in stonie shadowie places, nere about waters and wellspringes, and there is great plentie thereof founde in Italie, and Provence. It groweth not in this Countrie, but it is brought drie to vs from Italie.

2 Rue of the wall is verie common in this Countrie: for it is to be found almost vpon al olde wals that are moist, and not comforted or lightned with the shining of the Sun, as are the wals of Temples or Churches.

✥ *The time.*

They remaine all the yere, and renew their leaues in Aprill.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first kinde is called in Greeke ἀδιάντον, πολύτειχον, καλλιτειχον, ἐκόντειχον: in Latine Adiantum, Polytrichum, Callitrichum, Cinnalis, Terræ capillus, Supercilium terræ. Apuleius calleth it Capillus Veneris, Capillaris, & Crinita: in the shops of France and Italie Capillus Veneris: it is for the moze part vnknownen in the shops of this Countrie: in French *Cheneux de Venus*: in high Almaine *ffrauwenhair*: in base Almaine *Trouben hay*.

2 The second kinde is called in the shops of this Countrey Capillus Veneris, and of some it is taken for Adiantum: in the shops of France Salvia vita: of the learned at this time Ruta Muraria,

raria, that is to say, Rue of the wal: in high Dutch Maurrauten, and Steinrauten: in base Almaine Steenecruyt.

✱ *The nature.*

Both these herbes be drie, and temperate in heate and colde.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Capillus Veneris, made in wine and dronke, helpeth them that are short breathed, and cannot fetch winde, also it helpeth such as are troubled with an harde or bneasie cough, for it ripeneth tough steame, and auoydeth it by spitting.

It prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, moueth the flow-
ers, deliuereth the secondine, and vnstoppeth the liuer, and the Welt, and is very good against the diseases of the Welt and the Jaunders.

Capillus Veneris stoppeth the fire of the belly, and staieeth the
spitting of blood: and is profitable against the flurions and moist-
nes of the stomacke, and against the bitings and stinging of ve-
nemous beasts.

Capillus Veneris as yet greene, pound and laide to the bitings
of venemous beastes, and mad Dogs, preuaileth very much, and
laide vpon the head, causeth haire to come againe in places that
are pilde or balde.

It dispatcheth also the swellings of the throte called strumes,
especially in yong children, when it is pound greene, and laide
therevpon.

The lie wherein the same hath bin steeped and boiled, is verie
good to washe the scurfte of the head: for it healeth the same, cau-
sing the roome and scales to fall off.

A cap or garland of Maidenhaire woꝛne vpon the head, healeth
the ach and paine of the same, as Plinie affirmeth.

The leaues of Adiantum mixed together with a litle saltpeter, and
the vrine of a yong childe, taketh away the shriveled wrinc-
kles that appeere vpon the bellies of women lately deliuered of
childe, if the belly be washed therewithall after their deliue-
rance.

Men vse in this countrey, to put Rue of the wall in steele of
Capillus Veneris, in all their medicines: and haue found it to

profite much, in the colde passions or diseases of the breast.

Of English or common Maidenhaire.

Chap. lxi.

✥ The description.

Trichomanes is a little herbe, of the length of a span, without flowers and seede, and hath the stalkes of his leaues very small and leane, browne, shining, and smooth, beset on both sides with many little pretie round leaues, every leafe of the bignesse of a Lentil, straked and dished on that side which is next the ground, with many small markes and strakes, like Rue of the wall. The roote is small and blackish.

✥ The place.

It loueth moist and shadowie places, and groweth about waters, especially vpon moist rockes, and old wals, and great store therof is found in this countrey.

✥ The time.

It abideth alwaies greene, like Venus haire, and Rue of the wall.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *τριχομανις*: in Latin *Fidicula capillaris*, and also *Trichomanes*: in the shops *Polytrichon*: in high Douch *Widertoot*, *Abthon*, and of som Koter *Steinbzecke*: in neather Douchlande *Wederdoot*: in English *Maidenhaire*, and common *Haydenhaire*.

✥ The nature.

This Herbe is drie and temperate betwixt hot and colde, and of the same nature that Venus haire is.

✥ The vertues.

Trichomanes after the minde of *Dioscorides* and *Galen*, hath the same faculties in operation, that *Capillus Veneris* hath.

Of Stone Liuerwoort. Chap. lxx.

✥ The description.

Stone Liuerwoort spreadeth it self abroad vpon the ground, hauing wrinckled, or crimped leaues laid one vpon another as the scales of fish, and are greene on the vpper part, and browne

brovne on that side which is next the ground : among the leaues there grow vp small stems or twigs, in the tops whereof are certaine knaps or things like stars. The rootes are like smal threeds, growing vnder the leaues, whereby it cleaueth and sticketh fast vpon the ground, and vpon moist or sweating rockes.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe (if a man may so cal it) groweth in moist grounds, and stony places, and shadowie, wheras the sun shineth seldome.

✥ *The time.*

It bringeth forth his stars in Iune and Iuly.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *Λιχην*: in Latin *Lichen*: in shops *Hepatica*: in French *Hepatique*: in high Almaín *Brunnenlebercrout*, or *Steinlebercrout*: in base Almaine *Stenleuercrut*, and *Leuercrut*: in English *Linerwort*, and *Stone Liuerwort*.

✥ *The nature.*

Liuerwort is colde and dry of complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction of *Linerwort*, swageth the inflammation of the *Liuer*, and openeth the stoppings of the same, and is verie good against *Feuer tertians*, and al inflammation of blood.

This herbe (as *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* writeth) brused when it is yet greene, and laide vpon wounds, stoppeth the superfluous bleeding of the same, and preserveth them both from inflammation and *Apostemation*.

The same doth also heale all foule scurfes and spreading scabs, as the pockes, and wilde fire, and taketh away the markes and scars made with hot irons, if it be pound with honie and laide therevpon.

The same boiled in wine, and holden in the mouth, stoppeth the *Catarrhes*, that is, a distilling or falling downe of *Reume*, or water and flegme from the braine to the throte.

Of Mosse. Chap.lxxj.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be many sortes of Mosse, whercof some growe in the fieldes, some vpon trees, and some in shadowie and moist woods,

woods, and some in the rockes of the sea.

✱ *The description.*

The first kinde of Mosse, which groweth vpon trees, and is most properly called Mosse, is nothing els but a sort of smal white leaues, all iagged, hackt, or finely karued, twisted, and enterlaced one in another, without roote, without flower or seede, hanging and growing vpon trees.

2 The seconde kinde groweth also about trees, the which is called Lungwort, & it doth somewhat resemble Liverwort, but that it is greater and larger, with great scales laide one vpon another, meetely græne vpon one side, and whitish vpon the other side.

3 The third kinde which some call Golden Polytrichon, hath a verie small slender stalkes, nothing so long as a mans hand, couered with short haire, of a browne græne colour, changing vpon yelloiw, the which doth sometimes put forth other little bare stems, with small graines or seedes at the top.

Of this sort is founde another small kinde, like vnto the aforesaid, sauing that it is much lesse.

4 The fourth kinde called Ros Solis, hath reddish leaues, somewhat round, hollow, rough, with long stems, almost fashioned like little spoones, amongst the which commeth vp a short stalke, crooked at the top, & carrieng little white flowers. This herbe is of a very strange nature & maruellous: for although that the sun do shine hot, and a long time thereon, yet you shal finde it alwaies moist and be-dewed, and the small haire thereof alwaies full of little drops of water: and the hotter the sun shineth vppon this herbe, so much the moistier it is, and the more be-dewed, and for that cause it was called Ros Solis in Latine, which is to saie in English, The dew of the Sun, or Sundew.

5 The fift kinde of Mosse, called Wolfes claw, cræpeth & spreadeth with his branches abroad, well and thickely couered with a certaine haire of changeable colour, betwixt græne and yellowe, cleauing fast, and taking holde in certaine places with his small roots. These branches again do put forth others parted into three or foure, hauing at their extremities or endes, certaine whites fashioned like gripes, or clawes, almost like the clawes of wolfe:

And

And sometimes they bring forth straight stalkes, small, whitish, which are not covered as the stalks that creepe vpon the ground: and they carrie small white eares, full of little leaues, which are like to small white flowers.

6 The first kinde of Mosse, called Mosse of the Sea, hath manie small stalkes, harde, and of a stonie substance, diuided into manie ioints, and many branches grow forth together from one hat, or little stonie head, by the which it is fastened vnto rockes.

7 The seauenth kinde of Mosse, whereof Theophrastus speaketh, is a plant without stalke or stem, bearing græne leaues, crimped, full of wrinckles, and broad, not much differing in fashion from the leaues of some Lettise, but much more wrinckled and drawne together, the which leaues come vp many together, growing vpon rockes.

8 The eight which is a kinde of Fucus Marinus, hath long narrow leaues, almost as narrow as a Læke: the roote is thicke, full of branches and rough beared, taking holde vpon rockes.

✱ *The place.*

1 The first kinde of Mosse groweth vpon trees, especially there where as the ground is naught.

2 Lungwozt groweth vpon Mossie trees, in moist, sandie, and shadowie places.

3. 4. 5. Golden Hayden haire, or Goldyllockes Politricon, the Ros Solis, and Wolfes clawe, doe growe in drie waterie Countries, and also in fieldes that lie vnmanned, or toiled, and in some shadowy woods. The Golden Polytrichon is verie common.

6. 7. 8. The Sea Mosse groweth vpon stones and rockes in the Sea.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kind of these plants is called in Græke *βρύον*, and of some *σπλάγχνον*: in Latine Muscus, of Serapio and in Shops Vinea: of Aetius Dorcadias: in French *Mousse*, in high Dutch *Mos*: in base Almaigne *Mosch*. The best and most fittest for medicine is that which groweth vpon the Cedar tree, and next to that, is that which groweth vpon the Popler.

2 The second kinde is now called Pulmonaria in Latine : in English Lungwort : in high Douch Lungenkraut : in base Almaine Longencruyt : in French *Herbe aux Poulmons*.

3 The thirde is called in Douch Gulden Widdertodt : in base Almain, Gulden Wederdoot, that is to say, Golden Polytrichon, of some Jung frau hare. Some thinke it to be Polytrichon Apuleanum, albeit there is but small similitude betwixt the one and the other: for Apuleius his Polytrichon, is the true Trichomanes of Dioscorides : we may call it in English Goldplockes Polytrichon : in French *Polytrichon doré*.

4 The fourth kinde is called in this Countrie Ros Solis : in French *Rosée de Soleil*: in Douch Sondaw, and of some Sindaw, and Loopich cruyt.

5 The fift is called in high Douch Béerlap, Burtelkraut, Seilkraut, Warschar, Teuffels clawen : in Brabant Wolfs clawen, and of some Wincruyt: in some shops Spica Celtica : and is taken for the same of the vnlearned, to the great detriment, damage, and hurt of the sicke and diseased people. What the Greeke or Latine name is, I know not, and therefore after the common name I do call it in Greeke *λυκοπόδιον*. Lycopodion, that is, Pes Lupi, in Latine: and *Pied de Loup*, in French: in English Wolfs clawe.

6 The sixt kinde is called in Greeke *βρύον θαλάσσιον*: in Latin Muscus marinus, that is to say, Mosse of the Sea : in French *Mousse Marine* : in Douch Zée Mosch : in shops it is called Corallina, that is to say, Herbe Corall, and of the vnlearned Soldanella, vnto which it beareth no kinde of likenes.

7 The seauenth is called also of Theophrastus *βρύον θαλάσσιον*: in Latin Muscus Marinus, that is to say, Sea Mosse with the large leaues : in French *Mousse marine a grandes feuilles* : in Brabant Zée Mosch : it is to be thought, that this is the first kind of *φύκος*, that is to say, Fucus, or Alga, wherof Dioscorides treateth in his fourth booke.

8 The eight is called in Greeke *φύκος*: in Latin Fucus, and Alga : this is the second kind of Fucus in Dioscorides, the which Theophrastus nameth also in Greeke *πρασον* : that is to say in Latin Porrum, bicause the leaues are like vnto Lecke blades.

✱ The

The nature.

- 1 The Mosse is drie and astringent, or of a binding qualitie, without any manifest heat or colde.
- 2 Lungwort is like to the aforesaid, saving that it cooleth more.
3. 5 Golden Maidenhaire, and Wolfes Clawe, are drie and temperate in heate and colde.
- 4 The Ros Solis is hot and dry almost in the fourth degree.
- 6 The Sea Mosse, is colde, drie, and astringent.

The vertues.

The decoction of Mosse in water, is good for women to washe A themselves in, which haue too much of their naturall sicknes: and put into the nose, it staieyth blæding: to conclude, it is verie well, and profitablie put into all ointmentes and oyles that be astringent.

The Physicians of our time do much commend this Pulmo- B naria, or Lungwort, for the diseases of the Lungs, especially for the inflammations, and vlcers of the same, if it be made into powder and dronke with water.

They say also that the same boiled in wine and dronke, stop- C peth spitting of blood, pissing of blood, the flowers of women, and the laske or flure of the belly.

The same made into powder, and cast into woundes, stoppeth D the blæding, and cureth them.

Ros Solis brused with Salt, and bound vpon the flesh or bare E skin, maketh blisters and holes, even as Cantharides, as you may proue by experience.

The common sort of people do esteeme this herbe (but especial- F ly the yellow water) distilled of the same, to be a singular and special remedy for such as begin to drie away, or are fallen into consumptions, and for them that are troubled with the disease called Asthma, which is a straightnes in drawing of breath, or with any ulceration in their lungs: thinking that it is verie consolidatiue, and that it hath a speciall vertue to strengthen & nourish the body: but that which we haue recited before concerning the vertue of this herbe, declareth sufficiently, that their opinion is false.

Men vse not Golden Maidenhaire, nor Wolfes Clawe in G medicine.

Sea Masse is of a very astringent and preserving qualitie. Therefore men lay it to the beginning of hot tumors or swellings, and upon all kindes of gowtes that require refreshing or cooling.

The same also is verie good against wormes, to be made in powder, and given to take: for it slaieth them, and driueth them forth mightily.

The two other sortes of Masse of the Sea, is also good against flegmons or hot tumours, and the hot gowte if they be used, as the first kinde of Sea Masse commonly called Corallina.

Of Crowfoote. Chap.lxxij.

✥ The kinds.

There be foure kindes of Ranunculus, or Crowfoote, as Dioscorides and Galen do affirme, whereof the first is of manie sortes. The one hath great thicke leaues, the which is called Water Crowfoote. The seconde hath white leaues, and is called White Crowfoote. The thirde hath blacke leaues, the which is called Leopardes Clawes. And these be comprised of Apuleius vnder the first kinde. The seconde kinde hath rough stalkes and leaues: the third is small with yellow flowers. The fourth hath white flowers.

Besides these, there be yet other Crowfootes, the which grow commonly in gardens, which are called Butter flowers, the which are set forth in the lxxiiij. Chapter. And yet there be other, as hereafter is declared.

✥ The description.

The Water Crowfoote hath white Greene stalkes, holowe, and smooth, vppon the which growe leaues deepe-ly cut or clouen, almost like the leaues of Parsely, or Smalache, but much whiter, softer, and thicker, verie hot, and burning in the mouth. The flowers be pale, in fashion like Gold cuppes. The which being faded, there come vp in their places little heades or knoppes, almost like the first buds of Asparagus. The Roote is compact of a number of white thredes.

The

The white or Pyching Crowfoote, hath also plaine whitish stalkes, vpon the which grow leaues also of a whitish colour very deeply cut and clouen, especially the vppermost, almost lyke the leaues of Coziander. The flowers be like them aforesaide: when they be fallen away, in place of euerie flower commeth foure or fve round graines or berries, plat, rough like pyching. The roote is threedie like the other.

Golden Crowfoote hath his first leaues somewhat rounde, but after ward verie much cut and diuided, of a browne Greene colour, and speckled in the middle with broad spots, somewhat blacke, or blackish, drawing toward the colour of fire. The flowers be of a faire yelloe colour as golde, and shining: after the flowers there come vp round heades or buttons, more rougher than the knops of water Crowfoote.

Of this sort there is yet one kinde found (as Dioscorides, and Apuleius are witnesses) which beareth a purple flower, and the same is yet vnknown.

2 The second kinde of Ranunculus, that is called Illyricus, hath thin stalkes, and thereon grow cut leaues, and with white, small, soft haire, the flowers be of a pale yelloe, the seede is as the other: but the rootes are otherwise, and be as many, and somewhat more then the wheate or barley cornes ioining together, out of the which some threds sprout, with the which it setteth forth and multiplieth.

Of this kinde there is yet also another strange Ranunculus, and it hath long narrow leaues, as grasse, of colour after white and blew, drawing it out of the Greene. The flowers and seedes are as the aforesaid, but the rootes are threedie.

To this kind of Ranunculus is drawne another herbe which is called Pasflower, & it hath rough heary stems, all iagged, & small cut, or split, sometimes thicke maned, and lieng for the most part vpon the ground: at the highest of the stalks grow flowers, almost after the fashion of little Cimbals, hauing in the inside small yelowe threds, as in the middle of a Rose, of colour most purple browne, sometimes white, and in some places red or yelloe, and when the flowers be fallen, there commeth vp a round head, couered ouer with a certaine gray and browne haire.

3 The thirde kinde of Ranunculus, is lesser and lower than the aforesaide, his leaues be broad and vndiuided, and slipperie: betwene these two there groweth a stalke, and one flower there: upon like vnto the other, of a faire yelloe colour like vnto golde, and of a vertie pleasant smell. The roots are of many corners gathered, the which be longer than the roots of Ranunculus Illyricus.

4 The fourth kinde groweth high, and hath broad leaues like vnto the Leopards claws, but bigger, the flowers are fashioned as the other, of colour white. The roots are much threedie.

5 Beside these kindes of Ranunculus, is yet another strange kinde reckoned, the which is called Troll flowers, and it hath great leaues diuided into many partes, and cut rounde about: the flowers grow vppermost of the stalke, and are yelloe like vnto gold, fashioned like the flowers of Ranunculus: but bigger, and not whole open, but abiding halfe shut: thereafter folow manie small cods together, in the which the seede lieth. The roots are much reddie.

✥ *The place.*

Crowfoote of the water, groweth in ditches and standing waters, sometimes also in meddowes, and low sandie groundes, especially in moyst yeeres. B
C

The white and golden Crowfoote, groweth in medowes, and moist fields. These three kinds be common in this countrey.

2 The seconde kinde of Crowfoote, groweth in the Countrey of Illyria and Sardine, and loueth sandie and drie groundes that is vntoiled, and is found in many places of France and Almain. In this countrey the Herborists do plant it in their gardes.

3 The third Ranunculus is found vpon certaine mountaines in the countrey of Portingal, and of Ciuill.

4 The fourth is here in this countrey very strange.

5 The Troll flowers grow vpon the mountaines of Switserland.

✥ *The time.*

The kinds of Crowfoots flower from April till Iune, and sometimes later.

✥ *The names.*

Crowfoote is called in Greeke *Βαρβάνιον*: in Latin Ranunculus, of

of Apuleius *Herba scelerata*: in high Douch *Hanenfuß*: in base Almaine *Hanenboet*, that is to say, *Cockes foot*: in French *Bassinet*: in Spanish *Yerna belida*: in Italian *Pie Cornino*.

The first of the first kinde is called of some in Greeke *σέλινον ἀγριον*, *τὸ σέλινον ὑδ' ἀγριον*: in Latine *Apium palustre*, and *Ranunculus palustris*: in French *Grenouillette aquatique*, or *Bassinet d'eau*: in high Douch *Wasser epffs*, and *Wasser hanenfuß*: in neather Douch *land Water hanenboet*. It may be called in English *Water*, or *Marish Crowfoote*.

The second is now called in Latin *Ranunculus echinatus*: in French *Grenouillette Herissonée*: in high Douch *Weiß Hanenfuß*, *Ackerhanenfuß*: in Brabant *Witte Hauenboet*: in French *Bassinet Blanc*: in English *White Crowfoot*, or *Archin Crowfoot*.

The thirde is called *Ranunculus auricomus*: in French *Grenouillette dorée*: in high Douch *Weissen Hanenfuß*, *Schwarz Hanenfuß*, and *Gelb Hanenfuß*: in base Almaine *Lupaerts clauen*, and according to the same it is called in Latine *Pes Leopardi*, that is to say, *Leopards foot*, *Crowfoot* and *golden Crowfoote*. B

2 The second kinde is called *Herba Sardoa*, *Apium sylvestre*, *Apium rusticum*, *Apiastrum*, and *Apium risus*, and *Ranunculus Illyricus*, after the countrey where it is founde. *Passe flower*, is called in Latine *Pulsatilla*, and of some *Apium risus*: in French *Passe fleur*: in high Douch *Kuchenschelle*: in base Almain *Cueckenschelle*. C

3 The third kind of the emperor Constantine, is called *Chrysanthemum*: in English *golden flower*, and now *Ranunculus Lusitanicus*.

4 The fourth is called *Ranunculus albus*: in French *Grenouillette petite*, or *de Bois*: in high Almain *Weiß Hanenfuß*: in base Almaine *Witte Haneboet*: in English *White Crowfoote*.

✱ *The nature.*

All the Crowfoots be hot and dry, in the fourth degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaves or rootes of Crowfoote pound, and laide to any part of the bodie, causeth the skin and flesh to blister, and raiseth vpper *Wheales*, bladders, scarres, and vlcers: Therefore it is laide vppon corrupt and euill nailes, and vppon *Wartes*, A

to cause them to fall away.

The leaues of Crowfoote may be also vsed against the foule A scurffe or tetter, wheales, gaules, scabs, if it be laide to wel pound or brated: ye may not let it lie long, but it must be taken off immediatelie.

Also the roote of Crowfoote dried, and made into powder, and B put into the nose, prouoketh the sneesing.

✥ *The danger.*

All the Crowfoots are dangerous, and hurtful, yea they kil and C slay, especially the second, and Apium risus, the which taken inwardlie spoileth the senses, and vnderstanding, and doth so draw together the sinewes of the face, that such as haue eaten thereof do seeme to laugh, and so they die laughing, without some present remedie.

Of Rape Crowfoote. Chap. lxxiij.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe is also a kinde of Crowfoote, it groweth to the length of a span or twaine, the leaues are very much parted and cut, like to the leaues of Goldknap or Goldcup, the flowers be faire and yellow, the seede groweth in rounde heads or knops, as the seede of Goldcups, the roote is white and rounde as a little Turnep, sometime of the quantitie of a nut, with a beard, or threds vnderneath.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in dry sandie medowes, and in such like grassie places.

✥ *The time.*

It flowzeth in Aprill and Maie.

✥ *The names.*

Apuleius calleth this herbe in Greeke *Barbáχion*, and separateth it from the kinds of Crowfoote called Ranunculus. It is called in neather Douchland, Sint Anthuenis Kaepken, that is to say, Saint Anthonies Turnep: we may call it, Rape Crowfoot, goldknop, Yellow Crow.

✥ *The Nature, Vertue, and Danger.*

This herbe is of like qualitie, and complexion, as the Crow-
foots

foots are, and is as dangerous and hurtful to be taken inwardly.

Of Golde Cups, or Golde Knops.

Chap. lxxiiij.

✱ The kinds.

Gold knop is of two sortes, the single and double, or else the garden Goldcup, and the wilde. The single is the wilde kind, the double is planted in gardens.

✱ The description.

The Goldknop hath bare slender stems, the leaues are blackish, slit and clouen, not much differing from the leaues of Crowfoote, but more large, and not so much cut. The flowers be yelloe as fine golde, altogether like to golden Crowfoote. The roote is threedie or hearie.

The double Goldcup is like to the single, in his leaues, stalks, & rootes, but the flower is very double. To conclude Goldknop is verie much like Crowfoote, and especially to the golden kinde (which I thinke to be Chrysanthemon Constantini Imperatoris) sauing that it hath no blacke spots in the leaues, as Golden Crowfoote hath, neither is it burning vpon the tong, as Crowfoote is.

✱ The place.

Goldknops do grow vpon grassie downes or plaines, and in gardens, whereas it is planted.

✱ The time.

It flowreth from Aprill, almost all the Sommer.

✱ The names.

Plinie calleth this herbe in Greeke πολυάνθεμον: in Latine Polyanthemum, and it is described lib. xxiij. Chap. xij. Some do also name it Batrachion, that is to say, Ranunculus, bicause it is like the saide herbe: in French Bassinet: in high Almaine Schmalzblum: in Base Almaine Waterbloeme: in English Goldcups, Goldknops, and Butterflowers. The double Goldcups, are now called in English Bachelers Buttons.

✱ The nature.

The Goldknop is of complexion hot and drie, and yet not so hot

hote as Ranunculus, or Crowfoote.

✱ *The vertues.*

This herbe is not vsed in Physick, yet in some places of Al-
maigne (as Hierome Boeke writeth) they do mingle it amongst
other herbes, in round salades, and iunkets with egges.

Of Anemone. Chap.lxxv.

✱ *The kinds.*

Dioscorides describeth two kindes of Anemone. The one
is tame, and the other wilde: of the tame are found ma-
ny sortes.

✱ *The description.*

Pasflower or the first Anemone, hath leaues like Coriander,
as witnesseth Dioscorides, or almost like the leaues of Ra-
nunculus, but much lesser. The flowers be sometimes red, some-
times white, and sometimes purple. The roote is thick and round,
greater than an Oliue, in some places not very euen, but as
though it had certaine knots and ioints.

The second Anemone hath leaues like Goldcup, but lesser.
The flowers be for the most part blew, sometimes also white, be-
ing beset round about the middle with xiiij. or xiiij. narrow leaues.
The roote is thicke, knottie, and lieth ouerthwart.

The third Anemone hath leaues very much snipt or inden-
ted, and flowers of seauen or eight little leaues, of a purple vio-
let colour, or red, or white. The roote is much like to the se-
cond Anemone.

The fourth Anemone, is like to the third in leaues and rootes,
but the flowers are thicke, and very double, and red of colour.

The fift Anemone in leaues is like the aforesaid, but common-
ly greater. The flowers are some purple red, some white, and
some yellow. The rootes be very hearie.

✱ *The place.*

The first Anemone groweth in some places of Almaigne a-
longst by the riuer Rein.

The fift groweth alongst by fields, and in woods, in low places
and grassie: and is verie common in this countrie.

✱ *The*

✥ *The time.*

It flowzeth in March and in Aprill.

✥ *The names.*

Anemone is also called in Græke *ανημων*, and in shoppes likewise: of some Flos Adonis: and of some Herborists, Herba venti, although this name is common vnto other herbs: for as Antonie Musa writeth, Cotyledon is likewise called Herba venti, and also diuers others.

✥ *The nature.*

Anemone is hote and drie in the third degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

The roote of Anemone chewed in the mouth, draweth vnto it a selfe flennes, and causeth much moisture to be auoided out of the mouth.

The same boiled in wine prepared (called in Latine Passum) and after laid vpon the eies, cleareth the sight, and taketh awaie webs and spots.

The leaues and yong branches boiled with clean husked barley, causeth nurses (that drinke thereof) to haue abundance of milke.

The same put vnder, as a Pessarie or mother Suppositoie, stirreth vp the menstruall flowers of women.

Of Sperewort or Banewort. Chap.lxxvj.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe hath reddish stalks, holow, ful of knécs or ioints, vpon the which growe long narrow leaues, almost like to the Withe leaues, but yet longer, and a little snipt or toothed round about, especially those that growe lowest. The flowers are yellow as golde, somewhat rough in the middle, in fashion and colour altogether like the flowers of golden Crowfoote. Those being past, it hath knops or heats like the seedie knops of golden Crowfoote. The roote is full of threds or laces.

✥ *The place.*

It groweth in moist medowes, watery places, and standing puddles.

✥ *The*

✥ *The time.*

It bloweth in Maie, and soone after yeeldeth his seede.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Flammula, that is to saie, Flame, or the fierie herbe, bicause it is very hot, and burning like fire. The Douchmen cal it Egelcoolen, bicause the sheep that haue eaten of this herbe, haue the disease which they call Egell, that is to say, the inflammation and blistering of the liuer. I know not by what name the old writers haue called this herbe except this be that herbe, which Octavius Horatianus doth name Cleoma, the which groweth also in moist places, and is of a verie hot temperament or complexion. It is called in some places of Englande Sperwozt, it may also be called Banelwozt.

✥ *The nature and operation.*

It is hot and drie in the fourth degree, and burneth, and blisteth the bodie, as Ranunculus, vnto which it is partly like in complexion and operation.

✥ *The danger.*

This herbe is hurtfull both vnto man and beast: for it slaieth both the one and the other. The sheepe which do happen to eate of it are vexed with a maruellous inflammation, & they die therewith, bicause their livers are inflamed and consumed.

Of Herbe Paris, or One Berie.

Chap. lxxvij.

✥ *The description.*

Herbe Paris hath a smooth round stalk, about a span long, vpon the which grow foure leaues, set directly one against another crossewise, or like a crosse: amongst the said leaues groweth a faire starlike flower, in the middle wherof there cometh forth a bud or knop, growing harde by, and square, the which turneth into a browne berie. The roote is long and small, casting it selfe hither and thither.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in darke shadowed woods, as in the wood Soignie by Brussels, whereas it groweth abundantly.

✥ *The*

✱ *The time.*

This herbe flowreth in Aprill, and the seede is ripe in Maie.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Herba Paris, and of some Vua Lupina, and Vua versa : in French *Raisin de Renard* : in high Dutch *Wolfsbære*, *Einbær* : in neather Dutchland *Wolfsbesie* : in English, Herbe Paris and One berrie.

✱ *The Nature, and Vertues.*

The fruite and seede of this herbe, are verie good against al poison, especially for such as by taking of poison, are become pœnishe or without vnderstanding: insamuch that it healeth them, if it be giuen euery morning by the space of twentie daies, as Baptista Sardus hath first witten, and after him the excellent learned man Andreas Matthiolus.

Of Aconitum. Chap.lxxviiij

✱ *The kinds.*

Aconit is of two sortes (as Dioscorides writeth) the one is named Aconitum Pardalianches, that is to saie, Aconite that baneth, or killeth Panthers. The other is Aconitum Lycoctonum, that is to saie, Aconite that killeth Wolves, whereof shall be spoken in the next Chapter.

✱ *The description.*

The first kinde of Aconite, called Pardalianches, hath three or foure leaues, partly rounde, and somewhat rough heared, the which do resemble the leaues of Solwe-breade, or like the wilde cobcumber, but they be smaller. The stem groweth of the height of a span. And thereupon grow yellow flowers, which when they perish, they change into wollehearie threds, which are caried away with the winde. By them hangeth blacke seede. The Roote is not vnlike to a Scorpion, or Tortoise, and is white, shining like Alabaster.

Of this kinde there is also founde another which is somewhat greater. The roote also is somewhat longer and more like to a freshwater Creauis. The which roote is most commonly solde of the Apothecaries, for Doronicum.

✱ *The*

✥ *The place.*

This herbe loueth shadowie, and rude or wilde places, and is not found in this countrie.

✥ *The names.*

This kinde of Aconite, is called in Greeke ἀκόνιτον παρδαλιανχές, μυοστόνον, θηλυφόνον ή κάμμορον: in Latine Aconitum Pardalianches, Myostonum, Thelyphonum, Cammorum: in the Apothecaries Shops, is this roote vled for Doronicum: but it is verie vnlike to the Doronicum of the Arabian masters.

✥ *The nature.*

Aconite is hot and dry in the fourth degree, very hurtfull to mans nature, and killeth out of hand.

✥ *The vertues.*

The report goeth, that if this herbe or the roote thereof, be laid by the scorpion, that he shall lose his force, and be astonied, untill such time, as he shall happen againe to touch, or be touched, with the leaues of white Elebor, or Piesewort, by vertue whereof he cometh to himselfe againe.

✥ *The danger.*

Aconite taken into the bodie, killeth Wolves, Swine, and all beastes both wilde and tame.

Of Wolfes bane, or Leopards bane.

Chap. lxxix.

✥ *The kinds.*

Wolfes bane is of two sorts. The one beareth blew flowers, and the other yellow. And of both those kinds are diuers other.

✥ *The description.*

The first kinde of blew Wolfes bane is small, the leaues be split and somewhat parted, as Leopards bane. The flowers be as little hoodes, like to the leaues of the greater Wolfes bane, with three cods following the same commonly together. On the hearie roote groweth as it were a little knop, wherewith it spreadeth it selfe abroad and multiplieth.

The great blew Wolfes bane, hath likewise large leaues, and clouen

clouen or cut, not much differing from the aforesaide, but much greater, & more finely iagged & cut, and in color likewise browne. The stalks grow to the height of three or foure foote, & they beare at the top faire blew flowers, rough within, and made like a hood or helmet, of five leaues: whereof the two neathermost are narrow and straight, they of ech side a little larger, and the leafe that is all vpmost is great and hollow, as a cap or hood, couering the leaues that are by the sides. In the hollownes of the saide flower, grow two small crooked haire, somewhat great at the end, fashioned like a foles bable: in the middle of the said flowers are many small hearie threds, at the end of the said small threds, are little pricks or points, turning vpon yellow. When the flowers do fal, there come in their stead, three or foure huskes together, hauing a hard, blacke, and cornered seede. The roote is thicke and black, fashioned like a peare, and hath many hearie stringes or straps.

To these kindes of blew Wolfes baine, is likewise accounted another purple flower, the leaues be much cut, the flowers grow along the stalkes, and are of a violet colour, of fashion like vnto a Knights Spurre, with a little taile hanging behind the flower. The cods are as the aforesaide. The rootes are ioining three or foure together.

The yellow Wolfes baine, is likewise of two sortes, the one great, and the other small. The great yelow Wolfes bane, hath large blackishe leaues, sitte and clouen, almost like to Crowefote, but farre greater. The stemmes be roundish, about two foote high or more, at the toppe of those stemmes or braunches growe pale flowers, almost like the flowers of wilde Linsæde, after which flowers there follow small cods, conteining a blacke and cornered seede. The roote is blacke and very thredie.

The little yelow Wolfes bane is a lower Herbe, his leaues come forth of the Roote, the which are deepe cut rounde about: the flowers growe vppen some of the leaues, and they bee of a yellow colour, fashioned like vnto one of the Ranunculus flowers. Thereafter followe cods like vnto the Wolfes bane. The Rootes bee thicke and knottie as on the Anemone.

✱ The

✥ *The place.*

These venemous and naughtie herbes are found in this countrie planted in the gardens of certaine Herbozistes, and the blew is verie common in diuers gardens. The two last kindes are founde in Almaine and other Countries, in lowe valleies, and darke woods or wilde forestes. The yellow are also founde vpon wilde mountaines in darke places.

✥ *The time.*

These herbes do flower in Aprill, Maie, and June.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ἀκόνιτον λυκοκτόνον*, ή *λυκοκτόνον*: in Latine *Aconitum lycoctonum*, and of some *Luparia*: in French *Tueloup*.

1 The first is called in high Douchland *Blowolfwurts*, *Plsenhut*, and *Bloysenbutlin*: in neather Douchland *Blauw Wols*, *Wolstele*, and of some *Munckes capkens*, and therefore they call it in Latine *Cucullus Monachi*, or *Cappa Monachi*, that is to saie, The Cape or Hode of the Monke: and the second is counted of many learned men to be the right or true, *Napellus* described of Auicen, and he calleth it *Napellus*, quasi *paruus Napus*, bicause the root is like to a litle Rape or Spauew. in Latin *Napus*.

2 The yelowwe is called of *Dioscorides*, *ἀκόνιτον ποντικόν*, ή *λυκοκτόνον ποντικόν*: in Latine *Lycoctonum Ponticum*: in French *Tueloup iaulne*: in high Douch *Wolffwurtz*, and *Gelbwolffwurts*: in neather Douchlande *Gel Wolfe Wolstele*: in English *Yellowe Wolfes bane*: plaine *Wolfes bane*, and *Heath Crowfoote*.

The little yellow seemeth wel to be that *Aconitum*, the which *Theophrastus* hath spoken of, and is now called of some *Aconitum hyemale*: bicause it is preserued in the gardens of this countrie, and in the winter it flowzeth.

✥ *The nature.*

All these *Leopardes* or *Wolfes bane*, are hot and drie in the fourth degree, and of a venemous qualitie.

✥ *The danger.*

Wolfes bane taken into the bodie, inflameth the hart, burneth the inwarde partes, and killeth the bodie, as it hath bin seene not long since, in Anwarpe, where as som did eate in Salade the root of
of

of blew **W**olfes bane, in steede of some other good herbe, and died incontinent. The kindes of **W**olfes bane do not onely kill men, but also **W**olfes, Dogs, and such other beasts, if it be giuen them to eate with flesh.

Of Oleander, or Rose Baie. Chap. lxxx.

✥ *The description.*

Oleander is a little tree or shrub, bearing leaues, greater, thicker, and rougher, than the leaues of the Almond tree, the flowers be of a fair red colour, diuided into five leaues, and not much vnlike a litle Rose. The fruite is as long as a finger, full of rough hearie seede, like the cods or husks of Asclepias, called in English Swallow wort.

✥ *The place.*

Oleander groweth in some Countries by riuers, and the Sea side, in pleasant places (as Dioscorides writeth) in this Countrey in the gardens of some Herboristes.

✥ *The time.*

In this countrie it bringeth forth his flower in Iune.

✥ *The names.*

This plant is called in Greeke *νέρειον*, *pod' od' d'p'm*, *h' pod' od' end' egr*: **N**icander calleth it also Neris: in Latine *Laurus rosea*, and *Rosea arbor*: that is to say Rose tree: in shops Oleander: in French *Rosagine*, or *Rosage*: in Douch Oleander boom: in English Rose tree, or Rose Baie tree, Oleander, and Nerium.

✥ *The nature.*

Oleander is also very hot and drie of complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

It hath scarce one good propertie. It may be compared to a Pharisee, who maketh a glorious and beautifull shewe, but inwardly is of a corrupt and poisoned nature. God grant all true Christians and Christian Realmes, whereas this tree, or anie branch thereof, beginneth to spread and flourish, to put to their helping hands to destroy it, and all the branches thereof: as dissimulation, couetousnes, briberie, sir symonie, and master vsurie. It is high time, if it be the will of God, to supplant it. For it hath alreadie flowered, so that I feare it will shortly seede, and fill this

holsome soile full of wicked Nerium.

✥ *The danger.*

Oleander or Nerium, is very hurtfull to man, but most of all to sheepe, goats, kine, dogs, asses, mules, horses, and al fower footed beasts: for it is deadly, and killeth them. Yea, if they doe but drinke the water, wherin Oleander hath bin steeped or soaked, it causeth them to die sodainly, as Dioscorides, Plinie, and Galen do write.

Of Poppie. Chap. lxxxj.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be three sorts of Poppie, as Dioscorides saith, whereof the first kinde is white, and of the garden, the two other are blacke and wilde.

✥ *The description.*

1 The garden white Poppie beareth a straight stem, or straight smooth stalke, about the height of fower or five fote in length, with long leaues therevpon, large and white, vneuenly iagged and toothed about: at the highest of the said stems, groweth a round bud or button, the which openeth into a large white flower, made of fower leaues, the which flower hath in the middle many small hearie threeds, with little tips at the endes, and a round head, the which head wareth great and long, wherein is the seede, which is white, and verie necessarie in medicine.

Of this kind there is yet another, whose flowerie leaues be iagged or frenched, in all things else like to the aforesaid.

2 The second kind of Poppie, hath his stalks and leaues much like to the white, but the flowers be of a faire red colour, and the heades are more rounder, and not long. The seede is blackish.

Of this sort there is founde another kinde, whose flowers be snipt and iagged, the which sometimes be verie double, like to the other.

3 The thirde kinde of Poppie, is like to the other two sorts in leaues & stems, sauing, that it is smaller, & beareth mo flowers & heads. The flowers be of a coloꝝ betwixt white & red, changing to

tolward blacke, hauing blacke spots, at the lower part of euery flowers leaues. The heads be somewhat long, much smaller than the heads of the others, wherein there is also blacke seede, and when the seede is ripe, the heads do open aboue, vnder the shell or scale which couereth the saide heads. And afterwarde the seede falleth out easily, which happeneth not to the other two Poppies, whose heads remaine alwaies close.

There droppeth or runneth out of Poppie, a liquor as white as milke, when the heads be pearced or hurt, the which is called Opium, and men gather and drie it, and is kept of the apothecaries in their shops to serue in medicine.

✱ *The place.*

All these kindes of Poppie are sown in this countrie in Gardens. The thirde kinde is verie common, insomuch as it is sown in manie fieldes for the commoditie and profite which cometh of the seede. In Apulia and Spain, and other hot countries, they gather the iuyce, which is the Opium, that men of this countrie put in medicines.

✱ *The time.*

It flowreth most commonly in Iune.

✱ *The names.*

Poppie is called in Greeke *μῆλον*: in Latine and in shops Papauer, of some Oxytonon, Prosopon, Lethe, Lethusa, and Onitron: in high Almain, Hagsamen, Hoen, Hagle, and Olmag: in base Almaine Huel, and of some Hancop.

The iuyce of Poppie is called in Greeke *ὀπιον*: in Latine and in shops Opium.

1 The first kinde is called in Greeke *μῆλον ἑρμῆος*: in Latin Papauer satium, of some Thylacitis: in shops Papauer album: in French *Pauot cultivé & blanc*: in Almaine *Witten Huel*, and *Lammen Huel*: in English white Poppie & garden Poppie.

2 The second kind Dioscorides calleth *μῆλον ἄγριον*, and Papauer syluestre, & erraticum, some also call it Pithitis: in shops Papauer nigrum, magnum, of the vulcarned Papauer rubrum, and according to the same, the Frenchmen call it *Pauot rouge*: in Dutch *Rooden Huel*: in English black Poppie, and wild Poppie.

3 The third sort is also taken for a kinde of wilde Poppie, and

is called in shops Papauer commune, and Papauer nigrum, that is to say common Poppie, and blacke Poppie: in Douch Huel. This should seeme to be Poppie Rheas, that is to say, flowing and falling, because the seede thereof floweth out when it is ripe, which chanceth to none of the other kinds, as is abovesaid.

✱ The nature.

All the Poppies be colde and drie, almost euen harde to the fourth degré.

Opium is colde and drie, almost hard to the fourth degré.

✱ The vertues.

The decoction of the leaues and heads of Poppie, made in water and dronke causeth sleepe. It hath the like vertue, if the head and hands be washed therewith.

Of the heads boiled in water, is made a sirupe, which doth also cause sleepe, and is verie good against the subtil rheumes, and Catharrhes, that distill and fall downe from the braine vppon the lungs, and against the cough, taking his beginning of such subtil humors.

The seede of blacke Poppie dronke in wine, stoppeth the flure of the bellie, and the vnrasonable course of womens issues: and if it be mingled with water, and laide to the forehead, it will cause sleepe also.

A plaister is made with the græne knops or heads of Poppie (before it is ripe) and parched barley meale, the which is good to be laid vpon the disease, named in Latine Ignis sacer, and hot tumors, which haue need of cooling.

Opium, that is the iuice of Poppie dried, taken in quantitie of a fetch, swageth all inwarde paines, causeth sleepe, cureth the cough, and stoppeth the fire.

The same laide to with oyle of Roses, swageth headach: and with oile of sweet almonds, myrre, and saffron, it healeth ach, or paine of the eares.

With vineger it is good to be laide to the disease, called Erysipelas, or wilde fire, and all other inflammations, and with womans milke and saffron, it swageth the paine of the gowte.

The same put into the fundement, as a suppositoie, bringeth or causeth sleepe.

To

To conclude, in what maner soener Opium be taken, either inwardly or outwardly, it causeth sleepe, and taketh away pains. Yet yee must take heede to vse it euer with discretion.

✱ *The danger.*

The vse of Poppie is very euill and dangerous, and especially Opium, the which taken excessiue, or too often applied vpon the flesh outwardly, or otherwise without good consideration and aduise-ment, it will cause a man to sleepe too much, as though he had the Lethargie, which is the forgetfull sicknes, and bringeth foolish and dotting fantasies, it corrupteth the sense & vnderstanding, bringeth the Palsie, and in fine it killeth the bodie.

✱ *The correction.*

When by great necessitie ye are forced to vse Opium, mire Saffron with it, for it shall let, and somewhat hinder the euil qualitie of Opium, in such sort as it shall not so easily do harme, as it would, if Saffron were not mingled with it. See Turners Herbal for the remedie against Opium, lib. 2. fol. 76.

Of Red Poppie, or Cornerose. Chap. lxxxij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sortes of red Poppie, or Cornerose, the great and the smal, differing onely in leaues, but the flowers are like one another.

✱ *The description.*

The small Cornerose, or wilde Poppie, hath small rough branches, the leaues be somewhat long, toothed round about, not much differing from the leaues of the other Poppie, sauing that they be much smaller, and not smooth, but rough. The flowers be of a faire red colour, not differing in figure from the flowers of the other Poppie with blacke threds in the middle. After the falling of the flowers, there rise heads much smaller than the heades of Poppie, and in proportion longer, wherein is contained blacke seede. The roote is long and yellowish.

2 The great Cornerose hath large leaues, verie much iagged, or rather rent, like to the leaues of white Senney, but alwaies longer and rougher. The stalks, flowers, and knops, or heads, are like to the smaller Cornerose. The roote is great, and whiter than

the roote of the lesser Coznerose.

✥ *The place.*

The Coznerose groweth amongst the Wheat, Rie, Otes, and Barley. The least is most common.

✥ *The time.*

Coznerose flowreth in Maie, and from that time forth, untill the end of Sommer.

✥ *The names.*

This kinde of wilde Poppie is called in Græke *μίνκων ποσίς*: in Latin Papauer erraticum, Papauer fluidum, and Papauer Rhœas: in some shops Papauer rubrum: in French *Coquelicoc*, or *Ponceau*: in high Dutch Klapperrosen, Boznrosen: in base Almaine Clapperrosen, and Roden Huel, or wilden Huel. And it is not without cause to be doubted, whether the second Coznerose be a kinde of *Αργεμόνη*, Argemone or no.

✥ *The nature.*

Cozneroses do coole and refreth also, and are of complexion much like Poppie.

✥ *The vertues.*

Five or six heades of wilde Poppie, or Coznerose boiled in wine and dronke, causeth sleepe. Like vertue hath the seede taken with honie.

The leaues with the græne heads brused together, are verie good to be laide vpon all euil hot swellings, and vlcers, and vpon Crysipeles, or wilde fire, as the other Poppies are.

Of Horned or Codded Poppie. Chap. lxxxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

The Horned Poppie his leaues be verie much cut and clonen, not much vnlike the leaues of the other Poppie, but more rough and hearie, like the leaues of Coznerose. The stalkes be round and somewhat rough also, wherebpon grow yellow flowers, made of foure leaues, the which falling awaie, they bring forth long, narrow huskes, or cods, something crooked, wherin the seede is contained. The roote is great and thicke, and abideth winter, bringing forth euerie yere newe leaues and stems.

There

There is yet two other sortes of this Poppie, as some men of good knowledge do testifie, the which are very common in Spain. 2 The one hath his leaues, stalks and cods, altogether like to the before said, saving that his flowers be not yellow, but shining red: but for the rest, the flower is agreeable with the proportion of the yellow.

3 The second is like to the others, saving that it is much lesse in leaues, stalkes, flowers, and cods. And the flowers be neither yellow, nor red, but of a faire blew violet colour, parted likewise into foure leaues.

4 There is found in some places of France, a kind of herb very faire, the which may be verie wel brought vnder this Chapter, because it is like to the herbes described in the same. First it hath large leaues finely iagged, and white, like the leaues of Rue, the which do partly lie vpon the ground, and partly are lifted vp from the earth: amongst the which cometh vp a stalk or twain set by certaine spaces, with the like leaues, but smaller, and diuided towards the top, into other smal branches, which bring forth a yellow flower with two leaues onely, in the middle wherof, yee may see a thing like to a little clipper, the which is nothing else, but the huske or cod, and afterwarde it wareth long, and hath within a reddish seede. The roote is white and tender, hauing a number of threads.

✱ *The place.*

1 Horned Poppie groweth of his owne kinde, by the sea side in rough places (as Dioscorides saith) in this Countrie the Herboristes do set and sow it in their gardens.

2 The other two kinds are found in Spaine by the Sea coast, amongst Corne, and by the high waies.

3 The third groweth about Montpellier, amongst the Wheat and Otes.

4 The fourth is found in some places of Languedoc, as nere about Mouer, where as there is great store in the fildes, that are by the high waies.

✱ *The time.*

Horned Poppie flowreth in July and August.

Hypocoum flowreth in April, and the seede is ripe in June.

✱ *The names.*

This kind of Poppie is called in Greeke *μικαν κεραιττις*: in Latin Papauer cornutum, and of some Apothecaries that are ignozant Memitha, wherunto it is nothing like: in French *Panot cornu*: in high Douch Behoznter Haglamen, and Gæl Olmagen: in base Almaine Gælen Huel: in English Horned Poppie.

Some of the learned sort doe thinke, that this herbe is a kinde of Papauer Corniculatum, that is to saie, Horned Poppie, described by Dioscorides in his fourth booke. Some woulde haue it Papauer spumeum, described of the same Dioscorides in the same place. But if it may be lawfull for me to giue a iudgement aswell as the rest, it shall be neither of those herbs: but rather that Hypecoum of Dioscorides, named in Greeke *ὑπεκώμ*, and *ὑπεκώμ*: for all the signes and tokens do agræe verie well with the same.

✱ *The nature.*

Horned Poppie is hot and dry in the thirde degré.

If the fourth kinde be Hypecoum, it should be cold and drie in the thirde degré, not much differing from Poppie, as Galen saith.

✱ *The vertues.*

The Roote of Horned Poppie boyled in water untill halfe **A** be consumed, prouoketh Urine, unstoppeth the Liuer, and it is giuen to drinke with greate profite to such as make grosse and thicke Urine, and to such as are diseased in the Liuer, and that haue anie græse in their Raynes, their lining, or hanch.

The seed of this Poppie, taken in quantitie of a spoonfull, loseth **B** the belly verie gently, and purgeth flume.

The leaues and flowers brused or pound, and after ward laide **C** to old sores, and rotten blcers, clenseth them well.

Of Mandrake, or Mandrage. Chap. lxxxiiij.

✱ *The kinds.*

MAndrake (as Dioscorides writeth) is of two sortes, that is to say, the white and blacke. The white is called the male Mandrake, the which is verie well knownen. The
blacke

blacke is called the female Mandrake, the which is not yet much known.

✥ *The description.*

The white Mandrake hath great large leaues, of a whitish Greene colour, thicke, and plaine, spread vpon the ground, not much differing from the leaues of Beetes, amongst the which there commeth vp, vpon short small and smooth stems, faire, yellow, round apples, and of a strong saour, but yet not vnpleasant. The roote is great and white, not much vnlike a radish root, diuided into two or thre parts, and somtimes growing one vpon another, almost like the thighes and legs of a man.

The blacke or female Mandrake, hath likewise no vpright stem, his leaues be in like maner spread abroad vpon the ground, narrower and smaller than the leaues of Lettise, of an vnpleasant smell or saour. The apples be pale, in figure like the Sorbappell or Corne, by halfe lesse than the apples of the Malemandrake. The roote is blacke without, and white within, clouen beneath into two or thre diuisions or cliftes folding one vpon another. It is smaller than the roote of the male.

✥ *The place.*

Mandrake groweth willingly in darke and shadowie places. It groweth not of himselfe in this countrie, but ye shall finde it in the gardens of some Herboristes, the which do set it in the Sunne.

✥ *The time.*

The Apples of Mandrake, in this countrie be ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

Mandrake is called in Greeke *μανδράκη*: in Latine Mandragoras, of some Circza, and Antimalum, and of Pythagoras also Anthropomorphos, bicause that the rootes of this herbe are like to the lower parts of man.

1 The first kinde is called Mandragoras mas, of some (as Dioscorides saith) Morion: in French *Mandragore masle*: in high Douch Alraun Hennlin: in neather Douchlande Mandragora Hanneken, or Alruyn Hanneken: in English white Mandrake, and Male Mandrake.

2 The other is called Mandragoras foemina, of some Thridacias:

cias : in French *Mandragore femelle*: in Almaigne Alraun Weib-
ling, and Mandragora wyfken : in English Blacke Mandrake,
and Female Mandrage.

✥ *The nature.*

The roote of Mandrake, and especially the barke, is colde and
drie even hard to the fourth degree, the fruite is not so colde, and
it hath some moisture adioining.

✥ *The vertues.*

The iuice drawen forth of the roots of fresh Mandrake, dried, A
and taken in a verie smal quantitie, purgeth the belly vehement-
ly from fleme, and black melancholike humors, even like the root
of blacke Helleboz.

It is good also to be put in Collyres, and medicines, that do B
mitigate the paines of the eyes : & being put vnder as a Pessaric,
it draweth forth the Secondine, and the dead childe.

A suppositoie made of the same, and put into the fundament, C
causeth sleepe.

The greene and fresh leaues of Mandragoras, pound with D
parched Barley meale, are good to be laide vnto all hot swellings
and blcers, and they haue vertue to dissolue, and consume al swell-
lings and impostumes, if they be brused and laide therevpon.

It is also good to put of the roote vpon hot blcers and tumors : E
and with Oyle and honie, it is good to be laid to the bitings of ve-
nemous beasts.

The Wine wherein the roote of Mandrage hath bene stee- F
ped or boiled, causeth sleepe, and swageth all paine, wherefore
men do giue it (verie wel) to such as they intend to cut, sawe, or
burn, in anie part of their bodies, bicause they shall feele no pain.

The smell of the apples causeth sleepe, but the iuice of the same G
taken into the bodie doth better.

✥ *The danger.*

It is most dangerous to receiue into the bodie, the iuice of the
roote of this herbe, for if one take neuer so little more in quantity,
than the iust proportion which he ought to take, it killeth the bo-
die. The leaues and fruit, be also dangerous, for they cause dead-
ly sleepe, and pœuish drowlines like Opium. See Turners remedie
against this euill in the Chapter of Mandrage.

Of

Of Madde Apples, or Rage Apples. Chap. lxxxv.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two kindes of Amorus, or Raging loue Apples. The one beareth Apples of a purple colour, the other pale or whitish, in all things else one like to the other, as in making, fashion, stalkes, leaues, and flowers.

✥ *The description.*

This plant hath a rounde stalke or stem of a fote high, bearing broade browne Greene leaues, almost like to the leaues of Dwaile or deadly Nightshade but a little more rougher, amongst the which growe the flowers vpon short stems, which do turne after ward into a great, round, long fruite, almost like an Apple, full of seede within as the Cowcumber, and of colour outwardly sometimes browne, as a Chesnut, sometimes white, or yellow. The roote is full of laces like threds.

✥ *The place.*

Apples of loue, grow not of their owne kinde in this countrie: but the Herboristes do set and maintaine them in their gardens, as Cowcumbers and Courdes, with the which they do spring, and banish yeerely.

✥ *The time.*

This plant flowreth in August, and his fruite is ripe in September.

✥ *The names.*

They be called now in Latine Mala insana: in French *Pommes D'amours*: in base Almaigne, *Uerangenies*: in high Douch, according to the Latine name *Helantzian*, and *Doll opffel*, that is to say, Raging or mad apples: also they be called in English *Amorous Apples*, and *Apples of loue*.

✥ *The nature.*

These Apples be of complexion colde and moyste lyke Courdes.

✥ *The vertues.*

They be not vled in medicine, but some do prepare and trim them with oile, pepper, salt, and vineger, for to eate. But it is an vnholosome meate, ingendring the body full of euill humors.

Of

Of Amorus Apples, or Golden Apples.

Chap. lxxxvj.

✥ *The kinds.*

These strange Apples be also of two sortes, one red, and the other yellowe, but in all other pointes they be like, as in stalkes, leaues and growing.

✥ *The description.*

These Apples haue round stalkes of a gray or ashe colour, and hearie: three or foure foote long, full of branches. The leaues be great, broad and long, spread abroad vpon euerie side, & deeply cut, almost like leaues of Aygremonie, but much greater and whiter. The flowers are yellowish, growing vpon short stems, five or six together, and when they are fallen, there come in their places great flat Apples, bollen or by certain spaces bunched out on the sides, and of colour sometimes red, sometimes white, and sometimes yellow, like Oranges, or Handrake Apples, wherein is contained the seede. All the herbe is of a strange stinking sa-
uour, and it must be sown euery yeere as the Cowcombers be.

✥ *The place.*

This is a strange plant, and not found in this Countrey, except in the gardens of some Herboristes, where as it is sown.

✥ *The time.*

This herbe flowreth in Iuly and August, his apples be ripe in August and September.

✥ *The names.*

This strange plant, is now called in Latine Pomum Amoris, Poma Amoris, and of some Pomum aureum: in French *Pommes dorées*, and of some also *Pommes D'amours*: in high Dutch Golt offel: in base Almaine Gulden Appelen: in English Apples of loue, or Golden Apples.

✥ *The Nature, and Vertue.*

The complexion, nature, and working of this plant is not yet knowne, but by that I can gather of the taste, it should be colde of nature, especially the leaues, somewhat like vnto Handrake, and therefore also it is dangerous to be vsed.

Of Apples of Perow. Chap.lxxxvij.

✥ *The description.*

The Apple of Perow hath a round stalke, about two foote long, the leaues be grayish, almost like the leaues of Solanum, or Nightshade, but greater, especially the lowmost next the roote, the flowers be white, round, and hollow as a bell, of a pleasant saour like the white Lilie, and when they are fallen, there commeth fruite, round as an apple, of a greene colour, beset round about with many prickley thornes, and therfore they cal it thorne apple, ful of seede within like the apples of loue. The roote is full of threedie strings, interlaced, wouen, and winded one in another.

✥ *The place.*

The apple of Perow, is a stranger also, the which is not to be found except in the gardens of the Herboristes, and yet not often.

✥ *The time.*

These apples are in flower, in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

This strange plant is called of the Italians, Stramonia, and Pomum spinosum, of some Corona regia : at Venize Melospinus, and Paracoculi : in French *Pomme de Peron*, or *Pomme espinese* : in high Dutch Stech opffel, Rauch opffel, and Stechend opffel : in base Almaine Dozen appel : we may call it in English, The apple of Perow, Thorne apples, Prickle apples, and Stramonia.

✥ *The nature.*

The complexion, vertue, and facultie of this plant, is not yet knowne.

Of the Balme Apple or Momordica. Chap.lxxxviij.

✥ *The kinds.*

By the name of Balsamine, you must now vnderstand two sorts of apples, or fruites, varieng much one from another, both in figure and growing. The one is called the Male Balsam, or Balme apple. The other is called Female Balsam apple.

✥ *The*

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he first kinde of these maruelous Apples, hath long branches and small, with litle claspers or feldzels, wherewith al it taketh holde fast vpon hedges, trees, poles, and railes, against which it is planted. The leaues be large and round, cut in round about with certaine deepe cuts, almost like the vine leaues, but smaller. The flowers bee pale, the fruite round, sharp pointed, & rough without, like the fruit of the wilde Cowcumber, greene at the beginning and afterwarde red. In these Apples are found broade, rough, and blackish seede. The Rote putteth forth manie braunches or mores, spread abroad here and there.

2 The seconde kinde hath a thicke stalke or stem, of a reddish colour like Purselane, about a fote high or somewhat more. The leaues be long and narrow, and not much vnlike the leaues of Mythie, a litle toothed or creuised about. The flowers be faire, of an incarnate or liuely colour changing vpon blew, with a litle tail turned again, not much differing from the flowers of Larks Spur. The fruite or Apple is rounde, sharpe at the point, and rough without, greene at the beginning, but after yellowish pale, the which openeth it selfe when it is ripe, and the seed falleth out, the which is very well like vnto a fetch. The roote is like the abouesaide.

✱ *The place.*

These two strange herbes, are found in this countrie, in the gardens of certaine Herboristes.

✱ *The time.*

These plants do floure in Iulie and August, and their fruite is ripe in August and September.

✱ *The names.*

The first kind of these herbes is called in Italian Charantia, Balsamina, Momordica, and in some places, Pomum Hierosolymitanum: in French *Pomum mirabile*, *Pomme de merueille*, and *Merueille nasle*: in high Douch Balsam offel mennlin: in base Almaine Balsam appel manneken: in English we may call it Momordica, and the Hale Balsam apple.

The other kind is called Balsaminum, and is not Charantia, Balsamina, or Momordica, as some do thinke. The high Douch
men

men do call it Balsam cyffel weiblin, that is to saie, *Merueille femelle*: and in base Almaine, Balsam appel wyfken: in English, the female Balsam apple.

✱ *The nature.*

The complexion of these Apples, according to the iudgement of some, is hot in the first degree, and drie in the second.

✱ *The vertues.*

A man shall finde in writing, that the Hauellous apples, are named Charantia, for the vertues following.

The leaues of Charantia taken in wine, are a present remedie for all paines, aswell within the bodie as without, and doth comfort the strength of such as take it in such sort, that no grieve may happen to them.

The same made into powder and dronke in wine, doth cure and heale all inward wounds, that is to say, of the bowels or entrailles, and are verie profitable against the Colique.

The onely iuice of the leaues, put vpon the teeth, healeth the ach of the same.

The oyle which men draw forth of the fruite of the same in the sunne, closeth vp all wounds, asswageth all paines, helpeth cramps, and the drawing together, or shrinking of sinewes, being laid to the places hurt and greened.

The same is also good against the vlcers of the breast, and pains of the Matrix: causing women to be easily deliuered and without great paine, if it be laide to or annointed vpon their bellies.

The same cureth all vlcers, hurts, impostumes, and gatherings together of euill humors in the matrix, being cast into the same, with an instrument made for that purpose.

The same with Cotton laide to the fundament, healeth the Hemorrhoides, and swageth all pains of the same.

Bursters be also holpen, when the diseased place is annointed with the oyle aforesaide, but for the same purpose, yee must giue the powder of the leaues to drinke in wine.

The oyle of Homordica, or maruellous apples, made as is aforesaid, putteth away al scars and blemishes, if it be applied thereto.

There

There is nothing found written of the properties of the female Balsam, because they be not knowne.

Of Nightshade or Morelle. Chap.lxxxix.

✥ The description.

Nightshade hath round stalkes of a foote long, full of branches. The leaues are blackish, large, soft, and full of iuyce, like to the leaues of Basill, but much greater : the little flowers be white, hanging three or foure one by another. After that they be passed, there come in their places, berries hanging together like the fruite of Iuie, of colour most commonly blacke, when they be ripe sometimes red, and sometimes also yellow. The roote is white and full of hearie threds.

✥ The place.

Nightshade is very common in this countrie, about old wals, vnder hedges, about pathes, and hollow waies, and al about the borders of fieldes, and in the gardens of pot herbes.

✥ The time.

This herbe flowreth from the Moneth of Iune, during all the sommer, and in this space deliuereth his seede.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *σπύχνος, ή τεύχνος και σπύχνος κηπηϊος*: in Latin Solanum, & Solanum hortense: in shops Solatrum, and of som Morella, Vua lupina, & Vua Vulpis: in French *Morelle*: in high Douch *Nachtschat*: in base Almaigne *Pascaye*, and *Nachtscade*: in English *Nightshade*, *Petiemozel*, and *Bozel*.

✥ The nature.

Bozell is colde and drie in the second degré.

✥ The vertues.

The greene leaues of Petiemozel, or Nightshade, pound with A parched Barley meale, is maruellous profitable to be applied, or laid to Saint Antonies fire, to corrupt and running vlcers, and all hot inflammations. And for the same purposes men make an ointment of the iuice of the same, with oile of Roses, Ceruse, and Littarge.

The same pound by it selfe and laide to, is good against paines in the head, and is very profitable against a hot stomacke, and all hot

hot distemperature of the eies, the eares, the liuer, the melte, or spleen, and the bladder, to be laid to outwardly vpon the places of the same.

The same with salt, dissolueth the apostumes, and swellings behinde and about the eares, named Parotidas, if it be laide ther vnto after the forme of a plaister.

The iuice of Nightshade, mingled with the white of an egge, is good to be laide vpon the forehead, against inflammations, rednes, reumes, fluxions, & al other hot diseases of the eies.

The same dropped into the eares, swageth the paines of the same, & laid to with cotton, in the maner of a mother suppositoꝝ, staieth the inordinate course of womens issues.

To conclude, Galen affirmeth, that Nightshade or Horell is verie good against all diseases, and accidents, wherin is any neede of cooling and restraining.

Of Red Nightshade, Winter Cherrie, and Alcakengy. Chap.xc.

** The description.*

The common Alcakengy, beareth slender stalkes, leaues like petie Horell, but much larger and greater. The flowers be pale, greater, but not so white as the flowers of Nightshade or Petie Horell, and when they perish, they bring forth round bals, or blasted bladders, hollow, close, greene at the beginning, but afterward red: in the saide bladders be rounde red berries, full of seede, flat & yellowish. The roote is small, creeping along, and casting forth new euery yeere, and in sundry places it putteth forth new shuts, and tender stalks.

2 Besides this, there is found a strange kinde, which is also taken for Alcakengy, the which hath small and tender stalkes, the leaues be somewhat long, creuised, and deepely cut rounde about. The flowers be white as snow, bringing forth also bladders, or round blasted bals, at the beginning greene, but afterward blackish: wherin groweth black beries, about the quantity of a pease. The root is smal and thready.

✥ *The place.*

Alkakengie groweth in som woods of this country, about hedges and low moist places, and is much planted in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

The little bladders, and the fruite of this plant are ripe in August and September.

✥ *The names.*

1. Alkakenge is called in Greeke *σπίρυος ἀλκαγγέλος, ἢ οὐράλιος*: in Latin *Vesicaria*, of *Plinie Vesicula*, of some *Callion*, in shops *Alkakengie*: in French *Alquequanges* and *des Coquerelles*: in high Dutch *Schulutten*, *Boberellen*, *Juden Kirshen*, *Tenffels Kirsen*, *Juden Hutlin*, and *Kot Nachtschad*: in base Almain, *Criecken van ouer see*, that is to say, beyonde Sea Cheries: in English it is called *Nightshade*, *Alkakengie*, and *winter Cheries*.

2. The other strange kinde is called of men of this time, *Vesicaria peregrina*, and *Vesicaria nigra*: in French *Pois de merueilles*: in high Dutch *Munchs copfflin*, *Schwarte Schlutten*, & *Welsh Schlutten*: in base Almain *Aremde Criecken van ouer sea*, and *Swerte Criecken van ouer sea*.

✥ *The nature.*

The leaues of Alkakengy are cold like *Petimozell*. The fruite is not so colde. Mozeouer it is of subtile parts.

The complexion of the strange Alkakengie, is yet vnknown.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Alkakengie are good for all such things, as the leaues of *Petimozell* serue for, but not to be eaten.

The Cheries or fruite of Alkakengie, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, the kidneies, clenseth the bladder, and prouoketh vrine. Therfore they be very good against the iaunders, the ach & grieue of the raines and bladder, against the difficultie and sharpnes of making water, and against the stone and grauell.

Of great Nightshade, or Dwale. Chap. xcj.

✥ *The description.*

This naughty and deadly plant is taken for a kinde of *Solanum*, bicause it doth somewhat resemble it. It hath rounde blackish stalkes of two or three foote high or moze, vpon the which grow great broade leaues, somewhat rough, greater & larger,

ger, yea and blacker than the leaues of Hozel, the flowers be of a brown colour, fashioned like to litle hollow bells, after the which there com vp great round beries, euery one vpon a stalk by himselfe, about the bignes of a cherie, gréene at the beginning, but afterward when they ware toward ripenes, they be of a fair black shining colour, within the said beries is contained a little brown seed. The root is great, putting forth new euery yéere, and bring- ing forth a number of new stalkes.

✥ *The place.*

This herb is found in some places of this Countrey, in woods, and hedges, and in gardens of some Herborizistes.

✥ *The time.*

The fruit or beries of this venemous Solanum are ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called Solanum lethale : in Shops Solatrum mortale, in French *Solanum mortel* : in high Douch Dollkraut, Seukraut : in base Almaine Grootc Mascaye, and Dulcrupf, or Dulle bestien. This is not Solanum Manicum, neither Solanum Somniferum, neither yet Mandragoras Morion, the which Dioscorides describeth. But it should rather seeme to be that kind of Mandrage, wherof Theophrast speaketh in his first booke the second chapter. And for that cause it may be well called Mandragoras Theophrasti.

✥ *The nature.*

The leaues and fruit of this herbe are very colde, euen in the fourth degré.

✥ *The working.*

The gréene and fresh leaues of this deadly Nightshade, may be applied outwardly as the leaues of Petimozell to S. Antonies fire, and the like hot inflammations, but it must be done by great aduise, seeing that this Solanum cooleth againe more stronglie than the common Nightshade.

✥ *The mischieuous danger.*

The fruite of this Solanum is deadly, & bringeth such as haue eaten therof into a déep sleep, with rage & anger, the which passion leaueth them not, vntil they die, as it hath bin seen by experience, as wel in Almain, as at Mechlen, vpo som childre who haue eatē

of this fruite, thinking that it was not hurtfull. Wherefore each man ought to take heed, that they plant not, neither yet suffer in their gardens anie such venemous herbs, especially of such sorts which beare a faire and pleasant fruite, as this last recited kinde doth: or if they wil haue it in their gardens, then at the least way, they ought to be carefull, to see to it, and to close it in, that no body enter into the place where it groweth, that will be intised with the beautie of the fruit to eate therof, as it commeth very oftentimes to passe vnto women and yong childzen.

Of Solanum Somniferum, & Manicum. Chap. xcij.

✥ The kinds.

THe deadly Nightshade, wherof I haue written in the former chapter, causeth me yet to remember two other kinds of Solanum or Moxel, described of the ancients, and of Dioscorides. Wherof one is called Solanum Somniferum, that is to say, sleeping Nightshade: The other is called Solanum Manicum, that is to say, Mad, or Raging Nightshade.

✥ The description.

Solanum Somniferum, that is, sleeping Nightshade, hath grosse and hard stalks, vpon the which groweth great broade leaues, almost like to the leaues of the Quince tree. The flower is great and red, the fruit as yellow as Saffron, contained in puffed bals or cods. The roote is long and wooddie, and on the outside browne.

The other Solanum called Manicum, that is to say, Mad or Raging, hath leaues like Senuie or Mustarde, but greater, and somewhat like to the leaues of the right Branke Arbine, called in Latine Acanthus, the which shal be described in the fift booke. It bringeth forth from one root ten or twelue stalks of the height of two or thre fote, at the top of the saide stalkes or branches groweth a rounde head of the bignes of an Olive, and rough like the fruite of the Plane tree, but smaller and longer. The flower is black, and when it perisheth, it bringeth forth a litle grape, with ten or twelue berries, like the fruite of Iuie, but plainer, and smother like the berries of grapes. The roote is white & thicke, of a cubite long, and hollow within. To this description agreeth that kinde

kinde of strange Mallo^w, which is called Malua Theophrasti, and Alcea Veneta, the which shall be described in the xxvj. chapter of the fift part of this hystorie.

✥ *The place.*

Solanum Somniferum, according to the opinion of Dioscorides, groweth in stony places, lieng not far from the sea.

Solanum Manicum, groweth vpon high hils, whose situation or standing is against the sun.

✥ *The names.*

The first kinde of these two herbs, is called in Græke *σπύχρος* *επνομιανός*: in Latine Solanum Somniferum, that is to say in English sleeping Nightshade, of some Halicacabon, Dircion, Apollinaris minor, Vlticana herba, and Opfago.

The second kind is called in Græke *σπύχρος* *μεγανός*: in Latine Solanum Manicum: that is to say, furious or raging Solanum, or Nightshade, of som Persion, Thryon, Anydron, Pentadryon, and Enoron.

✥ *The nature.*

The sleeping Nightshade or Solanum, is cold in the thirde degree, approaching verie neere vnto the nature or complexion of Opium, but much weaker.

The root of the mad or furious Solanum or Nightshade, especially the bark therof, is dry in the third degree, and cold in the second, as Galen writeth.

✥ *The vertues.*

The fruit of Solanum Somniferum, causeth one to make water, and is very good against the drop^{sie}, but yee may not take above twelue of the berries at once, for if you take mo, they wil do harme.

The iuice of the fruite is good to be mixed with medicines, that do assuage and take away paine.

The sam boiled in wine, & holdē in the mouth, swageth tooth ach.

The roote of raging Solanum, especiallie the bark therof, is very good to be rubbed & laid to saint Antonies fire, in form of a plaster, and vpon vlcers that be corrupt and filthy.

It is good to take this kinde of Solanum inwardly.

✥ *The danger.*

If you giue more than twelue of the berries or grapes of Solanum Somniferum, it will cause such as you do giue it vnto, to rane,

and ware distract or furious, almost as much as Opium.

The roote of Solanum Manicum, taken in wine to the quantitie of a dram, causeth idle and vaine imaginations : and taken to the quantitie of two drams, it bringeth frensie and madnesse, which lasteth by the space of three or foure daies : and if fower drams therof be taken it killeth.

Of Henbane. Chap.xciij.

✥ The kinds.

Of Henbane are three kinds (as Dioscorides and others haue written) that is, the blacke, the yelloe, and the white.

✥ The description.

1 **T**he blacke Henbane hath great stalks & soft, the leaues be great, soft, gentle, woolly, grayish, cut, & tagged, especiallie those at the lowest part of the stalke, and nere the roote : for they that grow vpon branches, are smaller, narrower, and sharper. The flowers be browne-blew within, and like to little bells, and when they fall off, there follow round huskes, like little pots, couered with small couers, inclosed within with small rough belmes or skins, open aboue, and hauing five or sixe sharp points. These pots or cups are set in a rowe, one after another, alongst the stalks. Within the said pots is contained a browne seed. The roote is long, sometimes as great as a finger.

2 The yelloe Henbane hath broad whitish and soft, or gentle leaues, neither carued nor cut, almost like the leaues of Dortall Nightshade, but greater, whiter, and softer. The flowers be of a faint or pale yelloe colour, and round, the which being past, there come in their steede round huskes, almost like litle cups, not much differing from the cups or huskes of blacke Henbane, wherein is the seede, which is like to the seed of other Henbanes. These small pots do grow & are inclosed in a round skin, but the same is gentle and pricketh not. The roote is tender. This kind of Henbane, hauing once borne his seede, dieth before winter, and it must be sown yeerely.

3 The third kind of Henbane, called the white Henbane, is not much vnlike to the black, sauing that his leaues be gentler, whiter,

ter, more woollie, and much smaller. The flowers be also whiter, & the seed which is inclosed in little cups, is like the seed of black Henbane, but the shel or skin that couereth the huskes is gentle and pricketh not. The roote of this kinde is not very great. It dieth also befoze Winter, and it must be likewise new sown euerie yeere.

✥ *The place.*

The Henbane doth grow very plenteously in this countrie, about waies and paths, and in rough and sandie places.

The two other kinds, the Herborists do set in their gardens, wherof the white sort groweth of his owne kind, as Dioscorides saith, vpon dung heapes, or mixens by the sea coast. In Languedock they haue scarce any other, sauing the white kinde.

✥ *The time.*

These three kinds of Henbane do flower in Iuly and August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Græke *ὕοσϋαμος ἢ ἀπολλινάρις*: in Latin Hyoscyamus, Apollinaris, and Faba suilla, of some Dioscyamos, that is, Iouis faba, Fabulonia: of Apuleius Symphoniaca, Calicularis, Remenia, Faba Lupina, Mania: of the ancient Romans, and Petruscians, or Tuscanes, Fabulum: of the Arabian physicians Altercum, and Altercangenum: of Mattheus Syluaticus, Deus Caballinus, and Cassilago: of Iacobus Manlius Herba Pinula: of some others Canicularis, and Caniculata: in French *Iusquame*, or *Hanebane*: in high Almaigne *Bilsamkraut*, *Selwbon*, and *Dolkraut*: in neather Douchlande *Bilsen*, and *Bilsen-cruyt*.

The first kind is called bicause of his darkish browne flowers, Hyoscyamus niger, that is to say, blacke Henbane.

The second is called Hyoscyamus luteus, that is to say, yellow Henbane, bicause it beareth yellow flowers.

The third which hath white flowers, is called Hyoscyamus albus, that is to say, white Henbane.

✥ *The Choise.*

The white Henbane is best to be vsed in medicine. The two other be not so good, especially the black which is most hurtfull.

✥ *The nature.*

The seed of the white Henbane, and the leaues are cold in the

third degré. The two other kinds are yet more cold, almost in the fourth degré, very hurtfull to the nature of mankinde.

✱ *The vertues.*

The iuice drawn forth of the leaues & green stalks of Henbane, & afterward dzed in the sun is very good to be mingled with Collyries, that are made against the heats, rheumes, & humors of the eyes, and the paine in the same, in the eares, and moother.

The same laid to with wheaten meale, or parched barley meal, is most profitable against all hot swellings of the eyes, the face, and other parts of the bodie.

The seede of Henbane is good for the cough, the falling downe of Catarrhes, and subtil humors into the eyes, or vpon the breast against great pains, the inordinate fluxe of womens issues, and al other issue of blood to be taken in the waight of an halfe pennie or ten graines with Hydromel, that is to say, honied water.

The same swageth the paine of the govt, healeth the swelling of the genitors or stones, asswageth the swelling of womens paps after their deliuerance. If it be brused with wine, and laide vpon. It may be also put into all emplaisters anodins, that is such as are made to swage paine.

The leaues alone, or by themselves, pound with parched barley meale, or mingled with other ointments, emplaisters, and medicines, swage also al paines.

If one do wash his face with the decoction of Henbane, or if it be given in glister, it will cause sleepe. The same vertue hath the seed to be laid to with oile, or any other liquoz vpon the forehead, or if one do but smell often to the herbe and his flowers.

The roote of Henbane boiled in vineger, and afterward holden in the mouth, appeaseth the tooth ach.

To conclude the leaues, stalkes, flowers, seede, roote, and iuyce of Henbane, do coole al inflammations, causeth sleepe, and swageth all paine: yet notwithstanding this mitigation of paine doth not continually helpe or remaine: for by such remedies as consist of things that are extreme cold as Opium, Henbane, Hemlocke, and such other, the disease or paine is not cleane taken away, but the bodie and greued place is but onely astonied, or made a sleepe for a season, and by this meanes it feeleth no paine. But when they

they come againe to their feeling, the paine is most commonlie more grieuous than befoze, and the disease more harder to be cured, by the extreame cooling of the saide herbs, which bring to the sicke (especially to such as be of a cold nature) intollerable cramps and retractions of sinewes. Therefore these herbes ought not to be vsed for the appeasing of paine, except in time of great neede when the græfe is great and intollerable.

✥ *The danger.* H

The leaues, seede, and iuice of Henbane, but especially of the blacke kinde, the which is very common in this countrey, taken either alone or with wine, causeth raging, and long sleepe, almost like vnto dronkennes, which remaineth a long space, and afterward killeth the partie.

The leaues or iuice taken in to great quantitie, or to often, or laide to any member or part of the bodie hauing no neede, quencheth the naturall heat of the same, and doth mortifie and cause the said member to looke blacke, and at last doth putrifie and rot the same, and cause it to fall away.

Of Hemlocke. Chap. xciiij.

✥ *The description.*

Hemlocke hath a high long stalke, of fve or sixe fote long, great & hollow, ful of iointes like the stalks of fenell, of an herblike colour, powdered with smal red spots, almost like the stem of dragō, or the greater serpentary. The leaues be great thick, & smal cut, almost like the leaues of cheruil, but much greater, & of a strong vnpleasant sauor. The flowers be white, growing by tufts, or spokeie tops, the which do change and turne into a white flat seed. The root is short, and somewhat holow within.

✥ *The place.*

This naughtie and dangerous herbe, groweth in places not soiled, vnder hedges, and about pales, and in the fresh, colde shadow.

✥ *The time.*

Hemlocke flowreth most commonly in Iuly.

✥ *The names.*

This herb is called in Græke *κικυτιον*: in Latin *Cicuta*: in English Hemlock: in French *Cigne*: in high Almain Shirling, wutzerling, wundt

Wundtscherling, and **W**eterich : in base **A**lmaine, **S**chæerlinck, and **D**ulle keruel, or **D**ulle Peterfelie : of some vnlearned apothecaries **H**armel, the which albeit they haue bin sundrie times warned of their errors by many learned, as **L**eonicens, **M**anardus, and diuers others, yet will they not leaue, but continue obstinate in their ignorance, vsing yet daily in steede of the seede of **R**ue called in **G**ræke **H**armel, the seede of **H**emlocke (the which they take peruersly for **H**armel) and do put it daily into their medicines.

✱ The nature.

Hemlocke is verie colde, almost in the fourth degré.

✱ The vertues.

Hemlocke laide vpon the stones of yong children, causeth them **A** to continue in one estate, without waxing bigger. Likewise laid to the brests of yong maidens, do cause them to continue small : neuerthelesse, it causeth such as do vse it, to be sicke and weak, all the daies of their liues.

The same laide to and applied in manner of a plaister vpon **B** wilde fire and hot inflammations, swageth the paine and taketh away the heate, euen as **H**enbane and **O**pium doth.

✱ The danger.

Hemlocke is verie euill, dangerous, hurtfull, and venemous, in so much that whosoever taketh of it, dieth, except he drink good old wine after it : for the drinking of such wine, after the receiuing of **H**emlocke, doth surmount and overcome the poison, and healeth the person : but if one take the wine and **H**emlocke together, the strength of the poison is augmented, and then it killeth out of hand, insomuch that he is no kinde of waies to be holpen, that hath taken **H**emlocke with wine.

The ende of the thirde part of the
Historie of Plants.

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THE
FOVRTH PART OF
THE HISTORIE OF
PLANTS,

Treating of the fundrie kindes, names, vertues,
operations, of Corne or Graine, Pulse,
Thistles, and such like.

By Rembertus Dodonaus.

Of Wheate. Chap. j.

✱ *The kinds.*

The ancient writers haue described diuers sorts of wheate, according to the places and countries, from whence it hath bin brought to Rome and other such great Cities. But such as make no account of so many kindes, as Columella and Plinie, haue diuided wheate, but onely into three kindes: whereof the one is called Robus, the other Siligo. The which twain are winter cozne or fruits, and the third Setanium, which is a sommer wheate or graine. Yet to say the truth, this is as it were but one sort or kinde, and the diuersitie consisteth but onely in this point, that the one kinde is browner or blacker, and the other sort is whiter and fairer, and the one is to be sown before winter, and the other after.

✱ *The description.*

Every kinde of wheate hath a round high stem, straw, or reed, most commonly many straws growing from one roote, euerie one hauing three or foure ioints or knots, greater and longer than barley straw, couered with two or three narrow leaues, or grayish blades, at the highest of the said stem or straw, a good way from the saide leaues or blades, groweth the eare, in which the graine or cozne is set, without order, verie thicke, and not bearded.

✱ *The place.*

The wheate groweth in this countrie, in the best and fruitful fieldes.

✱ *The*

The fourth Booke of

✥ The time.

Men sow their winter corne in September, or October, and the sommer corne in March, but they are ripe altogether in July.

✥ The names.

Wheate is called in Greeke *τροπις* in Latine *Triticum*: in high Dutch *Weyssen*, and *Weytzen*: in neather Dutchland *Terwe*.

1 The first kinde, which of Columella is iudged the best, and groweth not in this countrey, is called *Robus*, and of Plinie *Triticum*: in English red wheate.

2 The second kinde which is more light and whiter, is called in Latine *Siligo*, and that is our common wheat growing in this countrey, as we haue evidently declared in Latine, in *Historia Frugum*, wheras we haue also declared, that our common Rie is not *Siligo*, wherof Columell and Plinie haue witten.

3 The third kinde is called in Greeke *τριμηνος τροπις*: in Latine *Setanium*: and *Trimestre Triticum*: in French *Blé de Mars*: in base Almaine, *Zomer Terwe*: in English *March*, or *Sommer Wheate*.

✥ The nature.

Wheate laid to outwardly as a medicine, is hot in the first degree, without any manifest moisture. But the bread that is made thereof, is warmer, and hath a greater force, to ripe, drawe, and digest.

The *Amylum* made of wheate, is cold and drie, and somewhat astringent.

✥ The vertues.

Raw wheate chewed in the mouth, is good to be laid to against the biting of mad dogs.

The whole wheate is very profitable against the pains of the *gout*, when a man plungeth himself therein, even by to the knees, as ye shal reade in Plinie of *Sextus Pompeius*, who being so vled was cured of the *gout*.

Wheaten meale mingled with the iuice of *Henbane*, and laid to the sinewes, is good against the rheumes and subtil humours falling downe vpon the same.

The same laide vpon with vineger and honie (called *Orimel*) doth cleanse and take awaie all spots & lentiles from of the face.

The

The meale of March or Sommer Wheate, laide to with vinegar, is verie good against the bitings of venemous beasts.

The same boiled like to a paste or pap, and licked, is verie good against the spetting of blood : and boiled with butter and mintes, it is of great power against the cough, and roughnes of the throte.

The flower of Wheaten meale boiled with Honie and water, or with Oyle and water, dissolueth all tumors or swellings.

The Bran boiled in vinegar, is good against the scurvie itch, and spreading scab, and dissolueth the beginnings of hot swellings.

The said Bran boiled in the decoction of Rue, doth slacke and swage the hard swellings of womens breasts.

The leaven made of Wheaten meale, draweth forth shivers, splinters, and thornes, especially from the soles of the feet. And it doth open, ripe, and breake all swellings and impostumes, if it be laid to with salt.

Wheaten bread boiled in honied water, doth swage and appease all hot swellings, especially in putting thereto other good herbes and iuyces.

Wheaten bread new baked, tempered or soked in brine or pickle, doth cure and remoue all old and white scurnines, and the foule creeping or spreading scab.

The Amylum or Starch, that is made of Wheate, is good against the falling downe of rheumes and humors into the eyes, if it be laide therevnto, and it cureth and filleth againe with flesh, wounds and hollow vlcers.

Amylum dronken stoppeth the spetting of blood, and mingled with milke, it swageth the roughnes, or sozenes of the throat and breast, and causeth to spit out easily.

Of the Corne called Spelt or Seia. Chap.ij.

The kinds.

Spelt is of two sortes. The one hath commonly two cornes or seedes ioined together, wherof ech graine is in his owne skin, or chaffie covering. The other is single, and hath but one

one graine.

✥ *The description.*

Spelt hath straw, ioints, and eares, much like to Wheate, saying that the corne therof is not bare as the Wheat corne is, but is inclosed in a little skin or chaffie huske, from which it cannot be easely purged, or clenched, except in the myll, or some other devise made for the same purpose, and when it is so pilde & made cleane from the chaffe, it is very wel like to a Wheat corne, both in proportion and nature: insomuch that at the end of three yeers, the Spelt being so purged, changeth it selfe into faire Wheate, when it is sown, as Plinie, Theophraste, and diuers other of the ancients haue written.

✥ *The place.*

Spelt requireth a fat and fruitfull ground wel labored, & groweth in high & open fields. In times past, it was found onely in Greece, but at this day it groweth in many places of Italy, France & Flanders.

✥ *The time.*

It is sown in September and October, like vnto Wheat and is ripe in Iulie.

✥ *The names.*

This graine is called in Greeke *ζεια*: in Latine Zea: of the ancient Romans Semen, and Far, and at this day Spelta: in French *Espeautre*: in high Douch Speltz, and Dinckelkorne: in base Almain Spelt: and amongst the kindes of Far, it should seeme to be Venniculum album.

✥ *The nature.*

Spelt is of nature like vnto wheat, but somewhat colder, drawing neere to the complexion of barley, and somewhat drying.

✥ *The vertues.*

The meale of Spelt, with red wine, is very profitable against the stings of scorpions, and for such as spet blood.

The same with sweete butter unsalted, or with new Goates suet, doth soule and mitigate the roughnes of the throte, and appeaseth the cough.

The same boiled with wine and saltpeter, cureth corrupt and running sores, and the white scurfe of al the body, the pain of the stomack, the fete, and womens breasts.

To conclude, Spelt in quality is very like wheat, and is a good nourishment both for man and beast, as Theophrastus writeth.

The

The bread thereof is not much inferior to that is made of wheat, but it nourisheth lesse. Turner lib. 2. fol. 131.

Of Amilcorne. Chap. iij.

** The description.*

This graine is also like unto Wheate in the straw, iointes, and growing, but that the eares be not bare or not like Wheate, but rough with many sharpe pointed eares or beards, like the eares of Barley: and the cornes grow by ranges, like to the cornes or grains of Barly. The seede is also inclosed in little husks or coveringes, like to Spelt, and being clenched and purged from his chaffie huske, it is much like to wheat.

** The place.*

This corne groweth in many places of Almaine.

** The time.*

Men do also sow it before winter, and it is cut downe in July.

** The names.*

This corn is called in high Douch Ammelcorne, that is to say, in base Almain Amelcorne, and in Latin Amyleum frumentum: and is a kinde of Zea, and Far: and it should seeme to be Halicacrum. It may be Englished Amelcorne, or bearded Wheate.

** The nature, and vertue.*

As this grain is a kind of Spelt, even so it is very much like unto it in complexion & working, being in the middle betwixt wheat and barley, agreeable to all purposes wherunto Spelt is good.

The bread that is made of it, is also somewhat like the bread of Wheat.

Of Typhewheate, called in Latin Triticum Romanorum Chap. iiij.

** The description.*

Romane Wheate is like common Wheate in his blades and knottie straws, but the eares are more rounde and plaine, and better compact, very much bearded, the grain is like the Wheate.

There is another kinde like unto this, whose straw & eares are smaller, the eares be also pointed & bearded. The seede is like unto

unto Wheate, saying that it is smaller, and blacker than our common Wheate is.

✱ *The place.*

1 This corne groweth not in all places, nor is not very common, but it is founde in some partes of Almaine, as in Aulsois, about the Mountaines and Forrestes, whereas wilde Bores and Swine do commonly haunt. And the husbandmen of the countrey do sow it for the same purpose, bicause of the swine, which do ordinarilie destroy the other corne, but they come very seldome to feede vpon this kinde of graine, bicause of the rough and prickley beardes which do hinder and let them, as Hierome Booke writeth.

2 The second kind groweth in the Isles of Canarie, and in certaine places of Spaine.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kinde is called in French *Meteil*; in high Dutch *Welsche Weysen*, that is to say in Latine, *Triticum Romanum*: in base Almaine, *Romsche terwe*: of some called in Greeke *τύφη*: in Latine *Typha*, & also *Typha cerealis*, as a token of knowledge from another *Typha*, which is called *Typha palustris*: we may call it *Typhe Wheate* or *Bearded Wheate*, and *Roman Wheate*.

The second might also be a kinde of *Typha*, if the seed were inclosed in little chaffie skins, like unto Spelt, but seeing it is naked like Wheate, therefore it cannot be *Typha*, although in other respects it is very much like *Typha*, of Theophrastus and Galen, therefore it may be well called *Triticum Typhinum*.

✱ *The nature.*

This corne is of temperature, somewhat like to the other, but not so good.

Of Spelt corne, Spelt Wheate. Chap. v.

✱ *The description.*

ZEopyron is a strange graine, very much like Spelt, in the strawe, knots, and eares: yet the seede or graine is better like wheat, for it is not closed vp in the huske like Spelt, but it cometh forth easily in threshing like Wheat, and it hath a brown yelowish

yellowish colour like Wheate.

✥ *The place.*

This kinde of graine doth also grow in some places of Almain.

✥ *The time.*

Men sowe, and cut it downe like other corne.

✥ *The names.*

This corne as Galen writeth in his first booke De alimentis, hath bene called in the Countrey of Bithynia in Græce *Zeopyron*: Zeopyron. The which is a compounde name, of Zea, (that is to say, Spelt) and Pyros, that is to say, Wheate, the which name is verie agréable vnto this corne, bicause it is like to them both, or as a meane betwixt them both. The Almaines call it Kern, Drinkelkern, and Kernsamen, that is to say in base Almaine Kerenlaet.

✥ *The nature and operation.*

Zeopyron is of temperature, not much differing from Spelt. A

The bread of Zeopyron is better than the bread made of Briza, & is as it were a mean or middle cast bread, betwixt wheaten bread, and the bread made of Briza, as witnesseth Galen.

Of single Spelt. Chap.vj.

✥ *The description.*

BRiza is also something like to Spelt, saving that it hath the eares, motes, and strawes lesser, smaller, and shorter, the eares be bearded, and the beards are sharpe, like the bearded of Barley. The seede is covered with a huske like to Spelt. The whole plant with his straw, eares, and graine is of a browne red colour, and it maketh browne breade, of a very strange and unpleasant taste.

✥ *The place.*

This corne loueth rough and rude places, and hath not to do with the champion ground. It hath bin found in times past of Galen, in Macedonia, and Thracia: but now it is growen in some places of Douchland, being brought first thither out of Thracia, as it is easie to coniecture. The which Countrey the Turkes do now call Romaine, the chiefest citie whereof is Constantinople.

¶ m i

✥ *The*

✥ *The time.*

Open sow it in September, & cut it in sommer, as other fruits of the like kinds.

✥ *The names.*

This grayne is now called in Douch Blicken, Saint Peters Corne, & Cincozne: in neather Doucheland Cencozen. It should seeme to be a kind of Zea Monococcus, and Zea simplex, of Dioscorides, and the Zea of Mnesitheus, the which Galen in his booke, De aliment. facult. thinketh to be that grayne, which in his tyme was called in Thracia and Macedonia, *Βριζα*, Briza. It should also seem to be the kinde of Far which Columella nameth Far Veniculum rutilum.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

To what purpose this corn serueth in Physick, hath not yet bin written of, nor proued to my knowledge. But the breade made thereof is verie heauie, nourisheth euill, and is unhollsome.

Of Ric. Chap.vij.

✥ *The kinds.*

AS the Wheate described in the first Chapter is diuers, according to the times and seasons of sowing, even in like maner is the Ric: for the one kinde is sown before winter, and the other after winter.

✥ *The description.*

1 **R**ic bringeth forth of one roote, sixe or seauen and sometime mo, long, slender, and leane strawes, with foure or five ioints, the which in good and fertil ground groweth to the length of sixe fote or more, like to the straw or reede of wheate, but softer, smaller, and longer. At the hiest of the saide strawes, growe long eares, bearded with sharpe yles, like Barley eares, but nothing so rough or sharpe. The which when the corne is ripe do hang or turne downewards, within the said eares is the graine or corne, smaller, and much blacker then wheate, and lesse then Barley, and is not inclosed in small huskes, but commeth forth lightly. Of this kinde is made a very browne breade.

2 The other Ric is like to the aforesaid, in all respects, sauing that the strawes and eares are smaller.

✥ *The*

✱ *The place.*

Rie groweth in all the low countrie of Flaunders, and in many other regions, it loueth the barren soile, that is drie and sandy, where as none other corne or graine may grow, as in the country of Brabant, the which is called Kempene, and the other like drie soyles. Yet for all that, the best Rie groweth in good & fertil soiles.

✱ *The time.*

The first kind is sown in September, & the other in March, & are both ripe in July.

✱ *The names.*

This graine is called of Plinie in Latine Secale : in English Rie: in French Seigle: in high Almaine Kocken: in base Almaine Kogghe: in Italian Segala : of some Asia, of others Farrago : although this is not the true Farrago, for Farrago is none other thing, but barley, otes, & such like grains mingled together, & sown for forrage or prouender for cattel: the which men do mowe & cut before it is ripe, to feed their oxen, kine, horses, & other like cattell.

And that this graine is not Siligo, it is sufficiently declared in our fourth booke of the Historie of Plants Chap. j.

✱ *The nature.*

Rie laid outwardly to the bodie, is hot and dry in the seconde degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Rie meale put into a little bag, & laid vpon the head, cureth the A
elde and inueterate paines of the head, and drieth the braine.

The leuen made of the same, draweth forth thornes, and splinters, B
fers, or sheuers, and it ripeth all swelling and impostumations, insomuch that for this purpose it wil work better, and is of more vertue, than the leauen made of wheaten meale.

Rie bread with butter is of the like vertue, but yet not so strong C
as the leuen.

Rie bread is heauie and hard to digest, most meetest for laborers, D
rers, and such as worke or trauell much, and for such as haue good stomackes.

Of Barley. Chap. viij.

✱ *The kinds.*

Barley is of two sorts, great and smal, to the which they haue
now put two other kinds, that is to say, a kind without husk:

and another kinde called in Douch Barley or Rice.

✥ *The description.*

1 **B**arley hath helme or straw, like wheaten straw, but it is shorter and more brittle with fire or mo ioints and, knots. The eares be long and verie rough, covered and set full of long bearded sharpe ailes, where as the graine or cornes are placed in order or rowes, sometimes in foure ranges or mo lines. The seed is like to wheate, and is closed vp fast in a chaffie covering or skin, like Spelt.

2 The small common Barley is verie well like the other, saving that his spike or eare hath but two rowes or orders of corns

3 Besides these two sorts of Barley, there is yet another kinde the which hath the Barley in straw and eare, but the graine is not so closed vp in the huske as the other Barley, but is naked, bare, and cleane, and commeth forth easily from his eare like Wheate and Rie.

4 Yet there is another kinde, which some do cal Douch Rys, the same in his straw, ioints, and in his long bearded eares both much resemble Barley. It hath also his graines or cornes inclosed in chaffie huskes, like to Barley, but it is whiter then Barley.

✥ *The place.*

1. 2. Barley is common in all Countries, and it loneth good ground and fertile soile.

3 The naked or hulled Barley groweth in some places of France, as about Paris.

4 That which is called Douch Rys, is sown in some places of Almain, as in Westerich.

✥ *The time.*

Men do sowe the great Barley in September, and they mow or cut it in Julie, and sometime in June.

The lesser or common Barley is sown in the spring time, and is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

Barley is called in Græke *αριθ*: in Latin *Hordeum*: in French *Orge*: in Douch *Gerst*.

1 The great Barley is called in Græke *αλυστα*: in Latin *Hordeū*
Can-

Cantherinum : in high Douch Gros; Gerste : in base Almaine Groot Gerste. I take this for beere Barley.

2 The lesser Barley is called *δυσιχὴ*, and Galatinum Hordeum: in high Douch Fuder Gerst : in base Almaine Hoeder Gerste.

3 The thirde kind (as witnesseth Ruellius) is called Hordeum mundum, and may be well called in Greeke *γυμνοκριθον*, Gymnocrithon, that is to say in Latine Hordeum nudum, as Galen setteth forth in his booke De aliment. faculta.

4 Hierom Bock nameth the fourth kind Teutsch Kys, that is to say in Latin Oriza Germanica. It should seem to the eye, to be a kind of Far, especially that Far Clusinum, which resembleth much Santalum Plinij. It shoulde seeme also to be *ὀλυρα*, Olyra, of Dioscorides, which is called in Latine not Siligo, but Arinca: in English Rife.

✥ The nature.

Barley is cold and drie in the first degree.

✥ The vertues.

Barley meale boiled with figs in honied water dissolueth hot and cold tumors, and it doth soften and ripe all harde swellings with pitch, rosen, and pigeons dung.

The same mingled with tar, oile, ware, and the urine of a young childe doth digest, soften, and ripe the hard swellings of the neck, called in Latine Strumæ.

The same with Helilote and the heads of Poppie swageth the ach of the side, and with Lineseed, Fenegreek, and Rue, it is good to be laid upon the belly against the pains and windines of the guts.

1 Barley given with Mirtels, or wine, or wilde tart peares, or with brambles, or with the barke of Pomgarnet, stoppeth the running of the belly.

2 They make a plaister with Barley meale against the scurffe and leproie.

The same mingled with vinegar or Quinces swageth the hot inflammations of the gowt, and if it be boiled with vinegar and pitch, and laid about the ioints, it staieth the humors from falling into them.

It is also used in meates, and bread is made of it, the which doth not nourish so well as the bread made of wheat or spelt.

Of Mill or Millet. Chap.ix.

✥ *The description.*

Millet hath a hearie stalke, with seuen or eight knots or ioints. The leaues be long and like the leaues or blades of Poleræde: at the highest of the stemmes come forth the bushie eares, very much seuered and parted, like the plume or feather of the Cane or Poleræde, almost like a bush or besom to sweepe withall, in which groweth the seede, very rounde and plaine almost like to Lineseede, but that it is not so blacke.

For one kind of Milium is likewise taken of some, that which is named Lachrima Iob, and it hath many knottie stalks, about a foote and a halfe high, and thereon broade ræde leaues, between the which commeth forth round fruit vpon thinne stalks, about the bignesse of a pease, therof come forth small eares. The rootes haue strong threddie strings.

✥ *The place.*

Mill loueth a moist and clay ground, it groweth abundantly in Italie and Spaine.

Lachrima Iob is in this country strange, and is found onely in the gardens of some diligent Herbozists.

✥ *The time.*

They sow it in the Spring time, and it is ripe in Sommer, it may be kept a long time, euen a hundred yeres, so it be kept from the wind.

✥ *The names.*

This plant is called in Greeke *αίχμος*: in Latine of the Apothecaries Milium: in English Mill, Millet, and Hirse: in French *Mil*, or *Millet*: in high Douch *Hirsen*: in neather Douchland *Hirs*, or *Milie*. What other name Lachryma Iob hath, is unknown vnto vs.

✥ *The nature.*

Millet is cold in the first degré, and drie almost in the thirde degré, and of subtile parts.

✥ *The vertues.*

Millet parched in a frying panne, and well heated and made warme, and put vp into a bag, and so laid to the belly, doth helpe
the

The gripings and gnawing paines of the same : and swageth all paines, and aches, especially of the sinewes : and is good to drie vp that which requireth to be dried, being most conuenient to drie, and comfort the braine.

For want of other corn men may make bread of Millet, the which bindeth the belly, and prouoketh brine : but it nourisheth little, and is very leane or slender.

Of Turkie Corne, or Indian wheate. Chap.x.

✱ *The kinds.*

Turkish wheate is of one, and of many sorts. A man shall not finde in this countrie (in fashion and growing) more than one kinde, but in colour the seede or graine doth much differ : for one beareth a browne graine or corne, the other a red, the third a yellow, and the fourth a white corne or graine. The which colour doth likewise remaine both in the and eares flowers.

✱ *The description.*

This corne is a marvellous strange plant, nothing resembling any other kinde of graine : for it bringeth forth his seede cleane contrarie from the place where as the flowers grow, which is against the nature and kinds of all other plants, which bring forth their fruit there, where as they haue borne their flower. This corne beareth a high helme or stem, and very long, round, thicke, firme, and belowe towards the roote of a brownish colour, with sundrie knots and ioints, from the which dependeth long, and large leaues, like the leaues of Spiere or Poleréede : at the highest of the stalks, growe idle and barren eares, which bring forth nothing but the flowers or blossoms, which are sometimes browne, sometimes redde, sometimes yellowe, and sometimes white, agréable with the colour of the fruit, which cometh forth afterward. The fruitfull eares doe growe, vppon the sides of the stemmes amongst the leaues, the which eares be great and thicke, and couered with many leaues, so that one cannot see the saide eares, vppon the vppermost part of the saide eares there growe manie long hearie thredde, which issue forth at the ends or pointes of the leaues couering the eare, and doe shew themselves, about the time that the fruite

or eare wareth ripe. The graine or séede which groweth in the eares, is about the quantitie or bignes of a pease, of colour in the outside sometimes browne, sometimes red, and sometimes white, and in the inside it is in colour white, and in taste swēt, growing orderly about the eares, in nine or ten ranges or rebes.

✥ *The place.*

This graine groweth in Turkie whereas it is vsed in the time of dearth.

✥ *The time.*

It is sown in Aprill, and ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

They do now call this grain Frumentum Turcicum, and Frumentum Asiaticum: in French *Blé de Turquie*, or *Blé Sarazin*: in high Dutch *Turkie Koorn*: in base Almaine *Tozckschozen*: in English *Turkish Coorne*, or *Indian wheat*.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

There is as yet no certaine experience of the naturall vertues of this coorne.

The bread that is made thereof is drie and hard, hauing verie small fatnes or moisture, wherefore men may easily iudge, that it nourisheth but little, and is euill of digestion, nothing comparable to the bread made of Wheate, as some haue falsly affirmed.

Of petie Panick, Phalaris grise, grasse Corne. Chap.xj.

✥ *The description.*

Phalaris hath a rounde strawe or helme, with three or foure iontes, the leaues be narrowe and grassie, like the blades of Spelt or Wheate, but smaller and shorter, vppon the saide strawe groweth a short thicke eare, and clustered or gathered together, it bringeth forth a séede like vnto Mil, and in fashion like to Line séede.

✥ *The place.*

This séede groweth in Spain, and in the Iles of Canarie. And is onely sown in this countrey of the Herbozists.

✥ *The*

✱ The time.

It is ripe in this Countrey in July and August.

✱ The names.

This seede is called in Greeke *παλάρης*: and likewise in Latine Phalaris: of som Douchmen Spaensch saet, and Saet van Canarien, that is to say, Spanish or Canarie seede, some Apothecaries do sell it for Millet. Turner calleth it Petie Panicke.

✱ The nature.

In complexion it is much like to Millet.

✱ The vertues.

The iuice of Phalaris dronken with water, is good against the paine or grieve of the bladder. A

And a spoonful of the seed made into powder is good to be taken for the same purpose.

Of Panick. Chap. xij.

✱ The description.

Panicke commeth vp like Millet, but his leaues are sharper and rougher. It hath a rounde stem or straw full of knottie iointes, for the most part sixe, or seauen knots vppon one stem, and at euerie knot a large narrow leafe. The eares be rounde, and hanging somewhat downewardes, in the which groweth small seede, not much vnlike the seede of Millet, of colour sometimes yellowe, and sometimes white.

2 There is also founde another plant like vnto Panicke, the which some holde for a kinde of Panicke, the Italians do call it Sorghi. This strange Graine hath foure or fve high stems, which are thicke, knottie, and somewhat brownish, beset with long sharpe leaues, not much vnlike the leaues of Spier or Woole reede, at the vppermost part of the stalkes, there growe thicke browne red eares, greater and thicker than the eares of Panicke, the which at the first do bring forth a yellow flower, and after ward a round reddish seede, of the quantitie of a Lentill, and somewhat sharpe or pointed.

✱ The place.

1 Panick is not much known in this countrey, it groweth in some

some places of Italie and France, and it loueth grauel and sandie ground, it desireth not much raine or moisture: for when it raineth much, it maketh the leaues to loll and hang downwarde, as Theophrastus writeth.

2 The Indian Panicke is also a strange seede and is not found in this Countrey, but in the Gardens of Herborists.

✥ *The time.*

1 Men doe sowe Panicke in the Spring of the yere, and is cut downe againe (in hot Countries) fortie daies after. The Gascons do sowe it after they haue sowed their other Corne, yet for all that, it is ripe before Winter, as Ruellius saith. In this Countrey when it is sowed in Aprill, it is ripe in Iulie.

2 Also the Indian Panicke is sowed in the Spring time, and ripe at the end of Sommer.

✥ *The names.*

1 Panicke is called in Greeke *πανικος*: of Theophrast also *μυλινος*: in Latin Panicum: and now a daies in Italian *Melica*: in high Dutch *Heuch*, *Fenich*, and *Heydelpfenich*: in base Almaigne *Panickoren*.

2 The Indian Panicke is now called of some Italians *Melegua*, or *Melega*: of some others, *Saggina*, and *Sorgho*: in Latine *Melica Sorghi*, *Milium Saburum*, and of some Panicum peregrinum: of the Almains *Sorglamen*: of the Brabanders *Sorglaet*. It is verie like that this is *Milium Indicum*, which as Plinie writeth, was first knowne in the time of the emperour Nero.

✥ *The nature.*

Panick is colde and drie of complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seede of Panick dronke with wine, cureth the dangerous and bloudy fire, and taken twice a day boiled in Goates milke, it stoppeth the laske, and the gnawings or gripings of the belly.

They make bread of Panicke, as of Millet, but it nourisheth and bindeth lesse than the bread of Millet.

The Indian Panicke is like the other Panicke in operation and vertue.

Of Otes. Chap.xiiij.

✥ *The description.*

1 **O**tes (as Dioscorides saith) in grassie leaues, and knot-
tie straw, or motes, are somewhat like to Wheate: at
the vpper part of the straws grow the eares, diuided
into manie small springs or stems, displayed and spread abroad
far one from another, vpon the which stems or small branches
the graine hangeth sharp pointed alwaies together, well couered
with his huske.

2 There is another kinde of Otes, which is not so inclosed in
his husks as the other is, but is bare, and without huske when it
is threshed.

3 Also there is a barren Ote, of some called the purre Otes, of
others wilde Otes.

✥ *The place.*

1 Otes are very common in this Countrey, and are sown in
all places in the fieldes.

2 The pilde Otes are sown in the Gardens of Herboristes.
Turner saith they grow in Sussex.

3 The Purwotes or wilde Otes, cometh vp in many places
amongst Wheate and without sowing.

✥ *The time.*

Otes are sown in the Spring time, and are ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

1 Otes are called in Greeke *σπάρτος*: in Latine Auena: in high
Douch Habern: in base Almaigne Hauer: in French *Auoyné*.

2 The second kinde may be called in English Pilcorn, or pilde
Otes.

3 Turner calleth the thirde kinde by the Greeke name *ἀνιστός*:
and in Latine Auena sterilis: which you may see described in the
xviij. Chapter of this fourth booke.

✥ *The nature.*

Otes do drie much, and are of complexion somewhat colde, as
Galen saith.

✥ *The vertues.*

Otes are good to be put in plaisters and Cataplasmes wherein A
Barley

Barley is used, men may also use the meale of Otes in steepe of Barley meale, forasmuch as Otes (as Galen saith) do drie and digest without any biting acrimonie.

Oten meale tempered with vineger, driueth away the lentiles and spots of the face.

The same taken in meate stoppeth the belly.

Oten bread nourisheth but little, and is not verie agreeable or meete for mankinde.

Of Bockwheat. Chap.xiiij.

✱ *The description.*

Bockwheate hath round stalkes chauellured and fluted (or fozowed and crested) of a reddish colour, about the height of two fote or more: The leaues are broade and sharpe at the endes, not much vnlike the leaues of Foie or common Wythwinde. It putteth forth short stems, as well on the sides as on the top of the stalkes, vppon the saide short stems there growe manie white flowers in tufts or clusters, after the saide flowers commeth the seede, which is triangled and graie, enclosed in a little selme or skin, like the seede of blacke binde weede, described in the third part of the historie of plants.

✱ *The place.*

They sowe it in leane and drie ground, and is very common in the lands of Brabant called Kempene.

✱ *The time.*

It is sown in the spring time, and in sommer after the cutting downe of cozne, and is ripe nine or ten weekes after.

✱ *The names.*

This kinde of graine and plant is called in French *Dragée aux cheueaux*: in high Dutch *Heydenkoerne*: in base Almaigne *Bockweydt*, after which name it may be Englished *Bockwheat*. The authoꝝ of this work calleth it *Tragopyron*, certaine others do call it in Greeke *εν, ονύρον*, & in Latine *Fagotriticum*, which is not *Ocyum*, described by Columell, as we haue sufficiently declared in the fourth booke of our *Histoire of Plants*, where as we haue in like manner declared how it was vnknown of the Ancients, I thinke this to be the grain called in som places of England *Bolimonge*.

✱ *The*

✥ *The nature.*

This seede without faile is indued with no heate, and is not verie drie.

✥ *The vertues.*

The meale of Buckwheat is vled with water to make pap, A whitepots and great cakes of light digestion, which do lightly lose the bellie, and prouoke vaine, and yet they be but of small nourishment.

The bread which men do make of this graine is moist, & sharpe B or solwer, without any great nourishment.

It hath none other vertue that I know, sauing that they giue C the greene herbe as fodder and fourage for cattell, and they feede hens and chickens with the seede, which doth make them fat in short space.

Of Iuray or Darnell. Chap.xv.

✥ *The description.*

Iuray is a vitious graine that combereth or anoieth corne, especially Wheate, and in his knottie straw, blades, or leaues is like vnto wheate, but his eares do differ both from Wheate and Rie eares, for they are diuided into many small eares growing vpon the sides at the top of the strawe, in the which small eares, the seede is contained, in proportion almost like Wheate cornes, but much smaller.

✥ *The place.*

Iuray for the most part groweth amongst Wheate, and sometimes it is also found amongst Barley, especially in good lande, where as wheate hath growen before.

✥ *The time.*

It waxeth ripe with the wheate and other corne.

✥ *The names.*

This plant is called in Græke ἀλφα, καὶ βύαρος: in Latine Lolium: of the Arabians Zizania: in French Iuraye, or Gasse: in English it is also called Iuray, Darnell, and Ray.

✥ *The nature.*

Iuray is hot euen almost in the third degré, and drie in the seconde.

✥ *The*

✥ *The vertues.*

The meale of Turray laid on with salt and Radish rootes, doth stay and keep back wilde scurfes, and corrupt and fretting sores.

The same with sulphur and vinegar, cureth the spreading scab, and leprosie, or naughty scurffe, when it is laide thereon.

The same with pignons dung, oile, and linsæed, boiled and laid plaisterwise vpon wens, and such hard tumors, doth dissolve, and heale them.

It draweth forth also all splinters, thornes, and shiuers, and doth ripe and open tumors and impostumes.

If it be sodden with Bede, or as Plinie saith Drimel, it is good to be laide to, to swage the paine of the golwe Sciaticque.

They lay it to the forehead with birds grease, to remove and cure the headach.

It is also found by experience, that Turray put into ale or beer causeth drunkennes and troubleth the braine.

Of Pour Otes Festuca and Melampyrum. Cha.xvj.

✥ *The description.*

1 Our Otes or wild Otes, are in leaues and knotty straws like vnto common Otes, the eares be also spread abroad, like to the common Otes. The graine is blackish and rough heard, inclosed in hearie huskes, ech one hauing a long bearde or barbe. This is a hurtfull plant as well to the Ric as other corne.

2 Festuca, or as the Dutch men call it Drauick, is also a hurtfull plant, hauing his leaues and strawe not much vnlike Ric, at the top wherof grow spreading eares, wherin is contained a smal seede of grayish colour, inclosed in little skins or small huskes, much lesse and smaller than anie other kinde of Corne or graine.

3 We may wel place with these, that herbe or plant which of the Brabanders is called Pœrtsbloemen, that is to say, horse flower, whose description you maye see in the seconde booke Chapter xiiij. placed with those wilde flowers, that grow amongst corne: for his seede is like to wheate, and a hurtfull or noisome weede to corne, especially to wheat, as Galen saith.

✥ *The*

✱ *The place.*

You shall finde much of this geare amongst Rie, & oftentimes amongst wheate and Barley.

✱ *The names.*

The first is called in Greeke *αἰγίλωψ*: in Latine Aegilops, and according to Plinie Festuca: in English wild Otes, or Pour Otes.
2 The second is called in high Douch Doxt: in neather Douchland Dzauck: it may be also verie well called in Latine Festuca, or Festuca altera: in English wilde Otes, or Dzauck.

✱ *The nature.*

Pour Otes are hot, as Galen testifieth.

✱ *The vertues.*

The græne leaues laide to, with the meale of the seed of Pour Otes (if it be Aegilops) is good to heale hollow blcers called Fistulas, especially those which are in the corners of the eies, called Aegilopes.

The same sodden with ale or bëere, causeth the head to be dull and heauie, after a drunken sort or maner, like to Furaye, and the seede of the same graine which the Brabanders call *Pœertsbloemen*.

Of Blight or Brantcorne. Chap.xvij.

✱ *The description.*

Vstilago is a certaine disease or infirmitie, that hapneth vnto such fruits as bear eares, but especially vnto Otes. This kinde of plant, befoze it shutteth out in eare is verie like vnto Otes, but when it beginneth to put forth his eare, in steeede of a good eare, there commeth vp a blacke burnt eare, full of black dust or powder.

✱ *The place.*

It groweth most commonly (as is befoze said) amongst Otes, and somtimes amongst Wheate.

✱ *The time.*

It is found most commonly in Aprill, when as the sun shineth very hot, and after a raine folowing.

✱ *The names.*

This barren and vnfruitefull herbe is now called Vstilago, that

that is to say, Burned, or Blighted : in French *Brulure* : in high and base *Almaine Brant*.

✱ *The nature, and faculties.*

Vstilago hath no good propertie in Physicke, and serueth to no manner of good purpose, but is rather a hurt or maladie to all cozne.

Of Beanes. Chap.xviiij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sortes of beanes. The one sort is commonlie sowen, the other is wilde. The common or manured bean, is diuided againe into two sorts, that is : great, and small.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he great sowen Beane hath a square stalke, vpzight, and holow. The leaues grow vpon short stems standing vpon both sides of the stalks one against another, and are long & thick. The flowers grow vpon the sides of the stalke, and are white with a great blacke spot in them and sometimes a browne. After which flowers there come vp long cods, great and rounde, soft within, and frised, or cottonlike. In the saide cods the beanes are inclosed, of colour most commonly white, sometimes red or browne, in fashion flat, almost like to the naile of a mans finger or toe.

2 The lesser beane that is vsed to be sowen, is like to the foresaide, in stalks, leaues, flowers, and woolly cods, sauing that in all points it is lesser. The fruite also is nothing so flat, but rounder and smaller.

3 The wilde beane hath also a square holow stalke, as the garden and sowen beanes haue. The leaues be also like to the common bean leaues, but the litle stems, wheron the leaues do grow, haue at the verie end tendzels and claspsers, as the pease leaues haue. The flowers be purple. The cods are flat, and woolly within, as it were laide with a soft downe or cotton, but nothing so much as the cods of the common sowen beanes. The fruite is all rounde and verie blacke and no bigger then a good pease, of a strong vnpleasant saour, and when it is chewed it filleth the mouth full of stinking matter.

✱ *The*

✱ *The place.*

The domesticall, or husbandly beanes, do grow in feldes and gardens where as they be sown or planted. The wilde is to be found amongst the Herboristes: and groweth of his owne kinde in Languedoc.

✱ *The time.*

They are planted and sown in Nouember, January, February and Aprill, and are ripe in June and July.

✱ *The names.*

Beanes are called in Greeke φασιλοι, of Dioscorides also Phasioli: in Latine Fasel: now a daies they be called in shops, and commonly Fabæ: in high and base Almaine Bonen.

1 The great kind is called in Latine Phaselus maior, or Faselus satius maior: in Dutch Grote Bonen: in English Great Beanes, and garden Beanes.

2 The other may be well called Fasel minores, that is to say, The smaller Beane, in Brabant Zeeusche Bonkens, & Pærde Bonkens. That the common Beane is not that kind of pulse called of the ancients Cyamos, and Faba, hath bin sufficiently declared, In Historia nostra.

3 The wilde kind may well be called in Latine Faselus sylvestris, and Faselus niger, that is to say, the wilde beane, and the blacke Beane: in Dutch, Wilde Bonen, and Swerte Bonen, or Wozkens, as some do call them. This may well be that pulse which is called Cyamos, and Faba.

✱ *The nature.*

Greene beanes before they be ripe, are colde, and moist: but when they be drie they haue power to bind and restraine.

✱ *The vertues.*

The greene and vnripe Beanes eaten, do loose and open the belly verie gentlie, but they be windie, and engender ventosities (as Dioscorides saith.) The which is well known of the common sorts of people, and therefore they vse to eate their Beanes with commine.

Drie Beanes do stop and binde the belly, especially when they be eaten without their husks or skins: and they nourish but little, as Galen saith.

Beane meale laid to outwardly in maner of a Cataplasme or plaster, dissolueth tumours and swellings. And is verie good for the vlcers and inflammation of womens paps, and against the mishaps and blastings of the genitoꝝs.

The wilde Beane serueth to no vse, neither for meat nor medicine, that I know.

Of Kidney Beane, or garden Smilax. Chap. xix.

✥ The description.

Garden Smilax hath long and smal branches growing verie high, griping, and taking hold fast when they be succoured with rises or long poles, about the which, they wrap and winde themselves, as the Hop, otherwise they lie flat and creepe on the ground, and beare no fruite at all. The leaues be broad almost like Iuie, growing thre and thre together as the Trefoil or thre leaved grasse. The flowers be sometimes white and sometimes red, after the flowers there come in their places long cods, which be sometimes crooked, and in them lie the seedes or fruite, smaller than the common beane, and flat fashioned like to a kidney, of colour sometimes red, sometimes yellow, sometimes white, sometimes blacke, and sometimes gray, and speckled with sundrie colours. This fruite is good and pleasant to eate, insomuch that men gather and boile them befoze they be ripe, and do eate them cods and all.

✥ The place.

In this Countrey men plant this kinde of Beanes in gardens, and they loue good ground and places that stand well in the Sun.

✥ The time.

They are planted in Aprill after that the colde and frostes be past: for at their first comming vp, they can by no meanes at all indure cold. They are ripe in August and September.

✥ The names.

This kind of Beanes are called in Greeke φασιόλος, δολιχός, ή σμιλαξ και παία: in Latine Faseolus, Dolichus, and Smilax hortensis. The cods or fruite are called λοβοί, that is in Latine Siliquæ, and Lobi: of Serapio Lubia: in French Phaseoles, in high Douch Welsh Bwonen:

Boonen: in base Almaine Romsche Boonen: in English of Turner it is called Kidney beane, and Sperage, of some they are called Fasselles, or long Peason, it may be also named Garden Smilax, or Romaine Beanes.

✠ *The nature.*

Kidney beanes are somewhat hot and moist of complexion, after the opinion of the Arabian Physicians.

✠ *The vertues.*

Kidney beanes do nourish meetely well, and without engendering windines, as some other pulses do: also they do gently loose and open the belly, as Hipocrates and Diocles do write.

The fruite and cods boiled and eaten befoze they be ripe, do prouoke bzine, and cause dreames as Dioscorides saith.

Of Pease or Peason. Chap.xx.

✠ *The kinds.*

There be three kinds of Peason, the great, the meane, and the small, the which are like one another, in stalks, leaues, flowers and cods, but not in fruite, as yee may perceiue hereafter.

✠ *The description.*

The great branched Peason, are not much knowne in this Countrey. They grow when they be staied vp, by rises, staks, or other helps to the length of a man or higher. The stalks be round and hollow, and somewhat cornered, as big as a finger, vpon the which at euery knot there grow two leaues verie well closed and ioined together, as if it were but one leafe: amongst the leaues grow smal stems, the which haue foure or five grosse or fat leaues set directly opposite, one against another, hauing at the end foure or five griping or ramping claspers, wherby the Pease doth take hold, & is staied vp, and fastned to such things as it standeth by. Adioining hard to the stems of the leaues aforesaid, there grow other naked & bare stems, vpon the which grow pleasant flowers of blew, or purple color. After the said flowers there come vp long cods, round, plain, and shining, hanging downwardes, in which the Peason are couched and laid, the which being yet but greene, are rounde and whitish, but when they be dry, they are gray and cornered.

2 The second sort which are the common pease, is much like to the aforesaid, but that his leaues and branchie stalkes, are smaller, neither do they grow so high, although they be staied vp and succoured with bowes or branches. The flowers are most commonly white, the fruit is round and white, and remaineth round when it is drie.

3 The thirde, which is the least kinde, is like vnto the second, saving that it is much smaller in leaues, stalkes, cods and fruit. It is suffered for the most part to lie vpon the ground in the fields, without any stay or helpe of branches or bowes. The fruit thereof is likewise round, of colour sometimes white, sometimes Greene, and sometimes gray or blackish.

4 Besides the aforesaid kinds, there is yet a certaine kinde of Pease like vnto the wilde or least kinde. It hath flat stalkes, the leaues are long with clasping tendzels at the endes, whole beneath next to the stemme, but at the toppe of the branches, the leaues are clouen and diuided into two or thre small narrow leaues, almost like the leaues of Cicercula, (which Turner calleth Cicheling.) The flowers are white, after the which flowers there come vpper rounde coddess or huskes, within them groweth the fruite, which is round like vnto Pease, saving it is lesser, and in taste bitter while it is yet Greene, and verie hard when it is drie.

✱ The place.

1 The great and branched Peason are planted in Gardens: but the middle and least kinde are sown and planted in fruitefull fields, and are verie common in this Countrey.

2 The Herboristes doe sowe the wilde kinde in their Gardens.

✱ The time.

Men plant them in March and April, and they be ripe in August.

✱ The names.

1 The branch Peason are called in Greeke *πικύρα*: in Latine *Pisum*: in Brabant *Greate Erweten*, *Romsche Erweten*, and of some *Stock Erweten*. This kind is the right *Pisum*, described of Plinie & the ancients: in English great Peason, garden Peason, and

and branch Peason, bicause as I thinke, they must be holpen or staied bp with branches.

2. 3. The two other kinds are called in Græke *ῥυποι*: in Latine of Plinie Erulix: in French *Pois*: in high Douch Erweyssen: in base Almaine Erweten: in Italian *Rouiglione*: at Veniz *Pisareli*: in English common Peason.

4 The fourth is very well like to be a kind of wild Pease, and especially that kinde whereof Hermolaus Barbarus writeth, calling it *Erulia sylvestris*, that is to say wilde Peason.

✥ *The nature, and vertues.*

Branch Peason being eaten do nourish meanly, engender win- A dines, but not so much as the pulse which the ancients call *Faba*.

The other round and common Pease are better, and do nourish B rish better than the great or branched Peason, and they do loose and open the belly gently.

Of the Cicheling or flat Peason. Chap.xxj.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Cichelings, the great and the small, or garden and wilde Cichelings.

✥ *The description.*

1 The Cicheling or flat Pease, hath flat and crested stalkes: the leaues be long and narrow, standing bpward, almost like the two eares of a Ware, with clasping tendrels, by the which they take holde by poles and branches that are set by them. The flowers be white like the flowers of branch Peason, after them come flat cods, and large, wherein is a white fruite, large, flat, and vneuenly cornered hauing almost the sent or smell of the Pease. The roote is tender and threddy.

2 The lesser Cicheling is like to the aforesaid, in stalks, leaues, and cods. The flowers are reddish. The fruit is also flat, vneuenly cornered as the great kinde, but it is smaller, harder, and of a more browne colour, drawing towards blacke.

3 There is also founde a wilde kinde of this pulse much like to the aforesaid in the flatnes of the stalks, & in his long and narrow leaues. The which in like maner bringeth forth reddish flowers, and afterward narrow cods, wherin is contained a small brown

seede, round and hard. The roote is great, and thicke, of a wooddie substance, and dieth not, but putteth forth new euery yere.

✱ *The place.*

1.2. These pulses are found in this countrey, amongst som diligent Herborists.

3 The wilde groweth in hedges, and in the borders of fields, in good and fertill ground, and is founde in great plentie about Louaine and Brussels.

✱ *The time.*

These pulses do flower in Iune, and are ripe in Iuly & August.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first and greatest kind is called in Greeke *λathyρος*, Lathyrus: of Columella and Paladius Cicercula. Turner calleth it a Cicheling.

2 The second is called in Greeke *ἀρακός*, Aracus: in Latine Cicera. They are both called in French *Des Sars*: but they haue no Douch name that I know, yet the authoz of this booke in the last Douch copie by him corrected, calleth the first kinde in Douch *Platte Erwtten*, that is to say in English, broad or flat Pease: not known of the Apothecaries.

✱ *The nature and vertues.*

The first kind is of nature and qualitie like vnto Pease, and doth meanly nourish the bodie, as Galen saith.

The second is like to the first, as witnessteth the same Galen, saying that it is harder, for which cause it ought to be longer boiled.

Of Ciche Peason. Chap.xxij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be thre kinds of Ciche Peason (as Dioscorides writeth) the domesticall or tame kinde, the square or cornered kind, the which som do cal Arietinum, & the wild Cich, and there be two sorts of that kind which is called Arietinum, white, and blacke.

✱ *The description.*

1 The tame Cich Peason is a small kind of pulse, almost like to a lentill, it hath foure or fiue branches, and therebpon small, narrow, diuided leaues, not much vnlike the leaues of lentils.

tils. The flowers grow vpon short stems, small & somewhat whitish, after the which there come vp small rounde huskes, or cods, wherein is commonly found three or foure round Peason, hauing a certain bunch, hillock, or outgrowing by one side, not much vnlike Sheeps Cich Peason, but a great deale smaller, & not so harde, and of a bitter taste.

2 Sheepes Chiches haue slender stalks, and harde with manie branches, & round leaues tagged about the brims, like the lentill or fetch: growing directly or opposite one against the other, the flowers be either white or purple, and bring forth short rounde cods or husks, bollen or swelling vp like small bladders, wherein grow two or three Peason cornered, and fashioned almost like a sheeps head, in colour sometimes white, and sometimes blacke.

3 The wild Cich pease, in leaues are like to the same, but they are of a ranke and strong sauor, and the fruite of another fashion (as Dioscorides saith) vnlike the same Chiches.

✥ The place.

These Cich peason, are found planted in the gardens of Herborists.

✥ The time.

All the Chiches are ripe in August, like to the other sorts of pull.

✥ The names.

Ciche Peason are called in Greeke *ἐπέλινθος*: in Latine Cicer: in French Cices, or Pois Cice.

1 The first kind is called Cicer satium, Columbinum Venerum: and in Greeke *οροβίσκον*, Orobiaxon, that is to say in Latine Cicer eruillum: vnknown in shops. This is not Eruum, as manie at this time do thinke, and for that purpose they put it into their triacles and other such medicines.

2 The second kind is called in Greeke *ἐπέλινθος ὀρίος*: in Latin Cicer Arietinum, that is to say, Sheepes Ciche Pease: in shops Cicer: in English Sheepes Cichpeason, in French Pois Chiches: in high Dutch Zysern erweyssen: in base Almaine Ciceren.

3 The third kind is called Cicer syluestre, that is to say, wilde Chiches.

✥ The nature.

The Ciche pease is hot and drie in the first degree.

✥ The vertues.

1 The domestical or tame Chiches, prouoke vrine, & cause milke A
to

to encrease in womens breasts, it taketh away the euill colour, and causeth good colour to ensue.

The same boiled with Orobus (called in English the bitter Biche) doth assuage and heale the blastings or swellings of the yarde or priuie members, if it be laide thereon: also men vse with great profite, to apply it to running sores, and vlcers of the head, and the scurffe.

The same mingled with Barley meal and hony, is good against corrupt and festered sores, and cankers, being laid thereupon.

2 Sheeps Ciches do prouoke vrine, and vnstop the Velt, the Luer, and the Kidneies: and the decoction therof drunken, breaketh the stone and grauell.

To conclude the Cich peason do walte, clense, and make thin al colde and grosse humors, and are good against al spreading sores, and the inflammations and swellings behind the eares.

They do likewise nourish sufficiently, but they engender much windines.

✥ The danger.

The vse of Ciches is not very good for them which haue any vlceration, in the kidneies or bladder, for they be too much scouring, and do cause the vrine to be sharpe.

Of Lupines. Chap.xxiiij.

✥ The kinds.

There be two sorts of Lupins, the whit or garden Lupin, and the wild Lupine. The wilde kind againe is of sundrie sorts, for sometimes you shal see some of them with a yellow flower, sometimes with a blew flower, and sometimes with a reddish flower.

✥ The description.

1 **T**he tame or garden Lupine hath round hard stems, standing vp right of himselfe, without any succor, stay, or help, either of bowes, or branches: and after it hath brought forth his first flowers, then it parteth it selfe aboue, into three branches, which when they haue also brought forth their flowers. euery of the saide branches doth part and diuide themselves againe into three branches, continuing so in flowers and parted branches vntill

till they be hindered by frosts. The leaues are cut and slit down into fve, sixe, or seauen partes. The flowers do growe manie together at the ende, or parting of the stalkes, after which flowers there come in their places long cods, somewhat rough without. The fruite is white and flat like a cake, in taste verie bitter.

2 The wild Lupine hath yellow flowers, and is very like to the aforesaide, saving that his leaues and stalkes are much lesse, and his flowers are not white, but yellow and the seed or fruite is not white but spotted.

3 The wilde Lupines, with the blew and red flowers, are yet lesser than the yellow, the fruite is also marked or spotted, and it is the least of the Lupines.

✱ *The place.*

The Herboristes do plant Lupines in their gardens. The wild with the blew, do grow amongst the corne about Montpellier.

✱ *The time.*

In warm countries and hot seasons, the Lupine flowereth three times a yere. The first flower cometh forth about the ende of May, afterward the three first collaterall branches do spring out, the which three branches do likewise flower about the beginning of Iulie. The said collaterall bowes or branches, do againe bring forth three other branches, and they do flower in August, where-as they be well placed in the sun. The fruit of the first and second blowing doth come to perfect ripenes in this Countrey, but the third blowing doth hardly come to ripenes, except it chaunce in a very hot sommer.

✱ *The names.*

This kind of pulse is called in Greeke *βίμπος*: in Latin & in shops, *Lupinus*: in French *Lupin*: in English *Lupines*: in high Dutch *Heigbonen*: in base Almain *Lupinen*, and *Wichbonen*.

The first kind is called *Lupinus sativus*, that is to say, the manured or garden Lupine.

The three other sorts are called *Wilde Lupines*, in Latine *Lupini sylvestres*: and these be not used in medicine.

✱ *The nature.*

The garden Lupine is hot and drie in the seconde degree, it hath

hath vertue to digest, make subtil, and to cleanse.

✱ *The vertues.*

The meale of Lupines taken with hony, or else with water and vineger, doth kil and driue forth by siege al kinds of worms. The same vertue hath the decoction of Lupines, when it is dronken. And for the same purpose men vse to lay Lupines stamped vpon the nauell of yong children fasting.

Ben giue the decoction of Lupines, boiled with Rue and pepper, to drinke, to open the stoppings of the liuer and melt.

A pessarie made of Lupins, mirrhe, and hony mingled together, moueth womens naturall sicknes or flowers, and expelleth or deliuereth the dead birth.

The decoction of Lupines doth beautifie the color of the face, and driueth away al frekels, & spots like lentils. The male thereof is of the like vertue mingled with water and laid therto.

The flower or meale of Lupines, with the meale of parched barley and water, swageth al impostumations and swellings.

The same with vineger, or boiled in vineger, swageth the pain of the Sciatica, it digesteth, consumeth and dissolueth the kings euill or swelling in the throte, it openeth and bursteth wens, botches, boiles, and pestilential or plague sores.

Lupins may be eaten, when as by long soking in water they are become sweet, and haue lost their bitternes: for when they be so prepared, they take away the lothsomnes of the stomacke, and the desire to vomit, and do cause good appetite. Yet for al that this kinde of food or nourishment, engendreth grosse blood, and grosse humors. For Lupines are hard to digest, and vneasie to descende, as Galen saith.

The wilde Lupins haue the like vertue, but more strong.

Of the bitter Vetch called in Greeke Orobos, and in Latine Eruum. Chap. xxiiij

✱ *The description.*

Eruum or the bitter ffetch is now baknclon, and therefore we can giue none other description, but so much as is writen in Dioscorides and Galen. They say that Orobos, or Eruilia

Eruilia is a smal plant, bearing his fruit in rods, round, of a whit or yellowish color, of a strange and vnpleasant taste, so that they serue not to be eaten, but of cattell, neither wil cattell fede vpon them, before that with long soking or steeping in water, their vnpleasant taste be gone and lost: wherfore it is verie easie to iudge, that the flat Pease called in Græke Lathyri, and described in the xxi. Chapter of this booke, are not Ers or Eruilia, as some haue thought: for those flat Peason are in taste like the common Peason, as we haue before declared.

✥ *The names.*

This pulse is called in Græke *ερυλίου*: in Latin Eruum: and the Frenchmen following the Latine name, do call it *Ers*: in Dutch Cruen: in English bitter Vetch, or Ers.

✥ *The nature.*

Ers are hot in the first degree, and dry in the second.

✥ *The vertues.*

The meale of Eruum often licked in with honie in maner of a Lohoch, clenseth the breast, and cutteth and ripeth grosse & tough humors, falling vpon the lungs.

It looseth the belly, prouoketh vrine, maketh a man to haue a good color, if it be taken in reasonable quantitie: for too much thereof is hurtfull.

With Honie it scoureth away lentiles or freckles from the face, and all other spots and scars from the bodie. It staieyth spreading vlcers: it doth soften the hardnes of womens breasts, it breaketh carboncles and impostumes.

Being knedded or tempered with Wine, it is laide verie profitablie vnto the bitinges of Dogges, of Hen, and wilde Beasts.

The decoction of the same, helpeth the itch, and kiled hailes, if they be washed therein.

Ers are neuer taken in meate, but it fatteth oren well.

✥ *The danger.*

Ers or Orobos being vsed often, and in to great a quantitie causeth headach, and heauie dulnes, it bringeth forth blood, both by the vrine, and excrements of the belly.

Of

Of the Vetch. Chap.xxv.

✱ *The description.*

The Vetch hath stalks of a sufficient thicknesse, and square about the height of three foote, with leaues displayed and spread abroad, compassed about with many smal leaues, set opposite one directlie against another: at the ende of which leaues, yee haue tendrils or claspers wherby it taketh hold and is staied vp. The flowers are purple and fashioned like the Beane-flowers, afterwarde there come vp long flat cods, wherin are Vetches, which are flat and of a blackish colour.

✱ *The place.*

They sowe Vetches in this Countrey, in the fieldes, for fourrage or prouender for horses.

✱ *The time.*

They be ripe in July and August.

✱ *The names.*

This pulse is called in Greeke *Βίαιον*, and of some *σικαριον*: in Latine *Vicia*: of some *Osmundi*: in English a Vetch, or Vetches: in French *Vesse*: in high Dutch *Wicken*: in base Almaine *Witsen*. And that this is not *Eruum*, it appeereth evidently by that which is described in the former Chapter. This shoulde seeme to bee *Theophrastus Aphace* or *Taare*.

✱ *The cause of the name.*

The Vetch, as *Marro* saith, is called in Latine *Vicia*, because it bindeth it selfe about other plants, and ouercommeth them, and is deriued from this Latine worde (*Vincire*) which signifieth to binde sure, to ouercome and to restraine from libertie.

✱ *The nature and vertues.*

The Vetch is not vsed in medicine, neither vsed to be eaten of men, but to be giuen to horses and other cattell, and this *Galen* doth also witnes.

Of Arachus or wilde Fitch. Chap.xxvj.

✱ *The description.*

Arachus, is much like to the common Vetch, in stalkes, leaues, and cods, but in all these much lesse. The stalkes be tender,

tender, weake, and slender, with cornered trailes, or square crested edges. The leaues are spread abroad like the other Vetch, but clouen and parted aboue at the endes, into two or three clasping tendzels. The flowers be small, of a light purple, or incarnate colour, and do grow vpon the stalke it selfe, as the flowers of beanes or common Vetches do, without any foote stalkes. The cods be small, long and narrow, wherein is couched sixe or seauen seeds, of a blackish colour, hard, and smaller than Vetches.

2 Of this sort there is found another kinde, the which is verie well like to the abouesaide, in leaues and stalks, but it is smaller. It hath small white flowers, growing clusterwise at the end vpon long stems, almost like the wilde Vetch, the which do turn into little short huskes, clustering together, smaller than the lentill husks, in the which is found but onely two graines, hard, round, gray speckled, blackish, in making and taste like to the Vetch.

✥ *The place.*

These two kinds of Vetches do grow in the fieldes, amongst Rie and Otes, and other like graines.

✥ *The time.*

They are both ripe in Iune.

✥ *The names.*

This plant is called of Galen, Lib. 1. de alimentorum facultatibus, ἀραχός Arachus, the which name is written by ch in the last sillable, as a difference from the other ἀρανος Aracus, written with ac, wherof we haue already treated. They call it in French *Vesseron*: in Brabant *Crock*: in English wilde Vetch.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

Arachus, or the wilde Vetch, is not fit for man, but serueth onely for prouender or furrage, for bieues and hozles, vnto whom the whole herbe is giuen.

Of small wild Fetchlings. Chap. xxvij.

✥ *The description.*

1 The wilde Vetch is much like Arachus, described in the former Chapter in stalks, leaues & clasping tendzels, but that his flowers grow not in the like order, but do grow in tufted clusters about long stems, almost like to spiked cares, of colour

colour purple blew, the which past and gone, there come vp little flat husks, wherein lieth the seed, like to the seed of Arachus.

2 You may set by this wilde Wetch, a certaine plant not much vnlike the aforesaide in leaues and growing, the which beareth rough and prickie buttons, or bosses. It doth not commonly grow in this Countrey, but planted in the gardens of Herbozists. This kind of plant hath leaues like to the other, but somewhat narrower, whiter, and smother. His flowers do likewise growe thicke vpon long stems, commonly of a cleare red or Crymsen color. After which there come flat prickieley round huskes, bossed or bunched, and sometimes fashioned like a small hedgehog, which is nothing else but the seede.

✱ *The place.*

1 The wilde Wetch groweth in the borders of fieldes, in meadowes, and oftentimes in moist places, and about water courses, and running streames.

2 The other kind (for daintines sake) is planted in the gardens of the Herbozists of this countrey. They say it groweth plentifully by the sea side, vpon banks or trenches made with mans hands, and such like places. They vse to sowe it in meadowes about Paris: & otherwhiles, it is found growing there of his owne accord.

✱ *The time.*

The wilde Wetch flowzeth most commonly in Iune, and soon after it deliuereth his cods and graine.

The other flowzeth in Iuly, and for the most part deliuereth his seede forthwith.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first should seeme to be Galega altera, and a kinde of litle Wetches, & may also be wel called Arachus, and taken for a kinde of Arachus: in French *Vesce sauage*: in Douch *Wilder wicken*: in neather Douchland, *Wilde Witsen*: in English *Small wilde Wetches*, or *Witchelings*.

2 The other is counted of som to be *ὀνόβρυχis*, Onobrychis, of Ru- elius for Medica, they name it in French *Saint Foin*: we may call it, *Pellow Fitcheling*, and *Medick Fitch*.

✱ *The nature and vertues.*

The wilde Wetch is no better than Arachus, and therefore it serueth

serueth onely but for pasture, and feeding for cattell, as other like herbes do.

If the other be Onobrychis, you shall finde his properties described in the Chapter of Onobrychis.

Of Tares. Chap.xxviij.

✥ The description.

The Tare hath long, tender, square stalks, longer and higher than the stalks of the lentil, growing almost as high as the wheate or corne, or the other plants, where amongst it groweth. The leaues be smal and tender (triangled like a scutchion) somewhat round, growing alwaies two together, one against another at the ioints, betwixt the said leaues there grow by clasping tendzels, and other smal stems or shutes, wherebpon growe flowers, of a yellowish color. The flowers past there rise cods somewhat large, and longer than the cods or husks of the Lentils, in which is contained five or sixe blacke seedes, harde, flat, and shining, lesser than the seedes of lentils.

✥ The place.

The Tare groweth in fields, & is found growing in this countrey, in fertill grounds amongst wheate and Rie.

✥ The time.

In this Countrey it flowzeth in May, and in June and Iulie the seede with the cods is ripe.

✥ The names.

This kind of pulse is called in Greeke ἀφάκη: in Latine Aphaca: in English Tares: vnknown in shops, this is the Aphace of Dioscorides and Galen: for it shoulde seme, that the Metch is the Aphace of Theophrastus.

✥ The nature.

The Tare is temperate in heat, and of like nature to the Lentill: but drier.

✥ The vertues.

The Tare seede is of a restraining vertue like the Lentill, but more astringent, for it stoppeth the fluxe of the belly, and drieth by the moisture of the stomacke.

The

The Tare in vertue is like to the Lentill.

Men in times past did vse to eate this pulse (as witnesseth Galien) neuerthelesse it is harder of concoction or digestion, than the Lentill.

Of Birdes foote. Chap.xxix.

✥ The description.

Birdes foote is like to Arachus, and to the wilde Metch, but far smaller. It hath very slender and small stalkes or branches, soft and tender, the leaues be small and rounde, fashioned like to a small feather. The flowers be yellowish and small, growing close together vpon husks or stems, the which being withered, there commeth vp in their places small crooked husks or cods, growing five or sixe together, the which in their standing do shew almost like the closing foote of a small bird. Within the said little crooked cods the seede is inclosed, in fashion not much vnlike Turnep seede.

✥ The place.

Birdes foote groweth in certain fields, and is likewise founde in high medowes, and in drie grassie waies and countries. That which groweth in meddowes, and grassie waies, is a great deale smaller, than that which groweth amongst the cozne.

✥ The time.

Birdes foot flowreth from after the moneth of June, vntil September, and within this space it deliuereth his seede.

✥ The names.

This wilde herbe is called in Brabant Voghelboet, that is to say in English, Birdes foote, or fowle foote, bicause his huskes or cods are like to a birds foot, and for that cause men may well call it *Ornithopodion*, for it hath none other Greeke nor Latine name (that I know) except it be that Polygala of Dioscorides, as it may be called, wherevnto it is verie like.

✥ The nature and vertues.

This Herbe is not used in medicine, nor receiued anie waies for mans vse, but it is a verie good fode both for Horses and Cattell.

Of Lentils. Chap.xxx.

✱ *The description.*

The Lentil hath small tender and pliant branches about a cubite high. The leaues be very smal, the which are placed two and two vpon little stems, or small footestalkes, and do sometimes end with clasping tendzels, wherby it hitcheth fast and taketh sure hold. The flowers be small, of a brownish coloꝝ, intermirt with white. The husks or shels are flat. The fruit is round and flat, of coloꝝ now blacke, now white, and sometimes browne.

✱ *The place.*

The Lentil is not very well knowne in this countrey, but is found solwen in the gardens of Herbozistes.

✱ *The time.*

The Lentil doth both flower and ware ripe in July & August.

✱ *The names.*

This pulse is called in Greeke φασις, ἡ φασις: in Latin Lens, and Lenticula, by which name it is knowen in shops: in English Lentils: in French *Lentille*: in high Douch *Linsen*.

✱ *The nature.*

The Lentil is dry in the second degree, the residue is temperate.

✱ *The vertues.*

The first decoction of Lentils doth loose the belly.

If after the first boiling you cast away the broth wherein they were sodden, and then boile them againe in a fresh water: then they binde together and drie, and are good to stop the belly, and against the bloodie fire or dangerous lask, also they stop the inordinate course of womens termes, but it will make their operation moze effectuall in stopping, if you put vineger vnto them, or Cichorie, or Purselaine, or red Beets, or Hirtils, or the pill of Pomegranates, or dried Roses, or Hedlers, or Seruices, or vnripe binding Peares, or Quinces, or Plantaine, & whol gawles, or the berries of Sumach.

The pill or shell of Lentils hath the like propertie, and in operation, is of moze force than the whole Lentill.

The meate that they vse to make of the huske or unshelled lentill, drieth the stomack, but it stoppeth not, and is of hard digestiō,

Do 1

and

and engendzeth grosse and naughtie blood.

They vse to swallow downe thirtie graines of lentils shelled, or spoiled from their husks, against the weaknes and overcasting of the stomacke.

The lentil boiled with parched barley meale, and laid to, swageth the paines or ach of the govt.

The meal of lentils, mixed with hony, doth mundifie & cleanse corrupt vlcers & rotten sores, & filleth them again with new flesh.

The same boiled in vineger, doth dissolve and drive away wens, and hard swelling strumes.

With Helilot, a Quince and oile of Roses, they helpe the inflammation of the eies and fundement, and with sea water it is good against the hot inflammation called Crisipilas, S. Antonies fire, and such like maladies.

The lentill boiled in salt (or sea) water, serueth as a remedy against clotted and clustered milke in womans breasts, and consumeth the abundant flowing of the same.

** The danger ensuing the vse of this pulse.*

The lentil is of harde digestion, it engendzeth windines, and blastings in the stomack, and subuerteth the same, they cause dotting madnes & foolish toies, and terrible dreames: it hurteth the lungs, the sinewes and the braine. And if one eate too much thereof, it dulbeth the sight, and bringeth the people that vse thereof, in danger of cankers, and the leprosie.

Of Hatchet Fitch, Axseed or Axwoort. Chap. xxxj.

** The description.*

1 **S** Ecuridaca hath smal slender stems, wher vpon grow smal leaues spread abroad like to the leaues of Arachus, or the wild Wetch, but smaller and rounder. The flowers grow thick together, after the said flowers, there come long cods, round and small, growing one against another, bowing inwarde, and crooking or croupling like vnto hoznes, within which crooked cods, is contained a flat seed with fower corners, like to a little wedge. The roote is small and tender.

2 The other Securidaca, set forth by Matthiolus, in leaues is very well like to the aforesaide, neuerthelesse his cods be longer, and

and not so much crooked: and for that consideration not verie well approaching to the description of Securidaca, set forth by Dioscorides.

3 There is found another herb with many stalks, trailing vpon the ground, hauing at euery ioint a leafe, or rather a branch of leaues, very well like to the leaues of the lentill or Securidaca, but yet somewhat lesser, betwixt those leaues, & the trailing branches, it beareth small yellow flowers, in fashion like to the flowers of the Vetch or Lentil: the which after ward do change into flat huskes or cods, the which are vpon one side full of deep chinks, or clefts, and the graine or seed waring ripe, the said cods do turne crooked vpon one side, so that they beare the forme and fashion of a horse shoe. The seed also is crooked, and turned round like a croissant or new moone.

✥ *The place.*

1.2. Securidaca, as Galen saith, groweth in some places amongst lentils: or according to Dioscorides, amongst barley and wheate, vnknown in this countrey, and is not knowne to growe but in the gardens of Herboristes.

3 The third kind groweth in some places of Italie, & of Languedoc, amongst the waies, and like vntoiled places.

✥ *The time.*

1.2. Securidaca flowreth in this countrey, in Iuly and August, and after ward the seed is ripe.

3 The horse shoe flowreth in Iune, and Iuly, and the seed is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

1.2. The pulse called in Greeke *ἰσούρα*: in Latine Securidaca, of som also Peleciton: in Douch and French it hath no name that I know. Turner calleth it in English Arsic, or Arwort, because Dioscorides saith the seed is like a two edged are.

2 The third kind is called in Italian *Fer di Caualla*, that is to say in Latin, *Ferrum equinum*: & in English Horse shoe: in French *Fer de Cheual*: in Brabant *Péerts* ylere. It should seeme that this is a kind of Securidaca: & therfore we haue placed it in this chap.

✥ *The nature.*

The seed of Securidaca is hot and drie of complexion.

Found in the garden of the Herboristes

The horse shoe is in qualitie and vertue like to Securidaca, as you may know by his bitternes.

✱ *The vertues.*

The seed of Securidaca, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, the splene, and all the inward parts, and is very good for the stomach, bicause of his bitternes.

Of the like vertue are the new leaues and tender crops of the same.

Of Italian Fitch or Goates Rue. Chap.xxxij.

✱ *The description.*

This herbe is not much vnlike Arachus, or the wild Wetch in stalkes and leaues: it hath round hard stalkes, and there vpon displaied leaues, made of diuers small leaues like to the leaues of Welleron or Arachus, but much greater and longer. The flowers be either cleare blew, or white, and do grow clustering together spike wise, and like to the wilde Wetch, after come long, small, and round cods, wherin is the seede. The root is meetly great, and doth not lightly die.

✱ *The place.*

Galega in some Countries (as in Italy) groweth in the borders of fieldes, it groweth also in the wood called Mad:ill by Paris. We shall not lightly finde it in this countrey, but sown in the gardens of Herboristes.

✱ *The time.*

Galega flowzeth in Iuly & August, & forthwith the seed is ripe.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called of the Herboristes of these daies, in Latine Galega, Ruta Capraria, and of some Foenogracum syluestre. And som do also count it to be Glaux, or Polygala, but as I think it is nothing like any of them: it is called in English, Italian Fitch, and Goates Rue.

✱ *The nature.*

Galega is of nature hot and drie.

✱ *The vertues.*

Galega, as Baptista Sardus writeth, is a singuler herbe against all venome, and poison, and against woymes to kil & dye them

them forth, if the iuice of it be ginen to little childzen to drinke.

It is of like vertue fried in oile of linsæd, and bound vpon the **B** navel of the childe.

They giue a spoonfull of the iuice of this herbe euery morning **C** to drinke, to yong childzen against the falling sicknes.

It is counted of great vertue, to be boiled in vineger, & dronken **D** with a little Treacle, to heale the plague, if it be taken within twelue houres.

Of the Pease Earthnut. Chap.xxxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he Earthnut hath three or foure little stalkes or tender branches somewhat reddish below next the ground, with clasping tendzels, whereby it taketh holde vpon hedges, and al other things that it may come by. The leaues be smal and narrow. The flowers be of a faire red colour, and of an indiffer-
rent good smell. After the fading of those flowers there come in their stead smal cods, in which is contained a small seed. The roots be long and small, wherevnto is hanging here and there certaine nuts or kernels like Turneps, of an earthlike coloꝝ without, and inwardly white, swæte in taste, almost like the chesnut.

2 The other kinde of Earthnut, called in some places, the lit-
tle Earthnut, shall be described in the fift part of this Historie, in the xxij. Chapter.

✥ *The place.*

The Pease Earthnut, groweth abundantly in Hollande and other places, as in Brabant, néere Barrolo, by the riuer Zom, amongst the corne, and vpon, or vnder the hedges. It groweth in Richmond heath, and Coome parke, as turner saith.

✥ *The time.*

This herbe flowzeth in Iune, and afterward the seede is ripe. In some places they draw or pluck vp the rootes in May, and do eate of them.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in high Douch Erdnus, Erckelen, Erd-
feigen, Erdamandel, Acker Eychel, and Grund Eychel: in Bra-
bant Erdtnoten, and of some Duylen met sterten: of the wri-
ters

ters in these daies in Greeke, χαμαίβαλανος. Chamæbalanos: but this is not that Chamæbalanus, which is called ἰαχας, and ἄπιος: in Latin Glandes terrestres, that is to say, Earthnuts. Some of the learned do count it to be Astragalus described by Dioscorides, and some hold it for Apios. But that it is not Apios, it is manifest enough by the third chapter of the third part of this booke, whereas we haue plainly set forth the right Apios.

✥ *The nature.*

The Pease Earthnut is drie in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The roots of pease Earthnut, are boiled in many places of Holland and Brabant, and eaten as the roots of Turneps and Parsneps, and they nourish as well: yet for all that they be harder of digestion than Turnep rootes, and do stop the belly and running of the laske.

If these herbes be the right Astragalus, his roote will prouoke Urine, and stop all fluxes of the belly, being boiled in Wine and dronke.

The same receiued in the same maner stoppeth also the inordinate course of womens flowers, and all vnnaturall fluxe of blood.

The same roote of Astragalus dried and made into powder, is very good to be strawen vpon old sores, & vpon fresh new wounds, to stop the blood of them.

Of Fenugreek. Chap. xxxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

Fenugreek hath tender stalks, round, blackish, hollowe, and full of branches, the leaues are diuided into three parts, like the leaues of Trefoil, or the three leaved grasse. The flowers be pale, whitish, and smaller than the flowers of Lupines. After the fading of those flowers, there come vp long cods or huskes, crooked and sharpe pointed, wherein is a yellow seed, the roote is full of small hanging heares.

✥ *The place.*

The Herboristes of this Countrey, do sowe it in their gardens.

✥ *The*

✥ *The time.*

It flowreth in Iuly, and the seed is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *τίλιν*: in Latin & in Shops *Fœnum Græcum*, of *Columella Siliqua*: in French *Fenugrec*, or *Fenegrec*: in high Dutch *Wockshorne*, or *Kuhorne*: in base Almaigne *Fenigriek*: in English *Fenegræke*.

✥ *The nature.*

The seed of *Fenugræke*, is hot in the second degree, and drie in the first, and hath vertue to soften and dissolve.

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction or broth of the seed of *Fenugræke*, dronken with a little vineger, expelleth all euill humors, that sticke fast to the bowels. A

The same decoction first made with dates, and after ward with a little honie, untill it haue gotten the substance or thicknes of a sirupe, doth mundifie and cleanse the breast, and is very good for grieues and diseases of the breast, so that the patient be not vexed with a feuer or the headach: for such a sirupe is hurtfull to the head, and to them that haue agues. B

The meal of *Fenugræke*, boiled in mead or honied water doth consume, soften, and dissolve cold hard impostumes & swellings. The same tempered or kneaded, with saltpeter and vineger, doth soften and waste the hardnes and blasting of the melt. C

It is good for women that haue either impostume, vlcer, or stopping of the Matrix, to bath and sit in the decoction thereof. D

The straining or iuice of *Fenugræke* mingled with goose grease, and put vp vnder, in the place conuenient, after the manner of a mother Suppositorie, doth mollifie and soften all hardnesse, and pains of the neck of y^e Matrix, or the natural place of conception. E

It is good also to wash the hed with the decoction of *Fenugræke*: for it healeth the scurffe, and taketh away both nits, and scales, or brand of the head. F

The same laid to with sulphur (that is, brimstone) and honie driueth away pusshes or little pimples, wheales, and spots of the face: and healeth all mangines and scruie itch, and amendeth the stinking smell of the armpites. G

Greene Fenugreek bruised, or pound with a little vinegar, is good against weake and feeble parts, that are without skin, blistered, and raw.

The seede of Fenugreek may be eaten, being prepared as the Lupines, and is then of vertue like, and looseth the bellie gently.

Men do also vse to eate of the young buds and tender crops in salads with oile and vinegar (as Galen saith) but such meate is not very wholesome, for it ouerturneth the stomacke, and causeth headach, to be vsed too much, or too often.

Of Cameline. Chap. xxxv.

✥ The description.

MYagrū, or Cameline, hath straight round stalkes, of the height of two foote or more, diuiding it selfe into many branches or boughes. The leaues be long and narrow, almost like to the leaues of Madder, at the highest of the stalkes, amongst by them grow small flowers, and after ward small cups, or seed vessels, almost like the knops of Lineseede, but flatter, within the which is inclosed a small yellowish seed, of the which an oyle is made, by pounding, and pressing forth of the same.

✥ The place.

This herb groweth in many places amongst wheate, and flar, and the most part of men do deeme it as an vnprofitable herb: yet for all that it is sown in manie places, because of the oile which the seed yeldeth, as in this Countrey, Zealand, and the countrey of Liege, or Luke beyond Brabant.

✥ The time.

It is sown in March and Aprill, and ripe about August.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *μύαγρον*, of some also *μελάμπυρον*: in Latin Myagrū, Linum triticeum, & Melampyrum: in French and base Almaine, Cameline, and of some Camemine: in high Dutch Flaschdotter, and Leindotter: in English Myagrū, or Cameline: It should seeme that this herbe is Erysimon, wherof Theophrastus and Galen, Lib. i. de alimentorum facultatibus, haue written.

✥ *The nature.*

Myagrum is of a hot complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

The oile of the seede of Cameline, or Myagrum straked, or anointed vpon the body, doth cleer & polish the skin frō al roughnes.

It is vsed at this day to prepare and dresse meat with al, as rape oile, and it may be vsed to burne in lamps.

Of medow Trefoil, or three leaued grasse. Ch. xxxvj

✥ *The kinds.*

There be diuers sortes of Trefoils, the which for the more part of them shal be set forth in diuers chapters. But that kind wherof we shall now intreat, is the common Trefoil, growing in medowes. The which is of two sortes, the one with red flowers, the other with white, but for the rest there is no great difference in these two herbes.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**hree leaued Grasse of the medow, hath a rounde tender stalke, and leaues somewhat round, alwaies standing together vpon a stem, the flowers do growe at the top of the branches or stems, in tufts or knops tufted, and set ful of smal flowers of a red purple coloz: like to a short tufted eare, the which flowers once vanished, there commeth by rounde seede inclosed in small husks. The root is long, and of a wooddy substance.

2 The Trefoil with the white flowers, is much like to the aforesaid, but that his stalks are somewhat rough and hearie, & the leaues be longer and narrower, and in the middle of euerie leafe is sometimes a white spot or marke, like to the new moone. The flower is white, in all things else like to the other, and groweth after the selfesame fashion.

✥ *The place.*

These two kinds of Trefoils, do grow in al places of this countrey, in medowes, especially such as stand somewhat high.

✥ *The time.*

The three leaued grasse flowzeth in May and June, & sometimes all the sommer.

✥ *The*

✥ *The nature.*

This kind of Trefoil is called in Græke τριφυλλον ἐν χορτανόποισις γένος
μενός: in Latine Trefolium pratense: in French Treffle de pres, or
Triolet: in high Douch Wiſen klee, and ſleyſchblum: in baſe Al-
maine Clauerer, and Ghemeyn Clauerer: in Engliſh, Medow
Trefoile, or common Trefoile.

✥ *The nature.*

The Trefoil is cold and dry, as one may eaſily knowe by the
taſte therof.

✥ *The vertues.*

Trefoil with his flowers, or by himſelf, boiled in mead, or hony
ed water, or wine, and dronken, doth ſlake and ſwage the hot bur-
ning and fretting of the bowels and inwarde parts. Of the like
vertue is the decoction thereof, made in water, and powdered into
the body by gliſter.

The ſame decoction dronken in due time and ſeaſon, ſtoppeth
the white flowers in women.

The flowers or leaues of Trefoil ſod in oile, and laid to in ma-
ner of a plaſter, doth ripe hot inflammations and ſwellinges, and
other like tumors, and breaketh them, yea ſometimes they do ſcat-
ter and diſſolue them cleane.

Of ſweet Trefoil. Chap. xxxvij.

✥ *The deſcription.*

Sweete Trefoil hath a round holow ſtalk, of two or three foot
long or more, full of bowes or branches. The leaues do al-
waies grow three and three together, even as the common
medow Trefoile, but ſomewhat longer, and iagged round about
like a ſawe. At the top of the branches growe flowers, clustering
together in knops, like the flowers of the medow or comon Tre-
foil, ſaving that the tufts or knaps, are not ſo great as the knaps
of the other: after the fading of thoſe flowers there come little
hulkes or ſharpe pointed heads, wherein the ſeed lieth. Al the herb
eſpecially when it is in flower, is of a very good ſmell or ſauor, the
which as ſome ſay, loſeth his ſent or ſmell ſeauen times a daie,
and recouereth it againe as long as it is growing, but being wi-
thered and dried, it keepeth ſtill his ſauor, the which is ſtronger
in a moist and cloudie dark ſeaſon, than when the weather is fair
and clere.

✥ *The*

✱ *The place.*

In this Countrey men sow the swēte Trefoil in gardens, and wheras it hath bin once sowē, it groweth lightly euery yēre of the seed which falleth, *In maister Riches garden.*

✱ *The time.*

This herbe flowreth in July & August, during which time, the seed is ripe.

This herb is called in Greeke λωτός ἡμερος: in Latine Lotus urbana, and Lotus sativa, of some Trifolium, and now a daies Trifolium odoratum: in French *Trefle odoriferant*: in high Douch *Siben gezeyt*: and in base Almaine, *Seuen getyde cruyt*, bicause that seuentimes a day it loseth his swēt sent and sinell, and recouereth it againe. Turner calleth Lotus urbana in English, garden or Sallet Clauer: we may call it swēt Trefoile, or thre leaved grosse.

✱ *The nature.*

Swēt Trefoil, is temperate in heat and cold, and taking part of some little dȳines.

✱ *The vertues.*

The swēte Trefoil doth swage and ripe, al cold swellings, being laid therto. A

The iuice of the same taketh away the spot or white pearle of the cies, called in Latine Argema. B

The oile wherein the flowers of the swēte Trefoile haue bin soaked, cureth all new woundes, and burstings, as some affirme. C

Of wilde Lotus. Chap. xxxviij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There is commonly found in this Countrey, two sorts, of wilde Lotus or Trefoil, with yellow flowers, one hauing rods, and the other none.

✱ *The description.*

The first kind of wild Lotus, is a litle low herbe, crēeping alongst the ground. The leaues be somewhat like to the leaues of the common thre leaved grasse or meadow Trefoile, almost of an ash color. The flowers be fair & yellow, fashioned like to the flowers of peason, but much smaller: the which decayed and

and fallen away, there come vp three or foure rounde cods, standing together one by another, wherein is contained a round seede. The roote is long and reddish.

2 The second kind hath round stalks, and very final. The leaues be like to medow Trefoil. The flowers be yellow, growing thick together in rounde knopped heades, the which do change into a round crooked blacke seede, couered with a blacke huske or skin. The which seed groweth round about the knops, orderly compassing the same.

✥ *The place.*

These two kindes of wilde Lotus, or Trefoyle do growe in this Countrey in drye places, amongst the fieldes and highe waies.

✥ *The time.*

These Trefoiles are in flower, from after the moneth of June, all the rest of the sommer, and in the mean season they yeeld their seede.

✥ *The names.*

These Trefoiles are now called Loti syluestres, yet they be not the Lotus syluestris, of Dioscorides, the which groweth verie high, and hath seede like to Fenugreek.

1 The first kind is called in high Douch, Wildenklée, Stéenklée, Edelstéenklée, Vogels Wicken, Unser Frawen Schuchlin: in French *Trefle sauvage iaulne*: in Brabant Stéenclaueren, and Gèelstéenclaueren, Wilde Claueren, and of som Vogels Clissen. Some take it for a kind of Melilotus, and therefore it is called in Latin Melilotus syluestris or Melilotus Germanica: in English the wilde yellow Lotus, the Germanes Melilot, or the wilde yellow Trefoile.

2 The seconde is called in French *Petit Trefle iaulne*: in high Douch Gèelklée, Kleiuer, Stéenkle, & Gèel wisen klée: in base Alman, Cleyn Stéenclaueren, and Cleyn gèel claueren. This should seeme to be a kind of Medica, whereof we shall speake hereafter.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

These herbs are colde, drie, and astringent, especially the first: therefore they may be used aswel within the bodie, as without, in all griefes that require to be coled and dried.

Of Melilot. Chap.xxxix.

✠ *The kinds.*

There is nowe founde two sorts of Melilot, the one which is the right Melilot, and the other which is the common Melilot.

✠ *The description.*

1 **T**he true and right Melilot, hath round stalkes, the leaues iagged round about, not much vnlike the leaues of Fenugreeke, allwaies growing threë & threë together like to the Trefoil. The flowers be yellow and small, growing thicke together in a tuft, the which past there come in their places, a manie of small crooked huskes or cods, wherin the seed is contained. The roote is tender, and full of small hearie threds.

2 The common Melilot hath round stalkes, about two or threë fote long, and full of branches. The leaues do allwaies growe by threë & threë, like to Trefoile, hacked round about like the leaues of Fenugreeke, or the right Melilot. The flowers be yellow, clustering together, after the fashion or order of spike, the which vanished, there come by small husks, which containe the seede. The root is long, al the herbe with his flowers, is of a right good sauor, specially when it is drie.

✠ *The place.*

1 The right Melilot groweth plentifully in Italy, especially in the countrey of Campania, nere the towne of Nola. In this countrey the Herborists do sow it in their gardens.

2 The common Melilot groweth in this countrey in the edges and borders of fields, and medowes, alongst by ditches, and trenches.

✠ *The time.*

These two kinds of Melilot do flower in Iuly and August, during which time they yeld their cods and seeds.

✠ *The names.*

Melilot is called in Greeke *μηλολότος*: in Latine Melilotus, and Sertula Campana.

The first kind of these herbes, is taken at Rome and in Italie for Melilot, and therefore is called Melilotus Italica, that is to say,

say, Italian Melilot : in French *Melilot d'Italie* : and in Douch, Italianche, or Romsche Melilote.

The other kinde is called in shops of this Countrey, and of Alman Melilotus, and is vsed for the same, and hereof it cometh to passe that men call it Melilotus Germanica: in French *Melilot vulgaire* : in base Almaine, Chemeyne, or Douch Melilote. Some do also call it Saxifraga lutca, that is to say, yellow Saxifrage : and in high Douch, Grosse Steinklee : in English, the common and best knowne Melilot.

✥ *The nature.*

Melilot is hot, and partly of an astringent nature, and hath part of a digesting, consuming, dissoluing, and riping power.

✥ *The vertues.*

Melilot boiled by it selfe in swete wine, or with the yolke of a rotted egge, or the meale of Fenugreek, or line seede, or with the fine flower of meale, or with Cichorie, doth swage and soften all kindes of hot swellings, especially those that chance in the eyes, the matrix, or mother, the fundament, and genitals or cods, being laid thereto.

If it be laid to with Catwales or Chalke, or with good Wine, it healeth the scurffe, and such sores, as yelde corrupt matter or filth.

The same raw, and pound, or sod in wine, swageth the paine of the stomack, and dissolueth the impostumes and swellings of the same, being laid therto.

The iuice of the same dropped into the eares, taketh away the paine of them, and laide to the fore head with oile of roses and vinegar cureth the headach.

The common Melilot is vsed and found good for al such things as the other serueth : it is most vsed to swage and stake paine, as the flower of Camemill is.

The same boiled in wine and dronke, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and swageth the paine of the kidneys, the bladder and belly: and ripeth scime, causing it to be easily cast forth.

The iuice thereof dropped into the eyes, cleareth the sight : and doth consume, dissolue, and take away the web, pearle, or spot of the eye.

Of Horned Clauer, or Medic fother. Chap.xl.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be three sorts of Medica, the which we haue seene in this countrie. The first kind hath flat husks, and turned or folded rounde together. The other hath long, rough, and sharpe pointed husks, turning in also together like a rams horn, or snayle (as Turneth writeth) other wise one much like to the other. There is also a thirde kinde, wherof both Turner and this autho^r do write.

✱ *The description.*

1 The first kind of Medica, hath many round tender stalkes, which grow not vp^right, but are spread abroad vpon the ground, like the common medow Trefoyl. The leaues be like them of the common Trefoyl. The flowers be smal, of a pale yellowish colour, and for the most part they grow three and three together. The which once past, there growe v^p flat husks or cods, turned round together, like a water Snaille, wherin the seede is contained, the which is flat. The root is leane or slender, and withereth or perisheth in this countrey, after that it hath once borne seede.

2 The second kind of Medica, is much like the other in stalkes and leaues. The cods onely be not so flat, but longer, and sharpe pointed, wherin is a seede like to the other.

3 The third kind hath many stalks, growing almost right v^p, & thereon leaues like vnto the other. The flowers grow in tuftes, almost like to the common Trefoyl, of colo^r faire purple blew, sometimes yellow, & thereafter follow many round flat cods turned together, of y^e which ech a sunder about the bignes of a lentil. The root of this is long, & continueth many yeeres, especially in Spain.

4 Besides these there is yet another kind of Medica or strange Trefoil, the which lieth not alongst the ground, but standeth v^pright, a foot & a half or two foot long. It hath hard round stalks, diuided into diuers branches, vpon the which grow meetely large leaues, gray & thick, three vpon one stem, almost like the leaues of Trefoil or Fenugreek, but much lesse. The flowers be whit mixt with crimson or carnation colo^r. All the herbe, aswell the stalkes
as

as leaues, is whitish, and couered with a soft and gentle cotton, or woolly roughnes.

✱ *The place.*

These kinds of Trefoil grow in Spaine. They growe not of their owne kind in this countrey, but are sown in the gardens of Herboristes.

✱ *The time.*

Medica flowzeth in this countrey in Iuly, and within short space after commeth forth his crooked or crompted husks.

4 The fourth kinde flowzeth in this Countrey at the ende of Sommer.

✱ *The names.*

1.2. The first two haue no certaine name which is known vnto vs, therefore haue we named them in Latine *Trifolia cochleata*: in Douch, Gedraide Claueren: in French *Trefle au limaçon*: in English Horned Trefoil or Clauer, because their cods be turned as water snailles, wherein the seede is contained.

3 The thirde is called in Greeke *μεινάν*: in Latine *Medica*: in Spanish *Alfafa*, after the Arabian name *Fasfafa*, or *Alfasafa*: with the which *Medica* of Auicenna is named: in Douch Spanish *Clauer*: in English Spanish Trefoil.

4 The fourth kind is counted of some to be *Glaux*, of some to be *Anthyllis*, of others it is taken for *Polygala*.

✱ *The nature.*

Medica is of a colde nature.

✱ *The vertues.*

Medica is good against all hot diseases, and impostumes, that require cooling and drying.

This is also an excellent fodder for oxen, and kine, and for the same purpose it was vsed to be sown of the ancient Romanes in old time.

Of the right Trefoile, or Treacle Clauer. Chap. xli.

✱ *The description.*

Amongst all the sorts of Trefoiles, the same heer is the largest in leaues that we haue yet scene, it hath great rounde stalks of a foot and a halfe, or two foot long, full of branches, upon

Upon the which there grow alwaies three leaues together, upon one footestalke or stem, of a blackish coloz, and much greater than the leaues of the common Trefoile. The flowers grow from the sides of the stalks upon long stems, thicke tufting and clustering together, almost like the flowers of Scabious, of a deepe blew or skie coloz. The seede is broad and rough or a little hearie, & sharpe at the end. The roote is small and slender.

✧ *The place.*

The Herborists of this countrey, do also sow this kind of Trefoil in their gardens.

✧ *The time.*

This Trefoil flowreth in this Countrey in August.

✧ *The names.*

This kinde of Trefoile is called in Grecke *τρίφυλλον, ὀξυτρίφυλλον, μινιανθῆς, ἀσφάλτην, ἢ κνίκτον*: in Latine *Trifolium*, and *Trifolium odoratum*, at this time they call it *Trifolium foetidum*, *Trifolium bituminosum*: in French *Vray Trefle*, and *Trefle puant*: in base Almaine, *Grote Claueren*: in English, *The right Trefoile*, *stinking Trefoile*, *smelling Clauer*, *Treacle Clauer*, *Clauer gentle*, and *pitch Trefoile*. And this is that *Drytriphylon* of the which *Scribonius Largus* hath written.

✧ *The nature.*

This Trefoile is hot and dry in the third degree.

✧ *The vertues.*

The leaues and flowers, or seede of this Trefoile, drunken in water, is good for the paine of the side, the strangurie, the falling sicknes, the dropsie, and for women that are sicke of the mother, or stuffing of the matrix: for taken in such sort, it prouoketh vrin, and the menstruall termes or flowers.

The same leaues taken in the sirupe *Drimel*, helpeth against the bitings of venemous beasts. The decoction of this Trefoile, with his Rootes is verie good for the same, if the bitinges and stinginges of such hurtfull Beastes be washed therewithall.

Moreover they doe with great profite mingle the saide Leaues or Rootes, with Treacles and *Mithridates* and such like preservative medicines, which are vled to be made against poison.

Also they say, that three leaues of this Trefoile dronke a little before the comming of the fit of the feuer Tertian, with wine, do cure the same, and foure leaues so taken, do helpe against the Quartaine.

Of Hares foote, or rough Clauer. Chap. xliij.

✥ The kinds.

There be two sortes of Hares foote, the great and the small, but in leaues and figure one is like to the other.

✥ The description.

Hares foote hath a round stalke, and rough: the leaues are very like the leaues of Trefoil or Trinity grasse. The flowers grow at the top of the stalks, in a rough spikie knap or eare berie like to Hares foote. The root is small and hard.

✥ The place.

Hares foote, especially the lesser, is very common throughout all the fields of this countrey.

✥ The time.

Hares foote is most commonly in flower in Iulie and August.

✥ The names.

This Herbe is called in Græke *λαγώπυς*: in Latine Lagopus: of some Leporis Cuminum: nowwe Pes Leporis, and Trifolium humile: that is to say in English, Hares foote, Rough Clauer, and base Trefoile: in French *Pied de Lieure*, and *Trefle bas*: in high Dutch *Hasenfusz*, *Katzenklée*, *Katzle*: in base Almaine *Hasen Pootkens*, *Hasen boetkens*.

✥ The nature.

Hares foote is drie in the third degré, and indifferent cold.

✥ The vertues.

Hares foote boiled in wine and dronke, stoppeth the laske and the bloody fluxe.

Of wood Sorrel, or Sorrell de boys. Chap. xliij.

✥ The description.

Wood Sorrell is a low or base herbe, without stalks: the leaues do grow from the roote vpon short stems, and at their

their first comming forth are folden together, but afterward they spread abroad, and are of a faire green color, and fashioned almost like the Trefoile, saving that ech leafe hath a deepe clift in the middle. Amongst the leaues, there grow also vpon short stems coming from the root, little small flowers, almost made like little bells, of a white color with purple veines all alongst, sometimes of a yelowish color: when they be fallen, there rise vp in their places sharpe husks or cups, full of yelowish seed. The roote is browne, somewhat red, and long.

2 Of this is found yet another kinde, the which beareth yelow flowers, and afterward small cods.

✱ *The place.*

This herb groweth in this countrey in shadowy woods, vpon the roots of great old trees, sometimes also vpon the brinks & borders of ditches.

✱ *The time.*

This herbe flowreth in April, and at the beginning of May.

✱ *The names.*

This herb is called in Greeke *ὄξυς*: in Latin *Oxys*: in shops *Al-leluya*, of som *Trifolium acetosum*, and *Panis Cuculi Alimonia*: in French *Pain de Cocu*: in high Douch *Saurerklæ*, *Buchklæ*, *Buchamiffers*, *Buchbrot*, *Gauchklæ*, & *Gauchgauchklæ*: in base Almain *Coeckoecks brot*: in English *Woodsozell*, *Sorel du bois*, *Alleluya*, *Cuckowes meat*, *sower Trifoly*, *Stubwozt*, and *wood-sower*.

✱ *The nature.*

This herbe is cold and dry like *Sozell*.

✱ *The vertues.*

Sorel du bois, is good for them that haue sicke and feeble stomacks, & for it drieth and strengtheneth the stomacke, and stirreth vp appetite.

It is good for corrupt sores, and stinking mouthes, if one wash with the decoction therof.

Of Grasse. Chap. xliiij.

✱ *The kinds.*

A Man shall finde many sortes of Grasse, one like another in stem, and leaues, but not in the knops or eares: for one hath

an eare like Barley, the other like Millet, another like Pantick, another like Juray, and such vnprofitable weedes that growe amongst corne. Some haue rough prickley eares, and some are soft and gentle, others are rough and mossie like fine downe or cotten, so that there are many sortes and kinds of grasse: whereof we will make no larger discourse, but of such kinds onely as haue bene vbled of the Auncient Phisitions, and are particularly named Agrostis and Gramen.

** The description.*

The grasse whereof we shall nowe speake, hath long rough leaues almost like the Cane or Pole reede, but a great deale lesser, yet much greater and broder then the leaues of that grasse which groweth commonly in medowes. The helme or stemmes are small, a foote or two long, with five or six ioyntes, at the vppermost of the stalkes there growe soft & gentle eares, almost like the bushy eares of the Cane or Pole reede, but smaller and slenderer. The roote is long & white, full of ioyntes, creeping hither and thither, & platted or wrapped one with another, and putting forth newe springs in sundry places, and by the meanes hereof it doth multiplie and increase exceedingly in leaues and stalkes.

** The place.*

This Grasse groweth not in medowes and lowe places like the other, but in the corne fields, and the borders thereof, and is a noughty & hurtfull weede to corne, the which the husbandmen woulde not willingly haue in their land, or fields: and therefore they take much paine to weede, and plucke vp the same.

** The names.*

This grasse is called in Greeke *ἀγροστής*, Agrostis, because it groweth in the corne fieldes, which are called in Greeke *ἀγροί*, Agroi, therefore men may easily iudge, that the common grasse is not Agrostis.

This grasse is called in Greeke *ἀγροστής*: in Latine Gramen: in French *Graine*, or *Dent au chien*: in base Almaine *Ledtgras*, and *Knopgras*: and of the Countrie or husbandmen *Pœen*: in Englishe *Couche*, and *Couche grasse*.

** The nature.*

Couche grasse is colde and drie of complexion.

** The vertues.*

The

The roote of Couch grasse boiled in wine and dronken. doth swage and heale the gnawing pains of the belly, prouoketh vrin, bzingeth forth grauell, and is very profitable against the strangurie.

The same with his leaues new bruised, healeth green wounds, and stoppeth blood, if it be laid therto.

Of wall Barley or way Bennet. Chap.xlv.

✥ The description.

Phoenix, is a kinde of vnprofitable grasse, in eare and leaues almost like Turay, or Darnell, but smaller and shorter. It hath leaues meetely long and large, almost like Barley, but smaller. The litter or stems is short, full of iointes, and reddish. The eares growe in fashion like Turay, but the little knops or eares, stand not so far a sunder one from another.

2 There is yet another grasse much like to the aforesaide, the which groweth almost throughout al medowes and gardens. Nevertheless, his leaues be narrower, and the stalks smaller, and are neuer red, but alwaies of a sad green color, and so is all the residue of the plant, whereby it may be verie well discerned from the other.

✥ The place.

Phoenix groweth in the borders or edges of fields, and is found in great quantity, in the Countrey of Liege or Luke. And as Dioscorides writeth, groweth vpon houses.

✥ The time.

Phoenix is ripe in Iuly and August, as other graine is.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke φοίνιξ: in Latine Phoenix, and of some Lolium rubrum: in English Wall Barley, or Way Bennet: it may be called Redray, or Darnell.

✥ The nature.

Phoenix drieth without sharpnes, as Galen writeth.

✥ The vertues.

Phoenix taken with red wine stoppeth the fluxe of the bellie, and the abundant running of womens flowers, and also the involuntary running of vrine.

Some do write, that this herbe wrapped in a crymson skin or piece of leather, and bounde fast to a mans bodie, stoppeth bleeding.

Of Hauer grasse. Chap.xlvj.

✥ The description.

Bromus or Hauer grasse, is also an vnprofitable grasse, much like to Otes in leaues, stems, and eares: sauing that the grasse or leaues be smaller, the stalks or moles be both shorter and smaller, and the eares are longer, rougher, and more bristled or bearded, standing farther a sunder one from the other.

✥ The place.

It groweth in the borders of fields vpon bankes and rampers, and alongst by way sides.

✥ The time.

It is to be found in eare well nere all the sommer.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *βρόμος*: in Latin Bromus: and as a difference from Otes (whose Greeke name is Bromus) they put to this addition, *βρόμος πόν*, Bromus herba, and Auena herba. It had this name first, bicause of the likenes it hath with Otes: it is called in French *Aueron* or *Aueneron*, we may call it in English, Hauer, or Ote Grasse.

✥ The nature.

Bromus is of a drie complexion.

✥ The vertues.

This Herbe and his Rote boyled with Water untill the third parte bee consumed, and afterwarde the same decodion boyled againe with Honie, untill it ware thicke, is good to take awaie the smell or stench of the sores in the Nose, if it bee put in with a weeke or match, but especially if you put to it Aloes.

The same also boyled with Wine and dried Roses, amen. B
deth

deth the corrupt smell of the mouth, if it be washed throughtlie therewithall.

Of Stitchwoort. Chap.xlvij.

✥ The description.

This herb hath round tender stalks, full of knots or ioints creeping by the ground, at euery ioint growe to leaues one against another, harde, broad, and sharpe at the ends. The flowers be white, diuided into five small leaues, when they bee fallen alwaie there growe vppon little round heads or knops, not much vnlike the knoppes or heades of Line, wherein the Seede is. The Rootes bee small and knottie, creeping hither and thither.

✥ The place.

It groweth in this Countrey amongst the fields, and vnder hedges and bushes.

✥ The time.

A man may finde it in flowers in Aprill and May.

✥ The names.

This Herbe hath the likenesse of the Herbe called in Greeke *κραταγονον, κραταγονον, & κραταιος*: in Latine Crataegonum, Crataegum, and Crataus: it is called in high Douch Augentrostgras: and the Brabanders following the same cal it Dogentrostgras, that is to say, Grasse comforting the eyes. And may well be named Gramen Leucanthemum.

✥ The nature.

The seede of Crataegonum, heateth and drieth.

✥ The vertues.

Men haue written, that if a Woman drinke the Seede of Crataegonum three daies together fasting after the purging of hir Flowers, that the Childe which shee maye happen to conceaue within fouretie dayes after, shall bee a manne childe.

Of Bupleuros. Chap. xlviii.

✥ The description.

1 **B**Vpleuron hath long narrow leaues, longer and larger, then the blades of grasse: otherwise not much unlike. The stalkes be of a three or foure foote long or more, round, vpright, thicke, full of ioyntes, the which do part and deuide again, into manie branches, at the top wherof there grow yellowe flowers in round tufts or heads, and afterwarde the seede, which is somewhat long.

2 There is another herbe much like to the aforesaide, in fashion and growing, sauing that his leaues which are next the ground, are somewhat larger, the stem or stalke is shorter, and the roote is bigger, and of a wooddie substance: in all things else like to the aforesaid.

✥ The place.

1 This herbe groweth not of it selfe in this Countrey, but the Herborists do sow it in their gardens.

2 The second is found in the borders of Languedoc.

✥ The time.

It flowreth and bringeth forth seed in Iuly and August.

✥ The names.

1 The first is called in Greeke *Βουπλευρον*: in Latine Bupleurum: we know none other name.

2 The second sort is called of the Herboristes of Province Auricula Leporis. It is very like that which Valerius Cordus nameth Isophillon.

✥ The nature.

Bupleurum is temperate in heat and dries.

✥ The vertues.

This herb in time past was vled as a pot herbe, and counted of Hippocrates, as a conuenient food as Plinie writeth.

The leaues of the same pound with salt and wine, and laide to, doth consume and drie away the swelling in the neck, called the kings euill.

It is also a speciall remedie against the bitings of serpents, if the partie that is so hurt, doth drinke the seede of the same in wine,

wine, and wash the wounde with the decoction of the leaues of the same.

They that vse it much do take Auricula leporis, against the stone and grauell.

Of Catanance. Chap.xlix.

✥ The description.

1 **T**his herbe is also like vnto grasse, it hath narrow leaues and smooth, like to the blades of grasse, but smaller, the which after ward being dried, do turne crooked or bende round towards the ground. The stalks be tender, smal and short, vpon the which grow little crimson flowers, and after ward long small rounde cods, in the which is contained a sēde, somewhat reddish.

2 Of this sort there is yet another kinde, the which hath no round cods, but large and somewhat broad, in al things else like to the other.

✥ The place.

This herbe groweth in copses that be seuerall, and in pastures, but that with the broad cods is found most commonly by the sea coast.

✥ The time.

Catanance bringeth forth his flowers and cods, in Iulie and August, and sometimes sooner.

✥ The names.

This grasse is much like to that which the Grækes call *νεταναν* and the Latins Catanance, and it should seem to be the first kind of Catanance, described by Dioscorides.

✥ The nature and vertues.

Catanance was not vsed for medicine, in times past: neither yet is vsed that I can tell of.

Of Moly. Chap.l.

✥ The description.

1 **M**oly according as Dioscorides writeth hath leaues like grasse, but broader, and spread or laid vpon the ground. The flowers be white, in fashion like the stock or wall
Gelis

Geliflowers, but smaller. The stalk is white of foure cubits long, at the toppe whereof there groweth a certaine thing fashioned like Garlike. The Kote is small and rounde as an Onion.

2 Plinie in the fourth Chapter of his xrv. booke writeth of another Moly, whose Kote is not bole fashion, or like an Onion, but long and slender. His leaues be also like unto Grasse, and laid flat vpon the ground, amongst which springeth vp a round, smal, and plaine stalke diuided aboue into manie branches, wherevpon growe white flowers, not much vnlike the flowers of stocke Geliflowers, but much smaller. The Kotes be long and small, and very thredie.

3 You may also reckon amongst the kindes of Moly, a sort of grasse growing amongst the sea coast which is very tender & smal, bearing small, short, narrow leaues, and most commonly lieng flat and thick vpon the ground, amongst which commeth vp smal, short and tender stalks, bearing flowers at the top tuft fashion, of a white purple, or skie color. The rootes of the same kind be likewise long, small, and tender.

✱ The place.

2 The second Moly, as Plinie writeth, groweth in Italie in certaine places, the Herboristes of this Countrey do plant it in their Gardens.

3 The Grasse groweth by the Sea coast, is found in some places of Zealand, and lowe moyst places or grounds.

✱ The time.

Plinies Moly flowreth in this Countrey in Iuly.

The bastard Moly flowreth most commonly all the sommer.

✱ The names.

The first is called in Greeke *μῶλυ*, and in Latine Moly.

The seconde is called Plinies Moly, in Latine Moly Plinij, and is taken to be the right Phalangium, or spiders wort of Dioscorides, and that in Greeke *φαλαγγίον*, is of Valerius Cordus named Liliago.

That kind of grasse which groweth by the sea side, is called in Greeke *ψευδομῶλυ*, Pseudomoly, that is to say, Bastard Moly. Nevertheless it is no kinde of Moly, but rather a kind of Grasse, the
which

which you may well name Gramen marinum : some call it in English our ladies cushion.

✱ *The nature.*

The true Hely which is the first kind, is hot in the thirde degree, and of subtile partes.

✱ *The vertues.*

The Rote of Hely eaten or dronken prouoketh vrine, and applied as a pessarie or mother suppositoie, openeth the stoppings of the matrix or mother.

Hely is also excellent against enchantments, as Plinie and Homer do testifie, saieng, That Mercurie reuealed or shewed it to Ulysses, whereby he escaped al the enchantments of Circe the Magician.

Of the grasse of Parnasus. Chap. Ij.

✱ *The description.*

This herbe hath litle round leaues, in fashion not much unlike the leaues of Iulie or Asarabacca, but far smaller, & not of so darke a colour : amongst the which spring vp two or thre small stalkes of a foot high, and of a reddish colour below, and bearing faire white flowers at the top, the which being past, there come vp round knops or heads, wherin is contained a reddish seede. The root is somewhat thicke, with many thredy strings therunto annexed.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in moist places, and is found in certaine places of Byzabant.

✱ *The time.*

This herbe flowzeth in Iulie, & some after yeeldeth his seede.

✱ *The names.*

Bicause of the likenes that this herbe hath with the grasse called in Greeke ἀλφειά in τῇ παρνασσῇ γεινομένῃ: in Latine Gramen Parnasium: they call it in this Countrey, the grasse of Parnasus: in base Almain Gras van Parnasus: Valerius Cordus, nameth it Hepatica alba.

✱ *The nature.*

The seed of Parnasus grasse is dry and of subtile parts.

✱ *The*

✥ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Barnasus grasse dronken, doth drie & streng: A then the feeble and moist stomacke, and the moist bowels, stoppeth the belly, and taketh awaie the desire to vomit.

The same boyled in Wine or Water, prouoketh vrine, espe: B rially the seede thereof, the which doth not onely prouoke vrine, but also breaketh the stone, and driueth it forth, if it bee dronken.

The young leaues brused, and laid to fresh wounds, stoppeth the C bleeding of the same, and healeth the wounds.

Of the iuice of this herb is made a singular Collyrium, or me: D dicine for the eies, the which comforteth the sight, and cleareth the eies, if you put vnto it as much wine as you haue of the iuice, and halfe as much myrre, with a litle pepper and frankensence. And for to keepe the said Collyrium a long time in his goodnes, it must be put into a copper boxe.

Of Rush. Chap. liij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There are found in this Countrie, foure or five kinds of vsuall or common Rushes.

✥ *The description.*

A Rushes seme nothing else, but long twigs, shutes, or springs, that are slender, smooth, rounde, & without leaues, and the roote from whence they grow & spring vp, is large and enterlaced. The flowers and seed grow vpon one side, almost at the top of the shutes or rushes in tuftes or tassels.

1 The first kind is full of white substance or pith, the which being drawn out, sheweth like long white soft or gentle thredes, and serueth for matches to burne in lampes, and of the same is made many pleasant deuises.

2 The second kind is somewhat rough, and harder in handling than the first, and hath but little pith within, and the same not thicke nor close, so that in drawing it forth, it yeeldeth small substance, wherefore the said pith is vnprofitable: but the Rush being dried, is more pliant, and better to binde any thing withall, than any of the other sorts.

3 The third kind also hath not much pith, and groweth not far a part from the Rotes, but many together, as the flag or gladden leanes, so that one rush groweth out of another.

4 The fourth kind is great, of eight or nine fote long, of the bignes of ones finger, spongie within, as the flag or water Lauer: wherof they vse to make mats: and of this kind they do likewise make mats, which are called Rush mats.

5 Besides these sorts of common rushes, there is also a strange aromaticall, or sweet smelling rush, the which is not to be founde in this country, but onely in Apothecaries shops, vnder the name of Squinantum.

✱ *The place.*

The Rushes grow in low moist sugs, or watery places. The small kind groweth onely in dry leane and sandy groundes, and barren countries, as is aforesaid: but the sweete rush groweth in Arabia, Africa, and India.

✱ *The names.*

Rushes are called in Greeke *σχολινοί*: in Latin *Iunci*: in French *Ions*: in Dutch *Wintzen*: in Base Almaine *Biesen*.

1 The first kind is called in Greeke *χοῖνος λεῖα*: in Latin *Iuncus læuis*, of Plinie *Mariscus*: in base Almaine *Merch biesen*, that is to say, the pith, or pithy rush: and in English, the rush candle, or candle rush: camels straw.

2. 3. The second is called in Dutch *Pseren Biesen*, and the third *Strop Biesen*, the which are like a kind of *ὀξύχοῖνος*: in Latin *Iuncus acutus*: they be our common hard rushes: in French *Ionc agu*.

The small rush seemeth to be a kind of *ὀξύχοῖνος*, and *Iuncus acutus*, especially that kinde which is Sterile, or barren without flowers.

4 The fourth is called in Greeke *ὀλοσχοῖνος*, & following the Greeke *Holoschœnus*: in English, the pole Rush, or bull Rush, or mat Rush: in French *Ionc a cabas*, that is to say, the fraile Rush, or panier Rush, bicause they vse to make fig frailes and paniers therewithall: in base Almain *Hatten biesen*: bicause they vse to make mats therewith.

5 The strang rush is cald in greek *σχολινοῖς*: in latin *Iuncus odoratus* & *Iuncus angulosus*, the flower wherof is cald in greek *σχολινοῖς ἀνθος*:

in

in Latine Iunci flos, and Schoenu anthos: and from hence came that name Squinantum, which is the name wherby this kind of Rush is knowen in Shops: in English Squinant.

✥ *The nature.*

The common Rush is of a dry complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seed of the common Rush parched, and steeped in Wine: stoppeth the laske, and the red flowers of Women, and prouoketh vyin. But to be taken in too great a quantitie, it causeth head-ach.

You must search farther for the vertues of Squinant, which are not described in this place.

Of Typha palustris. Chap. liij.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe hath long, rough, thicke, and almost threesquare leaues, within filled with soft marow. Amongst the leaues sometimes groweth vp a long smooth and naked stalke, without knots or ioints, not hollow within, hauing at the top a graie, or russet long knap or eare which is soft, thick, and smooth, and seemeth to be nothing else but a thum of gray wool or flocks, thick set & throng together. The which at length when as the said eare or knap wareth ripe, is turned into a downe, & caried away with the wind. This down or cotten is so fine, that in som countries they fill cushions and beds with it, as Leonardus Fuchsius writeth. The rootes be hard, thicke, and white, with many hanging threds ouerthwart one another, and when these rootes are dry, then they burne very well.

✥ *The place.*

This Typha groweth in this countrey, in shadowy pooles, and standing waters, and in the brinkes or edges of great riuers, and commonly amongst reedes.

✥ *The time.*

This mace or torch is found in Iuly and August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Græke *τύφη*: in Latine Typha, and of the writers of these daies Typha palustris, as a difference frō the other

other Typha, called Typha cerealis, which is a kinde of graine or corn, the which hath bin already described in the fourth Chap. of this booke, of some it is also called Typha aquatica, and Cestrum morionis: in French *Marteau Masses*: in high douch *Parrenkolben* and *Liesknospen*: in base Almain, *Lisch Dodden*, and *Donsen*. Turner calleth it in English, reede Hace, and Cats taile: to the which we may ioine others, as water Torch, March Betill, or Pestil, and Douch downe, because the downe of this herb will cause one to be deafe, if it happen to fall into the eares, as *Mathiolus* writeth. The leaues are called *Matte Reede*, because they make mats therewith, to the which they onely serue when it bringeth forth neither stalks nor cats taile. Like as this plant yeeldeth his cats tailes, so likewise be the leaues not necessary to make any thing thereof.

✱ *The nature.*

This herbe is cold and dry of complexion.

✱ *The vertues.*

The down of this herbe mingled with swines grease well washed, healeth burnings and scaldings with fire or water.

Men haue also experimented and proued, that this cotton is very profitable to heale broken or holow kibes, if it be laid vpon.

Of Pole Reede, or Canes. Chap. liiij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There are diuers kinds of Reedes, as *Dioscorides* & *Plinie* do write, whereof the first kinde is very common and well knowne in this countrey.

✱ *The description.*

6 The common Reed or cane hath a long stalk or straw full of knotty ioints, wher vpon grow many long rough blads or leaues, & at the top large tufts, or eares spread abroad, the which do change into a fine down, or cotton, & is carried away with the winde, almost like the eares of mill or millet, but far bigger. The root is long & white, growing outwardly in the botom of y^e water.

7 The Cane of Inde, or the Indian Cane, is of the kind of reeds, very high, long, great, and strong, the which is vsed in Temples and Churches to put out the light of candels, which they vse to burne

burne befoze their images.

8 To these we may ioine that Cane, wherof they make sugar in the Ilands of Canare, and else where.

9 Besides these sortes, there is another aromaticall and swæte smelling kind, vnknown in this countrey.

✠ *The place.*

The common Ræde or Spier groweth in standing waters, and on the edges and borders of riuers.

✠ *The names.*

This plant is called in Greeke *καλαμος*: in Latine Harundo, or Arundo, & Calamus: in French Canne, or Roseau: in high Dutch Rorh: in base Almaine Riet: in English, common Pole Ræde, Spier, or Cane Ræde.

1 The first kind is called *καστος*, Nastus, of this kind in times past they made arrowes and darts.

2 The second kind is cald *καλαμος θήλις*, Arundo fœmina, this kind did serue to make tongues for pipes, shaulmes or trumpets.

3 The thirde is called *συνγυιας*, Syringias, Fistularis, of which they make pipes and flutes.

4 With the fourth men did write in times past, as they do now vse to do with pens and quills of certaine birds, the which for the same purpose were named Calami.

5 The fift kind is cald *δόναξ*, Donax, *καλαμος κυπριος*, Arundo Cypria.

6 The sixt, which is our common Caneræde, is called in Greeke *καλαμος φραγματις*, that is to say in Latine, Arundo vallatoria, and Arundo vallaris, and Arundo sepicularis: in English Caneræde, Pole Ræde, Spier, and the Ræde or Cane of the valley.

7 The seauenth is called *καλαμος ινδικός*, and Arundo Indica, in French Canne: in base Almaine, Riet van Indien, and of some also, Riet van Spaengien: in English Spanilh Canes, or Indian Ræde.

8 The sugar Cane, hath none other particular name, but as men do now call it Arundo saccharata, or Arundo sacchari, that is to say in English sugar ræde, or sugar cane: in French Canne de sucre: in Dutch Suycker Riet.

9 The Aromaticall and swæet cane, is called in Greeke *καλαμος αρωματικός*: in Latine Calamus odoratus, Calamus Aromaticus, Arundo

Arundo odorata, altogether unknownen in shoppes, for that which they vse to sell for Calamus Aromaticus, is no reede nor roote of a reede, but is the roote of a certaine herb like vnto the yellow flagge or bastard Acorus, the which roote is now taken for the right Acorus.

✧ *The nature.*

The Cane Reede is hoate and drie, as Galen saith.
9 The Aromatical and swete Cane, is also hoate and drie in the second degré.

✧ *The vertues.*

The roote of Cane Reede or Spier pound small and laide to, draweth forth thornes and splinters, and mingled with vineger it swageth the paine of members out of ioint.

The greene tender leaues finely stamped and laide to, healeth cholerique inflammations or wilde fier, also hoate swellinges and impostumes.

The ashes of the Pole Reede mingled with vineger and laid to, healeth the rume and scales of the head, which do cause the heare to fall off.

The Aromatical or swete Calamus being dronken, prouoketh vrine, and boiled with parsley seede, is good against the strangury, the paine of the raines, the bladder and dropsie.

The same taken in any kind of waies, is very profitable to all the inner partes, as the stomacke, the liuer, the spleene, the matrix, and against burstings or ruptures.

✧ *The danger.*

The downe that is in the top of the Cane reede, or in the stuffing tassels thereof, if it chaunce to fall into the eares, bringeth such a deafnesse as is hard to be cured.

Of Reede Grasse. Chap. lv.

✧ *The description.*

Reede grasse hath long narrow leaues, two edged or sharp on both sides, with a sharpe crest or backe raised vp, so that they seeme almost triangled or three square. The stalkes grow amongst the leaues to the height of two or three foot or more, and do beare about the vpper part of the stalkes round prickley

prickley knops, or boulets, as big as a Nut. The root is full of hairy strings.

✥ *The place.*

It groweth in this country in moist meadowes, and in the borders, or brinckes of ditches and riuers.

✥ *The time.*

It bringeth forth his boulets or prickley knops in August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in base Almaigne Kietgras, and therefore some take it for a kind of grasse which Dioscorides calleth in Greeke *καλαμαγροστις*, Calamagrostis: in Latine Gramen Arundinaceum: in English red grasse. With the which it hath no likenesse, & therefore it deserveth better to be named Platanaria, and likewise it is not like unto Spargamum, but it is more like that Butomon of Theophrastus, that likewise in Greeke is called *βύτον*.

✥ *The nature.*

It is of a cold and drie complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

Some write, that the knops or rough buttons of this herbe A boiled in wine, are good against the bitings of venemous beasts, if it be either drunken, or the wound be washed therewith.

Of Rattell grasse. Chap. lvj.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two kinds of this grasse; one which beareth redde flowers, and leaues finely iagged or snipt, the other hath pale yealow flowers, and long narrow leaues snipt like a saw round about the edges.

✥ *The description.*

The first kind hath leaues very small iagged, or dented, spread abroad upon the ground: The stalks be weake and small, whereof some lie along trailing upon the ground, and do beare the little leaues: the rest do growe vpight, as high as a mans hand, and upon them growe the flowers from the middle of the stem round about, even hard vp to the top, of a browne red purple colour, somewhat like to the flower of the red nettle. The which being

being fallen away, there grow in their places little flat poiwches
oz husks, wherein the seede is contained, which is flat and blackish.
The root is small and tender.

2 The second kinde hath a straight stem, set about with narrow
leaves, snipt round about vpon the edges. The flowers grow
round about the stem at the highest of the stalke, fashioned like
the flowers of the first kinde, sauing that they be of a faint oz pale
yellow colour, oz whitish, after the which there come vp little flat
poiwches oz purses, couered as it were with a little bladder, oz
flat skin, open befoze like the mouth of a bladder. Within the lit-
tle purses is the seed, the which is flat, yealow oz brownish. The
root is small and short.

✱ The place.

1 That with the red flowers groweth in moist medowes, and
is very noisome to the same.

2 That with the pale oz yealow flowers, groweth in drie me-
dowes, & in the fields also, and is to them very euill and hurtfull.

✱ The time.

1 That with red flowers, flowzeth in May, and his seed is ripe
in June.

2 The other flowzeth in June & July, & almost al the summer.

✱ The names.

1 The first is called of the writers in these daies, *Fistularia*, &
Crista, & of some in Greeke *φθίριον*, *Phthirion*: in Latine *Pedicula-*
ris, that is to say, Louse herbe: in high Dutch *Braun Leuszkraut*
bicause the cattell that pasture where plenty of this grasse grow-
eth, become full of lice. They call it also in high Dutch *Kodell*, &
Browne Kodel: in base *Almaigne*, *Kood Katelen*: some take it for
ἀλεκτορολόφος, *Alectorolophos* of *Plinie*: in English, red Kattell.

2 The other kind is called of the writers in these daies *Crista*
gallinacea, and *Crista galli*, bicause that in proportion of flowers
& poiwches, it is like to the red Kattell: in high Dutch *Geel Ko-*
del: in base *Almaigne*, *Geel & witte Katelen*, and of some *Hane-*
kammeakens, that is to say, Hennes combes, oz *Corecombes*: also
yealow oz white Kattell. This may well be that herbe, whereof
Plinie writeth in his xviij. booke the xxviij chapter, and there is
called *Nimmulus*, the which is very hurtfull to medowes.

✱ *The nature.*

Both of these herbes are cold, drie and astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

Red Rattle is taken of the Phisitions in these daies, against the fluxe menstruall and all other issue of blood, boyled in wine and drunken.

The other kind hath no peculiar vertue that I knowe.

Of the Thistle Chameleon. Chap. lvij

✱ *The kinds.*

Chamæleon is of two sortes, as Dioscorides writeth, the white and blacke.

The figures which my Author attributeth to Leucacantha, will agree well with this description, and they be so placed of Matthiolus.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he great Chameleon, hath great broad prickley leaues, not much vnlike the wild Thistle, but rougher and sharper, the which leaues are greater, stronger & grosser, then the leaues of the blacke Chameleon: amongst which leaues there riseth immediatly from the roote, a prickley head or bowle, almost like the heads of Hartichokes, and beareth a purple thronmed flower like beluet. The sæde is almost like the sæde of bastard saffron. The roote is long and white within, of a sweete tast, and aromatical smell.

2 The blacke Chameleons leaues, are also almost like to the leaues of the wilde Thistle, but smaller and finer, and sprinkled or spotted with red spots. The stem is reddish or browne red, of the bignesse of a finger, and groweth to the height of a foote, whereupon grow round heades with small prickley flowers of diuers coloures, whereof eche flower is not much vnlike the flowers of the Hyacinthe. The roote is great and firme, or strong, blacke without and yellowish within, sharpe and biting the tong, the which for y^e most part is found, as it were already tasted or bitten.

✱ *The place.*

1 The white Chameleon groweth vpon hilles and mountaines, and such like vntoiled places. Yet for all that it desireth good ground. It is found in Spaine in the region of Arragon by the high

high way sides.

2 The blacke groweth in drie soiles, and places neare the Sea.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called in Greeke χαμαιλέον ο λευκός: in Latin Chamæleo albus, of Apuleius Carduus syluaticus, of some also Erisceptrum, Ixia, Carduus varinus, Carduus irinus, Carduus lacteus. Matthiolus saith, that the Italians call this herbe Carlina, in Spaine Cardo pinto: in French *Carline*.

2 The second kinde is called in Greeke χαμαιλέον μέλας: in Latine Chamæleo niger, of some Pancarpon, Vlophonon, Cynomazon, Cynoxylon, Ocymoides, Cnidos coccus, Carduus niger, Veruilago, Vstilago, &c. Both these kindes are vnknownen in this Countrey.

✱ *The nature.*

Chameleon is temperate in heate and drynes, specially the blacke, the which is almost hoate in the second degré, and altogether dry in the third degré.

✱ *The vertues.*

1 The roote of the white Chameleon dronken with red wine wherein Origanum hath bene sodden, killeth and bringeth forth large or broad wormes. A

The same boiled in good wine, is very good for such as haue the dropsie, and strangurie, for it delayeth the swelling of them that haue the dropsie, and dispatcheth vrine. B

It is good against all kindes of venome or poyson that may be giuen. C

2 The roote of the blacke Chameleon, is not very meete to be receiued inwardly: for it is indued with a certaine hidden euill quality, as Galen saith, and therefore it was neuer ministred of the Auncientes, but in outward medicines. D

The same with a little Copperose and Swines grease, healeth the scabbe, and if you put thereto of Brimstone and Rosen or Tarre, it will heale the hoate running or creeping scab or scurffe, foule fetters, and all noughtie itche or mangines. E

The same laide to in the Sonne but onely with Brimstone, putteth away the creeping scabbe and tetter, white spots, sonne burning, and other such deformaties of the face. F

The decoction of this roote boiled in water or vineger, being holden in the mouth healeth the tooth ache. The like propertie hath the roote, broken or brused with pepper and salte, to be applied and laide vpon the noughtie tooth.

Of Sea Holly. Chap. lviii.

✱ *The kinds.*

In this Countrey is found two kindes of Eryngium, the one called the great Eryngium or Eryngium of the Sea, and the other is called but Eryngium onely.

✱ *The description.*

1 The great Eryngium hath great, large, whitishe, somewhat round & thicke leaues, a little crompted or cronkled about the edges, set here and there with certaine prickles round about vpon the edges, the saide leaues be of an aromaticall or spicelike tast. The stalkes be round, and growe about the height of a fote, of a reddishe colour belowe neare the ground, vpon the toppes of the branches come forth round knoppie and sharpe prickley heades, about the quantitie of a nut, set rounde about full of smal flowers, most commonly of a Celestial or skie colour, and in this Countrey they haue small tippes or white markes. And hard ioyning vnder the flowers growe five or sixe smal prickley leaues, set in compasse round about the stalk like a star, the which with the vppermost part of the stem are altogether of a skie colour in this Countrey. The roote is often or twelue fote long, and oftentimes so long, that you cannot draw it vp whole, as big as ones finger, full of ioynts by spaces, and of a pleasant tast.

2 The second kind hath broad crompted leaues, all to pounced and iagged, whitishe, and set rounde about with sharpe prickles. The stalke is of a fote long, with many branches, at the top whereof grow round, rough, and prickly bullettes or knoppes, like to the heades of Sea Holly or Huluer, but much smaller, vnderneath which knoppes growe also five or sixe small narrowe sharp leaues, set round about the stem after the fashion of stars. The roote is long and plaine or single, as big as a mans finger, blackishe without, and white within.

✱ *The*

✥ *The place.*

1 Eringe, as Dioscorides writeth, groweth in rough vntoyled fields: it is found in this countrey in Zealande, and Flaunders, vpon banks, and alongst by the sea coast.

2 The common Eringe groweth also in this countrey in the like places: it groweth also in Almaine alongst by the riuer Rhene, and in dry countries by the high waies. There is plentie growing about Strasbourge.

✥ *The time.*

Both these kinds do bring forth their flowers in this countrey, in Iune and Iulie.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first kinds of these Thistels is called in Græke *ἰρύγ* in Latine Eryngium: Plinie calleth it also Erynge: the writers of our tyme call it Eryngium marinum: the Arabians with the Apothecaries call it Iringus: in Almaine Cruyswoztele, & Ende-
loos, and in some places of Flaunders, Heere woztele: in English, Sea Holme, or Huluer, and Sea Holly.

2 The other kinde is called in English, the Hundred headed Thistell: in French *Chardon a cent testes*: in high Douch *Han-
strew*, *Brachen distel*, and *Kad distel*: in base Almaine Cruys-
distell: in the shops also it is now called Iringus. This without
doubt is a kinde of Eryngium, the which may also very well be
called *Centum capita*.

✥ *The nature.*

1 Sea Holly is temperate of heate and cold, yet of drie and sub-
till parts.

2 The hundred headed Thistell is hot and dry, as one may ea-
sily gather by the taste.

✥ *The vertues.*

1 The first leaues of Eryngium are good to be eaten in Salade, and was for that purpose so vsed of the auncientes, as Dioscori-
des writeth.

The Rootes of the same boyled in Wine and dronken, is
are good for them that are troubled with the Colique and gri-
pinges of the bellie, for it cureth them, and driueth forth win-
dines.

The same taken in the same maner, bzingeth forth womens naturall sicknesse.

It is good to drinke the wine wherein Sea Holly hath boyled, against the stone and grauel, and against the payne to make water, for it prouoketh vrine, driueth forth the stone, and cureth the infirmities that chance to the kidneys, if it be dronken fifteen daies together one after another.

The same rootes taken in the same maner, are good for such as be liuer sicke, & for those that are bitten of any venemous beastes, or haue receiued or dronke poison, especially if it be dronken with the seed of wild Carrot.

It doth also helpe those that are troubled with the crampe and the falling sicknesse.

The greene herbe is good to be pound, and laid to the bitings of venemous beastes, especially to the bitings of Frogs.

The Apothecaries of this countrey doe vse to preserve & comfit the roote of Eryngium, to be giuen to the aged and old people, and others that are consumed or withered, to nourish and restore them agayne.

2 The roote of Centumcapita, or the Thistle of an hundred heads is likewise comfited, to restore, nourish, and strengthen, albeit it commeth not neere by a great way to the goodnesse of the other.

Of Starre Thistle, or Caltrop. Chap. lix.

✥ The description.

Starre Thistle hath soft frised leaues, deeply cut or gasht, the stalkes growe of a foote and a halfe high, full of braunches, whereupon growe small knaps or heads like to other Thistles, but much smaller, and set round about with sharpe thorne prickles, fashioned like a Starre at the beginning, either greene or browne red, but after ward pale or white: when those heads do open they bring forth a purple flower, and after ward a small flatte and round seede, the roote is long and somewhat browne without.

✥ The place.

This Thistle groweth in rude vntoiled places, and alongst the

the wayes, and is found in great quantitie about the Mart towne of Antwerpe, neere to the riuer Scelde, and alongst by the new wals of the towne.

✥ *The time.*

This Thistle flowzeth from the month of Iuly vntil August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Carduus stellatus, and Stellaria, also Calcitrapa: and some take it for πολυκανθος, Polycanthus of Theophrast, the which Gaza calleth in Latine Aculeosa, they call it in French *Chaussetrape*: in high dutch, *Wallen Distell*, and *Kaden Distell*: in base Almaigne, *Sterre distell*: in English, *Starre Thistle*, or *Caltrop*.

✥ *The nature.*

This Thistle also is of a hote nature, as the taste of the roote doth shew.

✥ *The vertues.*

They vse greatly to take the powder of the seed of this Thistle A in wine to drinke, to prouoke vrine, and to driue forth grauel, and against the strangurie.

Of the Teasel. Chap. lx.

✥ *The kinds.*

The Cardthistle or Teasel is of two sorts, the tame and the wilde. The tame Teasel is sown of fullers and Clothworkers to serue their purposes, the wild groweth without husbanding of it self, and serueth to smal purpose.

✥ *The description.*

The Cardthistle his first leaues be long and large, hackt round about with natches like the teeth of a sawe, betwixt those leaues riseth a holow stalke of three foote long or more, with many branches, set here & there with diuers hooked sharp prickles, & spaced or seuered by ioints, and at euery of the said ioints, grow two great long leaues, the which at the lower endes be so closely ioined and fastened together round about the stalke, that it holdeth the water, falling either by raine or dewe, so sure as a dish or bason. At the top of the branches grow long, rough, and prickly heads, set full of hookes: out of the same knops or heads, grow

grow small white flowers placed in cels and cabbins, like the hornie combe, in which chambers or cels (after the falling awaie of the flower) is found a seed like fenil, but bitter in taste. The knops or heads are helow within, and for the most part hauing worms in them, the which you shall finde in cleauing the heads. The root is long, plain, and white.

2 The wilde Teasel is much like to the other, but his leanes be narrower, and his flowers purple, the hooks of this Teasel be nothing so hard, nor sharpe as the other.

3 There is yet another wilde kinde of these carde Thistles, the which grow highest of all the other sortes, whose knopped heads are no bigger then a nut, in all things else like to the other wild kindes.

✥ *The place.*

1 The tame Teasel is sown in this country, and in other places of Flanders, to serue Fullers and Clothworkers.

2 The wilde groweth in moist places, by brookes, riuers, and such other places.

✥ *The time.*

Carde Thistle floweth for the most part in June and Iulie.

✥ *The names.*

This kinde of Thistle is called in Greeke *διψακος*: in Latin *Dipsacum*, and *Labrum Veneris*, of some also, *Chamæleon*, *Crocodilion*, *Onocardion*, *Cneoron*, *Meleta*, *Cinara rustica*, *Moraria*, *Cardus Veneris*, *Veneris lauacrum*, and *Sciaria*: in Iheps *Virga Pastoris*, and *Cardus Fullonum*: in French *Verge de berger*, *Cardon a Foulon*, or *A Carder*: in high Dutch *Karten distell*, *Bustrell*, *Ueberkarten*: in base Almaine, *Caerden*, and *Holders Caerden*: in English, *Fullers Teasel*, *carde Thistle*, and *Venus bath* or *Wason*.

1 The tame Teasel is called *Dipsacum satium*, and *Dipsacum album*.

2 The wild Teasel is called *Dipsaca syluestris*, or *Purpurea*.

✥ *The nature.*

The root of carde Thistle (as Galen saith) is drie in the second degree, and somewhat scouring.

✥ *The vertues.*

The root of Teasel boiled in wine, and afterwarde pound, vntill

till it come to the substance or thicknes of an ointment, healeth the chaps, rifts, and fistulas of the fundement. But to preserve this ointment, yee must keepe it in a bore of copper.

The small wormes that are founde within the knops or heads of Teasels, do cure and heale the Quartaine ague, to be worne or tied about the necke or arme, as Dioscorides writeth.

Of Artechokes. Chap.lxj.

✱ The kinds.

1 There is now found two kinds of Artechoks, the one with broad leaues, and nothing prickley; which is called the right Artechoke, the other whose leaues be all to gashed full of sharpe prickles and deepe cuts, which may be called the Whistell, or prickley Artechoke.

✱ The description.

The right Artechoke hath great long broad leaues, like the leaues of our Ladies Whistell, but blacker, greater, & without prickles, amongst the which springeth vp a stalke garnished or set heer and there with the like leaues, but smaller, bearing at the top great rounde scalie heades, the which at their opening beare a purple flower or blossom, and after it yeldeth seede like to the seede of our Ladies Whistell, but greater. The roote is long and grosse.

2 The Whistle or prickley Artechoke, hath great long leaues, very much and deeply cut vpon both sides (euen to the very sinewes which depart the leaues) and full of sharpe cruel prickles. The stalke is long, vpon the which growe scaly heades almost like the others.

They are both of one kinde, and not otherwise to be accounted: for oftentimes of the seede of one springeth the other, especially the Whistle Artechoke comineth of the seede of the right Artechoke. Which thing was very well known of Palladius, who commanded to breake the point of the seede, for bicause it should not bring forth the prickley kinde.

✱ The place.

These two kindes growe not in this countrey of their owne accord,

accoꝝd, but are solwen and planted in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

The right and prickley Artechokes, bring forth their great heades in August.

✥ *The names.*

1 This kinde of Thistle especially the first sorte, is called of Galen in Greeke κυναρα, of Bath. Σκόλιμος: in Latine Cynara, Cinara, Carduus, and Carduus sativus, of writers of our time, Arocum, Alcoralum, and Articocalus: in Frenche *Artichaut*: in Italian *Articoca*: in high Douch *Strobildorn*: in Brabant *Artichauts*, folowing the Frenche: the heades be called in Greeke σπονδυλοι, Spondyli: in Englishe, the great and right Artechok.

2 The other is called Cinara acuta: in Frenche *Chardonnerette*: in Brabant, *Chardons*. It may be well Englished, the Thistle or prickley Artichoke.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

The heades of Artechokes are unholsome to be eaten, as Galen writeth in his booke *De Alimentis*, and of harde digestion, wherefoze they engender noughtie humors, especially being eaten rawe and vnprepared. Therefore they must be boiled after the order of Asparagus in some good broth of beefe or other flesh, then serue them with a sause of butter or oile, salt and vineger: some vse them rawe with pepper and salt, and the powder of Coriander, and so they yelde a naturall pleasant and kindly sweetnesse in taste. They are not vsed in medicine, as my Auther in folowing Dioscorides and Galen writeth.

Some write, if the yong and tender shelles or Puttes of the Artechok (being first stieped or soaked in strong wine) be eaten, that they prouoke vrine, and stirre vp the lust of the body.

Also they write, that the roote is good against the rancke smell of the armpittes, if after the taking cleane away of the pith, the same roote be boiled in wine and dronken. For it sendeth forth plentie of stinking vrine, whereby the ranke and rammishe sauer of all the body is amended.

The same boiled in water and dronken, doth strengthen the stomacke, and to confirme the place of naturall conception in women, that it maketh them apt to conceiue male children.

The

The first springes or tender impes of the Arterhok sodden in good broth with butter, doth mightely stir vp the lust of the body both in men & women, it causeth sluggish men to be diligent in Sommer, and will not suffer women to be slowe at Winter. It staieyth the inuoluntarie course of the naturall seed in man or woman.

Of our Ladies Thistle. Chap. Ixij.

✥ The description.

Our Ladies Thistle hath great, broad, white, green leaues, speckled with many whit spots, and set round about with sharpe prickles. The stalks be long, as big as ones finger, at the top wherof grow round knapped heads, with sharpe prickles, out of the same knaps come forth faire purple flowers, and after them within the same heads groweth the seede inclosed or wrapt in a certaine cotton or down. The which is not much vnlke the seed of wild Carthamus, but lesser, rounder, and blacker. The roote is long, thicke, and white.

✥ The place.

Our Ladies Thistle groweth of his owne kinde in this Countrey, almost in euery garden of pot herbes, and is also founde in rough vntoiled places.

✥ The time.

It flowreth in Iune and Iulie, the same yeere it is first sowne, & when it hath brought forth his seed, it decaieth and starueth.

✥ The names.

This Thistle is called in Greeke *ἀγριοκινάρα*: in Latine Spina alba, of some also Agriocinara, Donacitis, Erysiceptrum, Spina regia, and Cardus Ramptarius: of the Arabian phisitions, Bedeguar: in English, Our Ladies Thistle: in French *Chardon nostre Dame*: in high Dutch, *Harlen Distel*, and *Frauwē Distel*: in base Almanne, *Onser Vrouwen Distell*: in shops; Cardus Mariae.

✥ The nature.

The roote of our Ladies Thistell, is dry and astringent. The seede is hot and of subtile parts.

✥ The vertues.

The Roote of our Ladies Thistell dronke in Wine, is good A
for

for them that spit blood, and for those that haue feeble stomacks and loose bellies.

Taken in the same sort, it prouoketh vrine, and driueth it forth.

It consumeth cold and soft swellings, being laid therevnto.

The wine wherein it hath been boyled, swageth the tooth ach.

The seede is giuen with great profit, to children that be troubled with the crampe, or the drawing awry of anie member, and to such as are bitten with Serpentes, and other venemous beastes.

Of the Globe Thistell. Chap. lxiij.

✥ The description.

This Thistell hath also great brode leaues, of a sad Greene colour aboue, or in the vpper side, and next the ground they are rough, and of a grayish colour, deeply iagged and hackt round about, the indented edges are full of sharpe and prickley points. The stalke is round, and blackish, as big as ones finger, and of fower or fife foote long, wherevpon growe faire rounde heads, and rough, bearing round about a great manie of small whitish flowers mixt with blew. The roote is browne without.

✥ The place.

This Thistell is a stranger in this countrie, and is not found but in the gardens of Herborists, and such as loue herbs.

✥ The time.

It flowreth in June and July, a yeer after it hath been sown.

✥ The names.

The Thistell is called of the writers in these daies, in Latin Spina peregrina : and of Valerius Cordus, Carduus Sphaerocephalus : in high Douch Welsh Distel, or Romisch distel: in base Almaine, Romische distel, and Fremde distel, that is to say, the Romans Thistell, or the strange Thistell. How this Thistell was called of the Ancients we know not, except it be Acanthus syluestris, wherewithall it seemes to be much like. Turner calleth it Ote Thistell, or cotton Thistell : in following Valerius Cordus, we may also call it Globe Thistell, bicause the heads be of a round forme like to a Globe or bolle.

✥ The

✱ *The nature.*

This strange Thistell is hot and drie, the which may be perceived by the strong smell, in rubbing it betwene your hands: also it may be discerned by the sharpe taste thereof.

✱ *The vertues.*

This Thistell is not in vse that I know, except as some doe write, that in Italie they boile the round heads with flesh, and eate them like Hartichokes.

Of white Cotton Thistell. Chap. lxiiij.

✱ *The description.*

A Canthium is not much vnlike our Ladies Thistell, it beareth great large leaues all to mangled and cut by the edges, and set full of sharpe prickles, couered and laid ouer with a fine cotton or soft downe. The stalke is great and thicke set full of prickley stings, at the top of the stalks are rough heads, in fashion like to the heads of our Ladies Thistell. The roote is great and thicke.

✱ *The place.*

This Thistell groweth here by the high waies and borders of fields, and in sandie vntoiled places.

✱ *The time.*

It flowreth from the moneth of Iune vnto the end of August, and sometimes longer.

✱ *The names.*

This Thistell is called in Greeke *ακανθιον*: in Latin *Acanthium*: in high Douch *Weiß wege distell*: in neather Douchland *Witte wech distell*, and *Wilde or groete witte distell*: in French *Chardon argentin*, or *Chardon saluage*: in English *White cotton Thistell*, *Wilde White Thistell*, and *Argentine*, or *Silver Thistell*.

✱ *The nature.*

This Thistell is hot of complexion.

✱ *The vertues.*

Dioscorides and Galen write, that the leaues or rootes of *Acanthium* drunken, are good for such as are troubled with the cricke or shrinking of sinewes, by meanes of the crampe.

Of

Of Branke Vrsine. Chap. lxxv.

✱ *The kinds.*

Branke Vrsine called Acanthos in Greeke, is of two sortes, as Dioscorides saith, to wit, the Garden and wilde Branke Vrsine.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he same Acanthus hath great large leaues, of a sad græne coloz, thicke and grosse, smooth, and dæpely cut in, rent, or iagged by the sides or borders, like the leaues of white Sennie, or Roquet. The stalk is long, of the bignes of ones finger, covered with long, little, and sharpe pointed leaues, even al alongst vp to the top: amongst the leaues do grow faire white flowers, & after them broad husks, wherein is found a yellowish seed. The rootes be long and slimie.

2 The wilde Acanthus is like to the wild Thistle, rough and prickley, but smaller then the aforesaid, as Dioscorides writeth. It is of leaues, flowers, and seed growing upward, like vnto the same.

✱ *The place.*

Branke Vrsine groweth in gardens, and in moist stonie places, as Dioscorides saith. In this Countrey it is found but onely in the gardens of Herborists.

✱ *The time.*

The garden Branke Vrsine, flowzeth in this countrey in Iuly and August, and somtimes later.

✱ *The names.*

1 The same or garden Branke Vrsine, is called in Greeke *ἀκανθός* or *ἀκανθῶν*: in Latin Acanthus and Acantha, of some Pæderota, Herpacantha, Melamphyllon, Topiaria, Marmoraria, and Cræpula: in the shops of Italy and France, *Branca Vrsina*: in English, Branke Vrsine: in French, *Branche Vrsine*: in high Dutch *Bernklaw*: in base Almaine, *Beerenclaw*. It is knowne in the shops of this Countrey, for they vse in steed of the same the herb described in the next Chapter. Cooper in his Dictionarie calleth it *Blank Vrsine*, *Beare Bzich*, and not *Beare foot*, as some haue taken it.

2 The

2 The wilde is called of Dioscorides, *Acanthus sylvestris*, that is to say, the wilde *Acanthus*:

✱ *The nature.*

The roote of *Acanthus* is dry and temperate in heate.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roots of *Acanthus* taken in drinke, do prouoke vrine and stoppe the belly. They be excellent for such as be troubled with crampes or drawing together of sinewes, and for such as be broken, and those that haue the *Ptylike* or consumption, or consuming feuer.

The same Greene is good against burning, and members out of iointe, and with the same is made very good plaisters against the gowte of the handes and fete.

2 Dioscorides saith, that the wilde *Acanthus* hath the same vertue.

Of Douch Branck vrsine. Chap.lxvi.

✱ *The description.*

The wilde Carrot, or Cow Parsenep hath great, rough, blacke leaues, much clouen and diuided, into five or six lesser leaues. The stalke is long, round, and hollowe within, full of iontes, and sometimes of an inche thicke, at the top of the stalke grow spokie flowers, which are white, and after commeth wilde Carrot, or Cow Parsnep, the seede which is broad and flat. The roote is white and long.

✱ *The place.*

The wilde Carrot groweth alongst the borders of fieldes, and in lowe grassie places and medowes.

✱ *The time.*

This herbe flowreth in June and July, and in this space the seede is ripe.

✱ *The name.*

This herbe is called in high and base *Almaine*, *Branca vrsina*, and of some writers of our time *Pseudacanthus* or *Acanthus Germanica*: in *French* *Panaix sauvage*: in *Douche* *Bernclaw*, or *Berntais*: in *Brabant*, *Béerenclaw*: in *Englishe*, wilde carrot, or *Douche* *Blank vrsine*.

Some take it to be the herbe called in *Greece* *σπονδυλίον*: in *Latine* *Spondyliū*. Turner calleth it *cow parsenep*, or *medow parsenep*.

R r i

✱ *The*

✱ *The nature.*

Medow or Cow Parsnep is of a manifest warm complexion.

✱ *The vertues.*

Douch Brank vsine doth consume & dissolue cold swellings, A if it be bruised and layd thereupon.

The people of Polonia and Lituania, vse to make drinke with the decoction of this herbe and leauen, or some such like thing, the which they vse in stead of Beere, or other ordinarie drinke.

Turner ascribeth mo vertues to his Spondilion.

Of Carline Thistle. Chap. lxxij.

✱ *The kinds.*

Of this kind of Thistle there be two sortes. The one beareth white flowers vpon a stalke of a handfull and a halfe long, or somewhat moze. The other beareth a red flower without stemme.

✱ *The description.*

1. **T**he white Carline hath long, narrow, rough, and prickley leaues, deeply cut and mingled vpon both sides or edges, and they haue red sinewes or ribbes in the middelt of the leaues, from amongst those leaues springeth vp a stemme or stalke of an handfull and a halfe long, or somewhat moze, bearing such leaues as aforesayd, vpon which stemme groweth a round flat head, set round about with sharpe prickles, like the shels or huskes of the Chestnut, the which head or knappe is open, and wide aboue in the middle, and thumbe like veluet, and round about that veluet, thumme, or crowne, standeth a pale or inclosure, of proper small white leaues, which is the flower: the flowers being past, you shal find a narrow gray seed amongst the fine haire or downe. The roote is long and round, most commonly split, and diuided thzough the middelt, of a pleasaunt smell, and sharpe bitter taste.

2. The second kind is like the other in leaues and rootes, but it is smaller. The flowers be of a faire red colour like the Rose, and growe hard by the leaues, immediately from the roote without stalke, almost lying hard by the ground. The roote is reddish, and of a strong smell.

✱ *The*

✱ *The place.*

1 The white Carline groweth in many places of Italy and Duchland, vpon high rough hils. The herbozists of this country, do sowe it in their gardens.

2 The other likewise groweth in many places of Italy & dutchland, and in Fraunce, as Ruellius writeth, it is yet vnknown to vs.

✱ *The time.*

These two kinds of Carline do flower in Iuly and August.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first of these Thistles is called in Greeke λευκάνθα (the which name is distinct & separated from Acantha leuce, as Dioscorides writeth) of some it is called Polygonatum, Phyllon, and Ischias, of the ancient Romanes Spina alba : now they call it Carlina, or Carolina, bicause of Charlemaine Empero^r of the Romanes, vnto whom an angell first shewed this Thistle, as they say when his armie was stricken with the pestilence : some call it also Cardopatium : in French, *Carline* : in high Dutch, *Eberwurtz*, *Gros Eberwurtz*, and *Wais Eberwurtz* : in base Almaine, *Euerwoztele*, *Witte Euerwoztele*, and *Carlina*.

2 The other is also a kind of Carline, and is called in French, *Petite Carline* : in high dutch, *Klein Eberwurtz* : and in base Almaine according to the same it is called *Euerwoztele*, and *clein Carlina*. Some learned Friers of Rome doe thinke it to be that Thistle, which is called in Greeke ἀκανθα ἀραβική : in Latin Spina Arabica, of some Acanthis, & of the Arabian Physitions Suchaha.

✱ *The nature.*

The roote of Carline is hote in the first degré, and dry in the third.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of Carline boyled in wine, is very good for the olde Agriefs of the side, and against the Sciatica, if you drinke three litle cupfuls of wine wherein it hath been sodden.

The same taken in like maner, is good for them that are bursten and troubled with the crampe, or drawing together of the sinewes.

The same made into powder and taken to the quantitie of a Dram, is of singular vertue against the pestilence, for as we may

reade, all the host of the Emperour Charlemaine was by the helpe of this roote p̄serued from the pestilence.

The same roote holden in the mouth, is good against the tooth ache.

The same laid to with vinegar, healeth the scurffe and nough, & tie itche.

The lesser carline is the Thistle, which Dioscorides calleth *Spina Arabica*, and of the Arabian Physicians Suchaha, it stoppeth all issue of blood, the inordinate course of womens flowers, and the falling downe of Rheumes & catarrhes vpon the lunges and inwarde partes, so that it be eaten. Cooper saith that *Leucacantha* is a kinde of Thistle with white prickly leaues, called in Englishe, Saint Marie Thistle. Wherein he hath followed Matthiolus, if their allegations be true, this place is to be amended. Seek for Matthiolus Carlina in the Chapter Chameleon, whereas he reciteth the tale of the Emperour Charlemaine.

Of wilde Caroline. Chap.lxviij.

✥ The description.

This Thistell hath long narrow leaues, deepe cut vpon both edges or sides, and prickley, much like to the leaues of Carlina: from the midst of which leaues groweth vp a straight round smal stem, about a fote high, set full of such leaues as are before described, at the top whereof growe three or foure round heads or mo, set full of sharp prickles, like the husks of the chestnut, the which at their opening do spread very broad in the middle, and about the roundnes thereof, it beareth little pale yellowish leaues which is the flower. To conclude, the knops with their prickles, flowers, and seede, do much resemble the heads or knops of caroline, sauing they be smaller, and paler and turning towarde yellow. The root is small and hot vpon the tong.

✥ The place.

This Thistell groweth in this Countrey, in rude vntoiled places, about the high waies.

✥ The time.

It flowzeth in Iuly and August.

✥ The

✥ *The names.*

This Thistell is called in high Douch Dzeydistel, Frauen Distell, and Senw Distell, and in base Almaine likewise, Dzeydistell. It should seeme, that this is a sorte or kind of Carline, and therefore we call it *Carlina sylvestris*, that is to saie, *Wild Carline*. It may be *ἀκονίτις*, *Acorna* of Theophraste.

✥ *The nature.*

This Thistell is hot of complexion. But what vertue or working it is of, is yet unknowne.

Of wilde bastard Saffron. Chap.lxix.

✥ *The description.*

This Thistel is not much unlike *Carthamus*, that is to say, the right bastard Saffron. The leaues be rough and prickley, the little heades or knops are deckt with many small narrow leaues, sharpe pointed and pricking out, of which grow threddie or thronned flowers, like as in *Carthamus*, of a faint yellowish color, but much paler, than the flowers of *Carthamus*. The flowers past, there is found within the knoppie heads a seed like the seede of *Carthamus*, but browner.

✥ *The place.*

This thistell groweth not of it selfe in this countrey, but is sown in the gardens of Herboristes.

✥ *The time.*

This Thistell flowereth verie late in August and September.

✥ *The names.*

This Herbe is called in Greeke *ἀtractυλὶς*, *ἡ κνίσις ἀγρία*: in Latine *Atractilis*, *Sylvestris Cnecus*, *Fusus agrestis*, *Colus rustica*, of some also *Amyron*, *Aspidion*, *Aphedron*, and *Præsepium*: they cal it now a daies *Sylvestris Carthamus*: in French *Quenoille rustique*, *Saffran bastard sauvage*: in Douch wild *Carthamus*: unknownen in shops: in English wilde *Carthamus*, or wilde bastard Saffron.

✥ *The nature.*

Wilde bastarde Saffron hath a drying qualitic, and part

ly Digestiue.

✥ *The vertues.*

The tender croppes, leaues, and seede of this Thistle, well braied with Pepper and wine, is verie good to be laide to the bitings of Scorpions.

Men say also (as Dioscorides hath written) that such as be stonge with the Scorpion, doe feele no paine nor greefe so long as they beare this herbe in their handes, but so soone as they let it goe, the ache and paine taketh them againe.

Of Blessed Thistell. Chap.lxx.

✥ *The description.*

Blessed Thistell hath long rough hoare leaues, deepely cut, and parted on both sides or edges. The stalkes be also rough and hearie, creeping or rather lying upon the ground, and set full of small leaues, but like the other, it beareth rough knops or heades, beset rounde about with long and sharpe pointed, little prickley leaues, out of which growe the flowers, of a faint yellowish colour. The which being past and gone, there is found in the knopes, a long gray seede (bearded with bristles at the upper ende) laide and wrapped in a soft downe or cotton. The roote is long and tender, full of hearie thredde.

✥ *The place where it groweth.*

This Blessed Thistell is sown in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

It flowreth in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is also taken of Plinie and Theophrast, for a kinde of Atractilis, and they call it Atractilis hirsutior. It is now called in shoppes Carduus benedictus, and Cardo benedictus, and accordingly in frenche they call it Cardon benist: in high Douche Cardobenedict, and Besegneter Distell: in base Almaine Cardobenedictus: in Englishe, Blessed Thistell, and Carduus benedictus.

✥ *The nature.*

Blessed Thistell is hot and dry of complexion.

✥ *The*

✥ *The vertues.*

The Blessed Thistel taken in meate or drinke, is good against **A** the great paine, & swimming giddines of the head, it doth streng- then memorie, and is a singular remedie against deafenes.

The same boiled in wine and dronken hot, healeth the gri- **B** ping paines of the belly, causeth sweate, prouoketh vrine, driueth out grauell, and moueth womens flowers.

The wine wherin it hath bin boiled, doth cleanse and mundifie **C** the infected stomacke, and is very good to be dronken against fe- uer quartaines.

The powder therof dronken in Wine, doth ripe and digest cold **D** flume in the stomacke, and purgeth and bringeth vp that which is in the breast, scouring the same, and causeth to fetch breath more easily.

To be taken in like maner, it is good for such as begin to haue **E** the Petylick or consumption.

A Put shell full of the powder of Cardus benedictus, is gi- **F** uen with great profite against the Pestilence: so that such as be infected with the saide disease, doe receiue of the powder as is abouesaid, within the space of fower & twentie houres, and after- ward sweate, they shall be deliuered incontinent. The like vertue hath the wine of the decoction of the same herbe, dronken within foure and twentie houres after the taking of the saide sicknes.

The Blessed thistell, or the iuice therof taken in what sort so- **G** euer it be, is singular good against all poison, so that whatsoever he be that hath taken poison, he shall not be hurt therewithall, if immediately he take of Cardus benedictus into his bodie, as was proued by two yong folke, which when they coulde not be holpen with treacle, yet were they made whole by the vse of bles- sed Thistell, as Hiercme Boock writeth.

The iuice of the same dropped into the eies, taketh awaie the **H** rednes, and dropping of the eies.

The greene herb pound and laid to, is good against all hot swell- **I** lings, Erysipilas, and sores or botches that be heard to be cured, especially for them of the pestilence, and is good to be laide vpon the bitings of serpents, and other venemous beasts.

Of Scolymus, or the wilde Thistle. Chap. lxxj.

✥ *The kinds.*

In this countrey there is founde three sorts of wilde Thistles, commonly growing by the waie sides, and in the borders of fieldes, and in woodes, the which are all comprised vnder the name of wilde thistles.

✥ *The description.*

1 The first kinde of these Thistles groweth about a foote and a halfe high, it hath a rounde stemme full of branches, and set with prickley leaues, like the leaues of Acanthium, but smaller, and nothing at all frized or cottonie, and of a browner colour, at the top of the stalke grow round rough knoppes, set rounde about full of sharpe prickles, in fashion like to a Hedge Hogge, the which being open do shewe forth a faire purple flower, within the which groweth the Seede like to the Seede of the other Thistles, but smaller. The Roote is long and browne, and very full of threds or sucking strings.

2 The second kind groweth three or foure foot high, and beareth a rounde naked stem with a few branches. The leaues be like to the leaues aforesaide, set on euery side with sharpe prickles, but they be smaller, and not so large as the leaues of the other. The knops small and somewhat long, not very sharpe or pricking: the which when it openeth, putteth forth a purple flower. The roote is blacke and of a foot long.

3 The third kind of wild thistle groweth also to the length of three or foure foote, hauing a straight stem, without many branches, but set full of cruell prickles, the leaues are like to them of the seconde kinde. The knops of this thistle, are smaller then the knops of the second. The flowers are purple. The seede is white and very small. And for his roote it is nothing else but small heary sucking strings.

✥ *The place.*

These thistles grow in all places of this countrey by the way sides, and in the fieldes. The second and the third sort are likewise found in medowes.

✥ *The*

✥ *The time*

These thistles flower in July and August.

✥ *The names.*

1.2. These thistles be called Cardui sylvestres, that is to saie, wilde thistles, and the two first sorts are of that kind of wild thistles, called in Græke σκολεμος, and of Plinie in Latin Carduus sylvestris, and also Limonium, of some φέρσα ή πυράκανθα, Pherusa, and Pyracantha. Cooper calleth this, wild Artichoke and Colwithsell.

3 The third is also a kinde of wilde thistle, yet it is not Scolymus, but it may be well called Carduus Asininus, that is to say asse thistle.

✥ *The nature.*

The wilde thistle is hot and dry in the second degree, as Galen writeth.

✥ *The vertues.*

The Roote of the wilde thistle, especially that of the se- **A** conde kinde, which is blacke and long, boyled in Wine and dronk, purgeth by urine, and driueth forth al superfluities of the blood, and causeth the urine to stinke, and to be of a strong smell: also it amendeth the stench of the armpits, and of all the rest of the bodie.

The same laid to with vineger, healeth the wilde scurffe, and **B** naughtie scab.

Plinie writeth that in some places men do vse to eate this root, **C** and the first buds or tender crops of the same as Galen reporteth, but it nourisheth but little, and the nourishment that it yeldeth is waterie and naught.

Of Tribulus. Chap lxxij.

✥ *The kinds.*

Theophrast and Dioscorides haue described two kindes of Tribulus, the one of the land, which is also of two kindes. The other of the water, called Saligot.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he first kinde of Tribulus terrestris, hath long branches, full of ioints, spread abroade vpon the ground, garnished with

with many leaues, set about with a sort of little rounde leaues, standing in order one by another, all fastened and hanged by one sinew or rib, like the leaues of the Ciche pease, amongst which grow small yellow flowers, made & fashioned of five smal leaues, almost like the leaues of Tormentill, or white tansey, called in Latin Potentilla, & which do turne to a square fruit, full of sharp prickles, wherein is a nut or kernel, the roote is white and full of threedie strings.

2 The Saligot or water Tribulus hath long slender stalkes growing vp, and rising from the bottome of the water, and mounting aboue the same, weake and slender beneath vnder the water, hauing here and there certaine tuftes or tassels, full of small stringes and fine threddie heares, but the saide stalke is bigge or great in the vpper part, whereas the leaues growe forth vppon long stems: the saide leaues be large and somewhat rounde a little creauised and toothed rounde about, amongst, and vnder the leaues groweth the fruit, which is triangled, harde, sharpe pointed, and prickley. Within the which is contained a white kernel or nut, in taste almost like to the chestnut.

✥ *The place.*

1 The first groweth by the waie sides, and nere vnto waters, in vntoyled places. It is founde in Italie and some places of France. It groweth abundantly in Thracia.

2 Saligot is found in certain places of this country, as in stues and pondes of cleere water.

✥ *The time.*

Ground Tribulus flowreth in June, and after that it bringeth forth his prickley seede.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first of these plants is called in Greeke *τριβύλος*, *ἢ τριβύλος*: in Latine Tribulus, and Tribulus terrestris. This is the first kind of Tribulus terrestris, or grounde Tribulus described of Theophrastus, for he setteth forth two sorts as we haue before saide, that is to say, one bearing leaues like Ciche peason, and the other hauing prickley leaues, for which cause it is called in Greeke *φυλλοκανθός*, Phyllacanthus, that is to saye, the prickley leafe. The seconde kinde seemeth to be that kinde of ground Tribulus which

Dioscorides

Dioscorides speaketh of in his fourth booke, which kinde is yet to vs vnknown.

2 That which groweth in the Water, is called in Greeke *tribolos iudæus*: in Latine *Tribulus aquaticus*: in French *Castaignes d'eau*, and *Saligot*: in high Douch *Wassernusz*, *Weithernusz*, *Stachelnusz*, *Spitznusz*: in base Almaine *Water Posten*, and of some *Hinckysers*: in English *Water Nuts*, and *Saligot*.

✱ *The nature.*

1, 2. Ground *Tribulus* is cold & astringent, as Galen writeth.

3 The *Saligot* is also of the same complexion, but moister.

✱ *The vertues.*

The green *Nuts* or fruit being dronken, is good for them which are troubled with the stone and grauell.

The same dronken or laide to outwardly, helpeth those that are bitten of vipers. And dronken in wine, it resisteth all venom and poison.

The leaues of *Saligot* or *Water Tribulus*, are very good to be laid plasterwise vpon all blcers, and hot swellings.

They be good also against the inflammations and blcers of the mouth, the putrefaction, and corruption of the *Jawes* or *Gums*, & against the kings euill, and swellings of the throt.

The iuice of them is good to be put into colliries and medicines for the eies.

They vse to giue the powder of the *Nuts* to be dronken in wine, to such as pisse blood and are troubled with grauell.

Also in time of scarfitie they vse to eate them as foode, but they nourish but little, and do stop the belly very much.

Of Madder. Chap. lxxiij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sortes of *Madder*, the same *Madder*, the which they vse to plant and sowe, and the wilde *Madder*, which groweth of his owne kinde.

✱ *The description.*

The husbanded or garden *Madder* hath long stalkes or branches, square, rough, and full of iointes, and at euery iointe set

set rounde with gréene narrowe leaues fashioned like a star, the flowers growe about the top of the branches like as in the wilde Madder, of a faint colour changing vpon yelloſw, after which commeth a round seed, at the first gréene, then red, and at the last blacke. The roote is very long, small, and red.

2 The wilde Madder is like to that of the garden, but it is smaller, and not so rough. The flowers are white. The roote very smal and tender, and sometimes also reddish.

✱ *The place.*

1 The husbanded Madder is planted in Zéelande and Flaunders, and in some places of Brabant, by Berrow, in good and soft till ground.

2 The wilde groweth generally of it selfe, alongst the fieldes vnder hedges and bushes.

✱ *The time.*

They do both flower in Iuly and August.

✱ *The names.*

1 Madder is called in Greeke *ἐρυθρόδαμον*: in Latin *Rubia*: in shops, *Rubia tinctorum*: in high Douch *Kodte*: in base Almaine, *Kotte*, and most commonly *Mee*, and they call the powder of the *Kotte*, *Mæcrappen*: in French, *Garance*: in Englishe, *Madder*.

2 The wilde is called *Rubia sylvestris*, and of some larned men is thought to be *Alysson*, of Plinie it is named *Mollugo*.

✱ *The nature.*

Garden Madder is drie of complexion.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of garden Madder, boiled in meade or honied water and dronken, openeth the stopping of the liuer, the melt, the kidneys, and matrix: it is good against the Jaunders, and bringeth to women their desired sicknes.

The same taken in y like maner, prouoketh vrine vehemently, in somuch that the often vse thereof causeth one to pisse blood.

The decoction of the same dronken, or the powder thereof dronken in wine, dissolueth clotted or congeled blood in the body, and is good for such as are fallen from high, and are bruised or bursten within.

Men giue the iuice of the roote to such as be hurt with bene-

mous

mous beasts : and also the Wine wherein the rootes and leaues haue boiled.

The seede thereof taken with Drimel or honied vinegar, doth swage and make lesse the melt, and healeth the hardnes thereof. C

The root put vp vnder into the naturall place of conception, in maner of a pessarie or mother suppositoie, bringeth forth the birth, the flowers, and secundines. F

The roote brused or pound verie small, healeth all scurvie itch and mangines or foulnesses of the bodie, with spots of diuers colours, especially laide to with vinegar, as Dioscorides teacheth. B

The wilde Madder is not vsed in medicine. H

Of Goosegrasse, or Cliuer. Chap. lxxiiij.

✥ The description.

Cliuer or Goosegrasse hath many small square branches, rough and sharpe, full of iointes, about which branches, at euerie ioint grow long narrow leaues after the fashion of Stars, or like the leaues of madder, but smaller and rougher: out of the same ioints grow little branches bearing white flowers, and afterward round rough seeds, most commonly two vppon a stemme. All the Herbe, his branches, leaues, and seede, doe cleaue and sticke fast to euerie thing that it toucheth: it is so sharpe, that being drawne alongst the tong, it will make it to blæde.

✥ The place.

This herbe groweth in all places in hedges and bushes.

✥ The time.

It flowreth and beareth seed all the sommer.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Græke ἀπαρίνη, and of some φυλανθρωπος, ἢ ὀμαλόνγκρος: in Latine, Aparine: in French, Grateron: in high Douch, Klebkraut: in base Almaine, Clæscruyt: in English Goosegrasse, Cliuer, and Goosehare.

✥ The nature.

Cliuer is dry of complexion.

✥ The vertues.

They drinke the iuice of the leaues and seede of Goosegrasse, A
against

against the bitings, and stings of venemous beastes.

The same dropped into the eares, healeth the paine and ache of the same.

This herb pound and laide vnto freshe woundes, stoppeth the bleeding of the same, and pound with hogges grease, it dissolueth and consumeth the disease of the necke, called the kinges euil, and all hard kernels and wennes wheresoeuer they be, if it be laide thereto, as Turner writeth.

Of Gallion. Chap. lxxv.

✥ *The description.*

Gallion hath small, rounde, euen stemmes, with verie small narrow leanes, growing by spaces, at the ioyntes rounde about the stemme starre fashion, and like Cliuer, but much lesser and gentler, verie smooth, and without roughnesse. The flowers be yelloiw, and growe clustering about the toppes of the branches like to wilde Hadder, the roote is tender, with hearie thzeddes or stringes hanging at it.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in vntoiled places, and hilly groundes, as vppon Roesselberch by Louaine.

✥ *The time.*

It flowreth in Iuly and August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke γάλλιον: and in Latine Gallium: of some Galation, and Galerium: in Spanishe, Yerna Coialech: in French, Petit Muguet: in Douch, Walstro: and as Matthiolus and Turner write, Unser Frauen Wegstro, and of som Hegerkraut: we may also name it Pety Muguet, Chæse running, or our Ladies bedstraw.

✥ *The nature.*

Gallion is hot and dry of complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

The flowers of Gallion pound, and laide vpon burninges, drawe forth the inflammation and heat, and heale the saide burninges.

The same laid vnto woundes, or put into the nose, stop bleeding. **W**
The

The leaues of Gallion mingled with oile of roses, and set in the Sonne, and afterwarde laide vpon wearied members, do refresh and comfort them.

The rootes prouoke men to their naturall office in Matrimonie. The herbe may serue for rennet to make Cheese: for as Matthi-olus vpon Dioscorides writeth, the people of Tuscan or Vetruria doe vse it to turne their milke, because the Cheese that they vse to make of Peowes and Goates milke, should be the pleasanter and sweeter in tast.

Of Woodrow, or Woodrowell. Chap. lxxvi.

✧ The description.

Woodrowe hath many square stalkes, full of iointes, at euery knot or ioynt are seuen or eight long narrow leaues, set rounde about like a star, almost like the leaues of cliuer or gosegrasse, but broader, and nothing rough. The flowers grow at the top of the stemmes or branches of a white colour, and pleasant of smell (as all the herbe is.) The seed is rounde and somewhat rough.

✧ The place.

In this countrey they plant it in all gardens, and it loueth darke shadowy places, and deliteth to be neare old moist walles.

✧ The time.

Woodrow flowreth in may, & then is the smel most delectable.

✧ The names.

This herbe is called in Latine Asperula, Cordialis, Herba Stellaris, and Spergula odorata: in high Douche, Hertsfreydt, and Walmeyster: in base Almaine, Walmæster: in Frenche, Muguet, by the which name it is best knownen in most places of Brabant. Some would haue it a kind of Liuerwort, and therefore it is called of them in Latine Hepataria, Hepatica, Iecoraria, and in high Douch Lebercrant. The ignorant Apothecaries of this countrey do call it Iua muscata, and do vse it in steede thereof, not without great error.

✧ The nature.

Woodrow taketh part of some heate, and drynesse, not much vnlike to Gallion.

✧ The

✥ *The vertues.*

Woodrow is counted a verie good herbe to consolidate & glew together woundes, to be vsed in like manner, as those herbes we haue described in the end of the first booke.

Some say, if it be put into the wine which men do drinke, that it reioiceth the hart and comforteth the diseased liuer.

Of Golden Crofwoort, or Muguet. Chap. lxxvij.

✥ *The description.*

Crofwozt is a pale greene herb, drawing néere to a yellow Dopingay colour, couered or set full of fine cotten or soft heares, hauing many square stalks, full of knots or ioints. The leaues be little, small, and short, alwaies foure growing together, standing one against another, in fashion like to a crosse at euery ioint: aboue the said leaues grow vp from the said ioints, many smal yellowish flowers, growing round about, and compassing the stem like crownets or garlands: & euery of the said little proper flowers, are parted againe into foure diuisions fashioned like to a small crosse. The roots be nothing else, but a sort of smal tender threds.

✥ *The place.*

Crofwozt groweth of his owne accorde by trenches, and water courses, and is found vnder hedges in moist places.

✥ *The time.*

Crofwozt flowzeth almost al the sommer long, especially from May vnto August.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called of the Herboristes of these daies in Latin Cruciata, that is to say, Crofwozt: in French, *Croysée*: in high Douch, Golden Walmaister, that is, Golden Muguet: in base Almain, crufette.

✥ *The nature.*

It is dry and astringent.

✥ *The vertue.*

Cruciata hath a very good propertie to heale, ioine, and close together woundes, agréable for al maner of woundes both inward and outward, if it be so sod in wine and dronken.

They giue the wine of the decoction of this herbe, to folke that

are

are bursten, and lay the boiled herbe right against, or vpon the bursten place, as some, who haue made experience thereof, do affirme.

Of Bucks Beanes. Chap. lxxviii.

✥ *The description.*

Marriſh Trefoil hath brode, ſmooth, thicke leaues, alwaies thre together vpon one ſtemme, in faſhion, quantitie, thickenes, and proportion of leaues, like to the common beane. The ſtalke is ſmall, of a foot and a halfe, or two foot long, at the top whereof growe white flowers, and afterward round huſks or knops, containing a yealowish browne ſeede. The root is long, white, and full of ioints.

✥ *The place.*

Marriſh Trefoil groweth in low moiſt places, in pooles, and ſometime on riuer ſides.

✥ *The time.*

It flowreth in May, and in Iune the ſeede is ripe.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called of the writers now a daies, Trifolium paluſtre: in Brabant, Bockboonen, that is to ſay, Bucks Beanes: becauſe it is like the leaues of the common Beane: it ſhould ſeeme to be *ισόπυρον*, Iſopyrum, which ſome do alſo call Phaſiolon, becauſe of the likenesſe it hath to Phaſioloſ, as Dioſcorides writeth. *Matthiolus* confeſſeth that he neuer ſaw the right Iſopyron.

✥ *The vertues.*

The ſeede of Iſopyron is good againſt the cough, and other cold diſeaſes of the breaſt, to be taken with Meade or Hydromell: it is alſo good to be taken in like maner of ſuch as ſpet blood, and are liuer ſicke.

Of Foxetaile. Chap. lxxix.

✥ *The description.*

Foxetaile hath blades and helme almoſt like wheate, as Theophrastus writeth, but ſmaller & better, like the blades and ſtemmes of Couch graſſe, at the top or end of the ſtems grow ſmall ſoft hairie eares or knops very like to Foxetaile.

¶ I

✥ *The*

✥ *The place.*

Fortaile groweth not in this countrie : but in certaine places of France, in fields and alongst the sea coast.

✥ *The time.*

This herbe flowreth in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

Theophrast calleth this herbe in Greeke *αλοπίκκος*, that is to say in Latine, *Cauda vulpina* : in English, *Foretaile* : in Frenche *Queue de Renard* : in high Dutch, *Fuchs schuantz* : in base Almaine *Wossen steert*.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

The ancients haue made no mention at all, of the nature, and vertues of this herbe.

Of Tragacantha. Chap. lxxx.

✥ *The description.*

TRAGACANTHA hath many branchy boughs and twigs, slender and pliant, so spread abroad vpon euery side, that one plant doth sometime occupy the roome or space of a foot, or a foot & a halfe in compasse. The leaues be as small as the Lentill leaues, whitish, and somewhat mossie or hairie, set in rowes, directly answering one leafe against an other, all alongst a small twig or slender branch, neither greater nor lesse, but like the boughs and leaues of Lentils. The flower is also like the blowing of the Lentill, but much smaller, almost like the blossome or flower of Cich peason, whitish, & sometimes marked with purple lines or straks. The seed is inclosed in small husks, almost like to the wild Lotus or Trefoil. The whole plant on euery side is set full of sharpe prickley thornes, hard, white & strong. The root stretcheth it selfe alongst in length vnder the ground, like to the root of the common liquorise, yealow within and blacke without, tough and limber, and hard to breake, the which root being laid in some feruent hot place, or in the Canicular daies laid in the sunne, it getteth a white gum, which is found sticking fast vpon it.

✥ *The place.*

Tragacantha groweth in Media, and Creta, as Plinie saith:
it

it is also found in other countries, as in Province about Marseilles, whereas I haue seene great store.

✱ *The time.*

Tragacantha flowreth in Aprill, the seede is ripe in June, and in the Canicular daies the gumme is founde cleauing to the root.

✱ *The names.*

This plant is called in Greeke *τραγακάνθα*: in Latine Tragacantha: and Hirci spina: vnknowne in shops, euen amongst them whereas it groweth.

The gumme also which commeth from it, is called in Greeke *τραγακάνθα*: in Latin Tragacanthæ lachryma: in shops Gummi Dragaganthi: in English, gum Dragagant.

✱ *The nature.*

Tragacantha, as Galen writeth, is of nature like to gumme Arabike, that is to say, of a drie and clammy complexion.

✱ *The vertues.*

Gum Dragagant is good against the cough, the roughnesse of the throte, the hoarsenesse and roughnesse of the voice, being licked in with hony. For the same purpose (that is to say for the roughnesse of the throte and sharpe arterie or wind pipe) They make a certaine electuary in shops, called Diatragacanthum.

They drinke it steeped in wine the quantitie of a dramme, against the paine of the kidneies, and excoziation or knawing of the bladder, in putting thereto Harts horne burnt and washed.

The said gum is put into Collyres, & medicines that are made for the eies, to take away the acrimony and sharpenesse of the same: it doth also stop the pores and conduits of the skin.

✱ *The choise.*

You must choise that which is cleere and shining, small, firme, and close, well purified and cleane from all maner filth, & sweat.

Of Ficus Indica. Chap. lxxxj

This strange kind of plant commeth forth of one leafe set in the ground, and sometimes it groweth high, and is named of Plinie Opuntia, now in these daies Ficus Indica.

That Euphorbium commeth forth likewise of one leafe, but yet it is separated from this kind, for the leaues of Euphorbium be long, round, & thick, fashioned like vnto Cucumbers, set on the sides with thornes. Of that Euphorbium writeth Ioannes Leo in his historie of Aphyrica, and is spoken of befoze in the second part of this booke in the cxiij. Chap.

Of Buprestis. Chap. lxxxij.

This worme is called in Greeke *βύπρεστις*, and in Latine Buprestis, in some places of the low countrie he is called Mesmol. And is called Buprestis, bicause it is hurtfull to cattell, as namely vnto oren and kine. And is found in certaine places of Holland, and likewise sometimes in Brabant, and Flanders: where the kine sometimes are bitten of them.

This worme is of the kind of Scarabeen or Houswormes, the which are named Cantharides, or Spanish flies.

The end of the fourth
Booke.



THE
FIFT PART OF THE
HISTORIE OF
PLANTS,

Treating of the differences, names, vertues, and
operations of herbes, roots, and fruits,
which are daily vsed in meats.

Set foorth by Rembertus Dodoneus.

Of Orach. Chap.j.

The kinds.

Orach as Dioscorides writeth, is of two sorts : the garden
Orach, and the wild Orach.

The description.

Garden Orach hath long straight stalkes, round next the
root, and square aboue with many branches. The leaues
be (almost triangled) long and brode, of a faint yealow or
white colour, as if they were ouerstrowne with meale or flower,
especially those leaues that are yet yong & new sprung vp. The
flowers grow at the top of the branches a number clustering to-
gether, smal and yealow, and after ward commeth the seed, which
is brode, and couered with a little skin or rime. The root is full
of hairy strings.

There is also an other kind of garden Orach, whose leaues,
stalks, and flowers, be of a browne red colour, but in all things
else like to the leaues, stalkes and flowers of the white Orach
both in bignesse and proportion.

2 The wild Orach hath also a long stalke moulded or crested,
with leaues not much vnlike the leaues of the garden Orach, but
somewhat lesser, and creuised or a little snipt round about. The
flowers be yealowish. The seed is hard, and groweth thicke clus-
tering together, like as the seed of the garden Orach. The root is
full of haire.

Of this wild kind, there is also found an other sort, the which
groweth

groweth not verie high, but remaineth lowe, and spread abroad into manie branches. It hath little long narrow leaues nothing snipt or creuished about. The flowers, seede, and roots are very much like vnto the wilde kinde before described.

✱ *The place.*

The garden Orach groweth amongst other pot herbes in gardens.

The wild Orach is found amongst the fields and waies.

✱ *The time.*

Orach flowreth in Iune and Iuly, and almost all the summer.

✱ *The names.*

It is called in Greeke ἀτρίπλεξ: in Latine, Atriplex: of some Chrysolachanon, that is to say in Latine, Aureum olus: in French, *Arroches*, or *Bonnes Dames*: in high Dutch, *Molten*, and *Milten*: in base Almaine, *Helde*: in English, Orach.

1 The garden Orach is called in Greeke ἀτρίπλεξ, ὑμνιστή: in Latine Atriplex sativa, and Hortensis: in high Dutch, *Heymisch Molten*, *Zam Molten*, and *Garden Molten*: in base Almaine, *Lam Held*.

2 The wild is called ἀτρίπλεξ ἀγρία, and Atriplex sylvestris: in high Dutch, *Wilde Molten*, *Ackermolten*: in base Almaine, *Wilde Helde*.

The lesser wild kind is called in high Dutch, *Kleyn Scheiſmilten*: in base Almaine, *Cleyne Helde*.

✱ *The nature.*

Orach is cold in the first degree, and moist in the second, especially garden Orach, the which is more colder and moister than the wild Orach.

✱ *The vertues.*

Orach eaten in pottage as other hearbes, doth soften and loose the belly.

The seed of Orach taken in mead or honied water, doth open and comfort the stopped liuer, and is good against the jaundise, or guellsought.

Greene Orach bruised, is very good to be laid vpon inflammations.

tions and hot swellings. That of the garden, at the beginning of the swelling or inflammation: and the wild, at end or going away of the same.

With saltpeter, hony, and vineger, it is laid to cholerike inflammations, called wild fire (because it doth wast and consume the member it is in:) and also to the govt.

✱ *The danger.*

The often vse of Drach ingendzeth many infimities, ouerturneth the stomacke, and causeth diuerse spots, freckles, or pimples to arise in the face, and all the rest of the body. Also it is hard of digestion, as saith Diocles, and Dionysius.

Of Blites. Chap. ij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Blites, the great and the small, and euery of them is diuided againe into two kinds, whereof the one is white, and the other red, and both common in this countrie.

✱ *The description.*

The great white Blite groweth two or thre foot high, and hath gayish, or white round stalks. The leaues be plaine and smooth almost like the leaues of Drach, but not so soft, white, nor mealy. The flowers grow like Drach, and after them cometh the seed inclosed in little flat huskie skins.

The great red Blite is much like the other, sauing that his stalks be very red, & the leaues of a browne greene color, changeable vpon red, and so is the seed also.

2 The lesser Blite with the greene stalke, is full of branches, and groweth vp suddenly. The leaues be long and narrow or small, not much vnlike the leaues of Beets, sauing they be farre smaller. The flowers be browne turning towards red. The seed groweth clustering together like Drach seed. The root is full of hairy strings.

The small red Blite hath stalks red as blood, and so are his leaues and roots, insomuch that with the iuice of this herbe, one may write as faire a red, as with roset made of brasill: otherwise it is like the rest of the kinds of other Blites.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth wild, and in some gardens amongst pot herbes, and wheras it hath once taken root, it commeth vp euery yeare, wherefoze it is counted but a weed, or vnprofitable herbe.

✥ *The time.*

It is found most commonly in flower about midsummer.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke βλίτον: in Latine, Blitum: in French, Blette, and Pourée rouge: in high and base Almaine, Haier: in English, Blite, and Blittes.

✥ *The nature.*

This herbe is cold and moist.

✥ *The vertues.*

Blites eaten in pottage do soften the belly, but it hurteth the stomacke, and nourisheth not.

Of Goose foote. Chap. iij.

Goosefoot groweth a foot & a halfe high, or two foot in length, the stalke is straight and full of branches, the leaues be brode and deeply cut round about, almost like to a ganders foot, wherefoze it is so named. The flowers be small and reddish. The seed groweth clustering like the Drach seed. The root is full of hairy threds.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth wild, and in vntoiled places, alongst by the way sides, and is taken but as a weed or vnprofitable herbe.

✥ *The time.*

You shall find it flowering in Iune, and Iuly.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called of the writers in our time Pes Anserinus: in high Dutch, Genszfuß: in French, Pied d'oison: in base Almaine, Gansenboet, and of some Schweinstod, and Seutod, that is to say, Swinesbane, bicause the hogs eating of this herbe, are immediatly baned, or taken with the murren, so that within short space they die.

✥ *The nature.*

This herbe is cold almost in the third degree.

✥ *The*

✱ The vertues.

This herbe in operation is much like Hozell or Nightshade, and may be vsed outwardly to all things wherevnto Nightshade is required.

Of the rank Goat, or stinking Motherwort. Chap.iiij.

✱ The description.

This herbe also is somewhat like Dzach, but in all things smaller. This is a little lowe tender herbe with manie long bzanches trailing on the ground. The small leaues are whitish, as though they were ouerstrowen with meale, like to the leaues of Dzach, but much smaller, neither much greater than the leaues of Marierom gentle. The seede is small and white, and groweth clustering together like the seede of Dzach. All the herbe stinketh like rotten corrupt fish, or like stinking fish bzoth, or like a ranke stinking Goate.

✱ The place.

It groweth in this countrie in sandie places by the waiesides.

✱ The time.

You may finde it in flower and seede about midsommer.

✱ The names.

This herbe hath no particular Latine name, wherefoze bicause of his stinking sauour, we do call it in Greeke *παιζιον*: in Latine Tragium, that is to say, Goates herbe. And bicause you shall read in Dioscorides of two other herbs called Tragia, to make some difference betwixt them, we doe name this Tragium Germanicum: in French, *Blanche putain*: in base Almaine, *Wocxcruyt*: some call it *Vuluaria*, by which name it is knowne of the Herbozists of this countrie: Valerius Cordus calleth it *Garofmos*: I haue named it in English, The ranke stinking Goate, or stinking Motherwort. And is taken of some to be that stinking herbe, that of Plautus is named *Nautea*.

✱ The vertues.

The smel of this herbe is good for women that are bered with
the

the rising vp of the mother : and for the same gréepe, it is good to be laid vpon the nauell.

Of Beetes. Chap. v.

✥ The kinds.

THere be two sorts of Beets, the white and red. And of the red sort are two kinds, the one hauing leaues and root like to the white Bēte, the other hath a great thicke roote, and is a stranger amongst vs.

✥ The description.

1 The white Bēte hath great brode plaine leaues, amongst the which riseth vp a long crested or streked stalke. The flowers grow alongst by the stalks one vpon another, like little stars. The seede is round, hard, and rough. The roote is long and thicke, and white within.

2 The common red Bēt is much like vnto the white, in leaues, stalks, seede, and roote : sauing that his leaues and stalks are not white, but of a swart browne red colour.

3 The strange red Bēte is like to the common red Bēte, in leaues, stalks, seed, proportion, & color, sauing that his root is much thicker, & shorter, very well like to a rape or turnep, but very red within, and sweeter in taste than any of the other two sorts.

✥ The place.

They sow the Bēt in gardens amongst pot herbs. The strange red Bēte is to be found planted in the gardens of Herborists.

✥ The time.

Beets do seede in August, a yēre after their first sowing.

✥ The names.

Beets are called in Græke *πύλον, ἢ σπύλον* : in Latine & in shops, Beta : in French, *Bete, Iotte, Porée* : in high Douch, Mangolt, in base Almaigne, Bēte.

1 The white kind is called Sricula, and of some Sicelica, or Sica, of the writers in our time, Beta candida : in English, the white Bēte : in French, *Bete blanche* : in high Douch, *Weisser Mangolt*, in base Almaigne, *Witte Bēte*.

2 The common red Bēte is called Beta nigra : in French, *Bete rouge* : in Douch, *Koter Mangol*, and *Kode Bēte*.

3 The

3 The third is called Beta nigra Romana, that is to say, the Romane or strange red Bete: in French, *Bete rouge Romaine*, or *Estrangere*: in Dutch, *Romsche roode Bete*: of some, *Rapa rubra*: albeit this is no kind of rape or *Naueau*.

✱ *The nature.*

Bets are hot, drie, and absterline, especially the white Bete, the which is of a moze absterline and clensing nature.

✱ *The vertues.*

The iuice of the white Bete drunken, openeth the bellie, and clenseth the stomack, but it must not be vsed too often, for it hurteth the stomacke.

The same with honie powdered into a mans nose, purgeth the braine, and openeth the stoppings of the nostrils, and swageth the headach.

The same powdered into the eares, taketh away the paines in the same, and also the singing or humming noise of the same.

The raw leaues of Bets pound and laid to, heale the white Dscurffe, so that the place be first rubbed well with saltpeter.

The same raw leaues pound are very good to be laid vpon spreading sores, and vpon the roue or naughtie scales & scurffe, which causeth the haire to fall off.

The leaues sodden, are laid to as an emplaster, vpon burnings and scaldings, hot inflammations, and wheales comming of choler and blood.

The broth of Bets scowreth away the scurvie scales, nits, and lice of the head, being washed therewithall, and is good for mouled or kybed heeles, to be stued or soaked in the same.

The roots of Bets put as a suppositoie into the fundament, doth soften the bellie.

Bets vsed in meats nourisheth but little, but it is good for them that are splenitike: for being so vsed, it openeth the stoppings of the liuer and milt, or splene.

The common red Bete boiled with lentils, and taken before meat, stoppeth the bellie.

The roote of the Romane or strange red Bete, is boyled and eaten with oile and vineger before other meates, and sometimes with pepper, as they vse the common Parsenep.

Of

Of Coleworts, and Cabbage Cole. Chap.vj.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be diuers sorts of Coleworts, not much like one another, the which be all comprehended vnder two kindes, whereof one kind is of the garden, and the other is wilde. Againe, these Coleworts are diuided into other kinds: for of the garden Coleworts, some be white, and some be red, and yet of them againe be diuers kinds.

✱ *The description.*

1 The first kinde of white Coleworts, is the common white losed or close cabbage, the which hath great large leaues, full of grosse veines, ribs, or sinewes, whereof the first leaues befoze the closing of the cabbage, are of a white Greene colour, but the others following next vnder them, are as white as snow, the which do grow so closely laid, and folden hard one with, and vpon another, that they are like to a great globe, or round bolle. These Coleworts (winter being once gone and past) doe spread abroad by unfolding themselves, and do bring forth both flowers and seede, as the other Coleworts do.

2 The second kind of white Coleworts, is that which they call Sauoy Coleworts. It is very much like to the white losed cabbage, and so it closeth, but nothing so firmly, neither is it so great nor so round as the aforesaid: but it abideth smaller, and in shape longer. This kind of Coleworts cannot abide the cold, for most commonly it decaieth as soone as it beginneth to freeze. Neuerthelesse the winter being calme, as it was in the yere of our Redeemer, a thousand, five hundred, and threescore, after winter it bringeth forth his stalke with faire white flowers, and afterwarde his seede in small coddies like to the other Coleworts.

3 The third kind of white Coleworts is very strange, and is named Flowrie or Cypresse Coleworts. It hath grayish leaues at the beginning like to the white Coleworts, & afterward in the middle of the same leaues, in the stead of the thick cabbaged, or losed leaues, it putteth forth many smal white stemmes, grosse and gentle,

gentle, with many short branches, growing for the most part all of one height, thicke set and fast thzong together. These little stemmes so growing together, are named the flower of these Colewurts.

4 The fourth kind hath grayish or white Greene leaues, as the other white Colewurts haue, but they remaine still without closing or gathering to a round heape or crop: yet it beareth a great round knop like a Turnep, the which groweth right vnder the leaues, euen hard vpon the ground, and is white within like a Turnep, and is euen so drest and prepared to be eaten.

5 There is also a very strange kinde of Cole, which is also set amongst the white kinds of Colewurts, and is now called swart, or blacke Colewurts. It hath long high stemmes, and great, brode, swart Greene leaues, the which are vneuenly wrinkled, or crumpled. The flowers be yellow. The seede and cods are verie well like the other Colewurts.

✱ The description of the red Colewurts.

1 The first kinde of red Colewurts, hath great, brode, and smooth, brownish, darke, red Greene leaues, with reddish ribs, or veins going thzough them. The flowers be yellow, and the cods or husks be long and slender, the seede is small and round, browne without and yealow within, much like to rape seede, but it is bigger.

2 The second kinde his leaues at the beginning are like to the leaues of the former, but afterward the middle leaues do gather themselves together, and lie one vpon an other like the white Cabbage or lofed Cole, the which be of a red or purple colour.

3 The third kinde of red Colewurts his leaues be all to cut, & jagged, else it is like both in colour, flowers, and seede to the first.

4 The fourth kinde his leaues be rust, crumpled, and drawne together or curled, the rest is like to the former red kinds.

5 The fift kinde of red Colewurts is the least of them all, and almost like the wilde Cole, his stalks and leaues are much smaller then the first, but in all things else like. This sort of Colewurts is not vsed in meats, but is sowne for the seede onely, from which they do draw forth an oile, which is daily and commonly sold for Rape oile.

✱ The

✱ *The place.*

All these kinds of Coleworts are planted in gardens of this country. But the fifth kinde is sometimes sowne in the fields like Kapes.

✱ *The time.*

The best Coleworts are they which be sowne in March, and planted againe in May : for they will be ready to be eaten in winter, and if they abide the winter, they will flower in March and Aprill, and the seede is ripe in May. But some kinds, especially the white Cabbage Cole, or lofed Coleworts, is also sowne in August, and planted againe in Nouember, and then it closeth or lofeth in June, July, and August, and after that time it is good to be eaten.

✱ *The names.*

Garden Coleworts are called in the Greeke *κράμβη ἡμετέρα* : in Latine *Brassica sativa* : in shops, Coles : in high Dutch, Kolen : in base Almaine Koolen.

1 The first kinde of white Coleworts, is called in Latine (of Plinie) *Brassica Tritiana*, of the writers in our daies, *Brassica sessilis capitata*, and *Imperialis* : in French, *Chou cabus* : in high Dutch, *Kappskraut* : in base Almaine, *Witte Sluytkoolen*, and *Kabuykoolen* : in English, *White Coleworts*, *Lofed Cabbage*, and *great round Cabbage cole*.

2 The second kinde is called of Plinie in Latine, *Brassica Lacuturria* : in French, *Chou de Savoie* : in base Almaine, *Sauoy Koolen*.

3 The third kinde is called in Latine *Brassica Pompeiana* : of the writers in our time, *Brassica Cypria* : in Italian, *Cauliflores* : in French, *Chou floris* : in base Almaine, *Bloemkoolen*, in English, *Flowrie Cole*, or *Cypres Coleworts*.

4 The fourth kinde is now called *Rapæ Caulis*, that is to say, *Kape cole* : in French, *Chou Naueau* : in base Almain, *Kaepkoolen*.

5 The fift kind is called *Caulis nigra* : in Italian, *Nigre Caulis* : that is to say, *Blacke cole* : in French, *Chou noir* : in Dutch, *Swerte Koolen*.

1 The first kind of the red Cole is called of Cato in Greeke *κράμβη κόκκινη* : of Plinie in Latine, *Brassica Cumana* : in French, *Chou rouges*

rouges & poly: in high Douch, *Wreyter roterkolen*: in base *Almaigne*, *Groote roter koolen*.

2 The second kind is also called *Brassica Lacuturria*: in French *Chou cabu rouge*: in base *Almaign*, *Koolkens*, & *Kood Sluytkoolen*.

3 The third kind with the iagged leaues, is called in Græke *σαλινόειδής*: in Latine *Brassica Apiana*: in base *Almaigne*, *Ghehac kelde koolen*: that is to say, *Cole* with the iagged leaues.

4 The fourth kind of red *Cole*, is called *Brassica Sabellica*, and of such as write in these daies, *Brassica crispa*: in French, *Chou Crespues*: in high Douch, *Krauser Kol*: in base *Almaigne*, *Ghecronckelde koolen*: in English, *Wrinkled* or *ruffed Cole*.

5 The fift and smallest is called in high Douch, *Kleinder koolen*, that is to say, the small and slender *Cole*: in French *Petit Chou*: in base *Almaigne*, *Slowzen*. This is the third kind of *Colewortz* described by *Cato*, the which is properly called in Græke *κράμβη*, *Crambe*.

✱ *The nature.*

Colewortz are hot and drie in the first degré, and of a cleansing or scowring facultie, especially the red kind.

✱ *The vertues.*

The iuice of *colewortz* taken by it self, or with *saltpeter*, softeth the bellie, & causeth one to go to the stoule: the like property hath the first water, wherein the *colewortz* haue been boiled.

The iuice of *colewortz* dronken with wine, is good against the bitings of serpents.

The same laid to with the meale of *Fenugreek*, helpeth members troubled with the gowte.

It doth cleanse and heale old rotten sores.

The same put vp into the nostrils, purgeth the braine and head.

The same mingled with vineger and put warme into the eares, is good against deafnes, and against the humming or ringing of the same.

The same as a pessarie, put vp into the naturall places of women, prouoketh the flowers.

The same boiled as a sirupe with honie, and often licked in, is good against hoarsenesse and the cough.

The

The decoction or broth of Coleworts especially of the first kinde, and of the verie worst or meanest sort of red Coleworts, haue all the aforesaid properties, the which taken either alone or with Sugar, doth both lightly and gently loose and soften the belly, and prouoketh womens naturall sicknes.

The same broth is also good for all wounds: for if they be often washed therewith, it doth both mundifie and heale them.

The yong leaues eaten rawe with vineger, or perboiled, do open the bellie very gently, and cause to make water, and are very good also to be eaten of such as be splenitike.

The same taken after meate or meale in the same maner, do cure drunkenness, and the headach proceeding of the same.

The same alone, or with parched Barley meale, are very good to be laid vnto blacke and blew marks that come of stripes, and all other hot inflammations or swellings.

The same leaues sod and laid to with honie, are good for consuming and filthie sores.

The seede of Coleworts taken in Meade or watered honie, doth kill and expell all sorts of worms.

The stalks burned to ashes and mingled with old swines grease, is good to be laid to the old pains or ach in the side.

✱ *The danger.*

Coleworts eaten engender grosse and melancholike blood, especially the red kind. The white are better to digest, and engender more agreeable and better nourishment, especially when they haue bene twice boiled.

Of wilde Coleworts. Chap.vij.

✱ *The description.*

Wilde Coleworts in leaues and flowers are much like to the small Coleworts, or that they call Crambe, sauing that his leaues and stalks be whiter and a little hairie, and in taste much bitterer.

✱ *The place.*

This Colewort groweth in high rough places by the sea side, as Dioscorides writeth. There is much of it found in many places of Zealand vpon high banks cast vp by mans hand.

✱ *The*

✥ *The names.*

This kind of Cole is named in Greeke *νεπιμναρεια*: and of some Halmiridia: in Latine Brassica sylvestris, & Brassica rustica: that is to say, wilde Coleworts, or country Coleworts: in base Almaigne, Zee koolen, and wild Zee koolen: and of some writers now a daies, Caulis marinus, and Brassica marina: albeit this is not that Brassica marina wherof Dioscorides writeth, which we haue described already in the third part of this worke, amongst those kinds of plants called Windweeds, or Bindweeds.

✥ *The nature.*

This kind of Cole is very hot & dry of complexion, & stronger in working than the great Coleworts.

✥ *The vertues.*

The wild Cole in operation is like to the garden Coleworts, A but stronger and more abstersiue or scouring, & therefore nought to be vsed in meats.

The leaues thereof newly gathered and stamped, do cure and B heale greene wounds, and dissolue tumours and swellings, being laid thereupon.

Of Spinach. Chap. viij.

S Spinach hath a long leafe, sharpe pointed, of a brownish or greene colour, soft, gentle, full of sap, & deeply cut with large flits vpon both sides about the largest part or neather end of the leafe. The stalke is round and holowe within. Some of the plants haue flowers clustering or thicke set alongest the stalks, & some bring forth seede without flowers in thicke heapes or clusters full and plenteous, and for the most part prickley.

✥ *The place.*

It is sowne in gardens amongst pot herbes.

✥ *The time.*

They vse to sow Spinach in March, and Aprill, & it flowzeth and beareth seed within two moneths after the sowing. They also vse to sow it in September, and that continueth all the winter without bearing seed untill the spring time.

✥ *The names.*

This pot herbe, or rather sallet herbe, is called of the new writers

ters Spanachea, Spinachea, Spinacheum olus, and of some Hispanicum olus : of Ruellius and certaine others Seutlomalache : of the Arabians, Hispanach : in French, *Espinars* : in high Douch, Spinet: in nether Douch Spinagy: in English, Spinach.

✱ *The nature.*

Spinach is cold and moist of complexion.

✱ *The vertues.*

Spinach doth lose the belly, and the broth of the same is of like A vertue.

The same laid vnto hot swellings, taketh away the heat, and dissolueth the swelling.

Of Docks and Sorrell. Chap. ix.

✱ *The kindes.*

Dioscorides setteth forth foure kindes of Lapathum, besides the first which groweth in ditches and standing waters, called Hippolapathum, the which shall be described also in this chapter.

✱ *The description.*

The first kind of Lapathum, or Rumex hath long, narrowe, hard, and sharpe pointed leaues, amongst which come vp round holowe browne stalks with knées, ioints, or knots, set and garnished with the like leaues. At the vpper part of the said stalks grow many little pale flowers one aboue an other, & after them is found a blackish triangled seed, lapt in a thin skin. The root is long, plaine and yealow within.

2 The second kind called Patience, doth not differ much from the aboue said, sauing that his leaues be greater, larger, softer, and not sharpe pointed. The stalks be long and thicke, growing foure or fife foot high. The flowers yealowish. The seede is red and triangled. The root is long, small and yealow.

3 The third kind of Lapathum, is much like to the first, yet for all that the leaues be shorter and larger, most commonly laid alongst and spread vpon the ground, almost like the leaues of plantaine, the stalke groweth not all so high.

Of this kinde is a red sort, the which hath faire red stalks or purple, the leaues be browne and full of red veines, out of the
which

which (being brused) commeth forth a red iuice or liquoz, but else like to the other in stalks, leaues, and seed.

4 The fourth kind called Sorrell, hath long, narrow, sharpe pointed leaues, and brode next the stem, very sharpe and eger in taste almost like vinegar. The stalke is round and slender, vpon the which grow small flowers, of a browne red colour. The seede is browne, triangled and much like the seed of pointed Patience. The root is long and yealow.

Of this sort is found an other kinde called Romaine Sorrell, the which hath short leaues, in a maner round, somewhat cornered and whitish, almost like to iuy leaues, but much smaller, and neither thicke nor hard. The stalks be tender, vpon which groweth seed like the other.

There is yet an other sort of Sorrell, which is small and wild, and therefore called sheeps Sorrell. The same in leaues, flowers, stalks, and seed, is much like to the great Sorrell, but altogether smaller. The leaues be very small, and the little stalks are slender of a span long, the which sometimes both with his flowers & seed sheweth a blood red colour, and sometimes the leaues be red likewise: sometimes also you shall find them as white as snow.

5 The fift kinde which groweth in waters and ditches, hath great leaues long and hard, much like the leaues of pointed Patience, but much larger. The stalks be round, growing foure or fife foot long or moze, the seede is like to Patience. The root is thicke and pale, of a faint red colour within.

✱ The place.

1 The sharpe pointed Docke or Patience, groweth in wet moist medowes, and marshes.

2 The Docke called Patience, is planted in gardens.

3 The third kind groweth in dry places, & about waies & paths.

4 The red Patience is founde amongst pot herbes, growing in gardens.

Sorrell is commonly sowne in gardens, and is to be found also growing wild in some medowes and shadowy places.

Sheeps Sorrell loueth dry soiles.

The fift kind groweth in ditches and standing waters, and is plentiful in this country.

✥ *The time.*

All these kinds of Lapathum, do flower in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

All these herbes haue but one Græke name, that is *λάπαθον* : in Latine Rumex, and Lapathum : in shops Lapatium.

1 The first kind is called in Græke, *ὀξύλαπαθον* : in Latine Rumex acutus : in shops, Lapatium acutum : in French, *Parelle* : in high Dutch, *Megelwurtz*, *Grindtwurtz*, *Streißwurtz*, *Zitterwurts* : in base Almaine, *Patich*, and *Peerdick*.

2 The second kind is called *λάπαθον ἡμέρον* : in Latine, Rumex sativus, of some new writers Rhabarbarum monachorum, of Galen also Hippolapathon : in French, *Patience* : in base Almaine, *Patientie*.

3 The third kind is called in Græke *λάπαθον ἄγριον* : in Latine, Lapathum sylvestre, that is to say Wild Docke, or Patience : in base Almaine, *Wild Patich*.

The red kind is called in Latine, Lapathum nigrum : and of some late writers, Sanguis Draconis : in French *Sang de Dragon* : in Dutch, *Dzaken bloet* : in English, red Patience.

4 The fourth kind is called in Græke *ὄξαλις* : in Latine, Oxalis : in shops, Acetosa : in French, *Ozeille*, *vinette*, or *Salette* : in high Dutch, *Saur Ampffer* : in base Almaine, *Surckele* : in English, *Sorrell*.

Romaine Sorrell is undoubtedly a kinde of Oxalis : and it should seeme to be that kind whereof the ancients haue used and written most properly, called *ὄξαλις*, Oxalis. The latter writers do call it Oxalis Romana, and Acetosa Romana : in French, *Ozeille Romaine*, & *Ozeille de Tours* : in Dutch, *Koomsch Surckele*.

The least of these kinds is called Oxalis parua : in shops Acetosella : in French, *Petit Ozeille*, and *Ozeille de brebis* : in high Dutch, *Klein Saurampffer* : in Brabant, *Schaeps Surckele*, and *Welt Surckele* : in English, small Sorrell, and sheeps Sorrell.

5 The fift kinde, which groweth in ditches, is called in Græke *ἵππολάπαθον* : in Latine, Hippolapathum, or Lapathū magnum : or Rumex palustris : in French, *Grande Parelle*, or *Parelle de mares* : in high Dutch, *Wasser Ampffer* : in base Almaine, *Groote Patich*, or *water Patich* : in English, great Sorrell, water Sorrell, and horse Sorrell.

✥ *The*

✱ *The nature.*

These herbes are of a reasonable mixture betwixt cold and heat, but they be drie almost in the third degree, especially the seed which is also astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues of all these herbes sodden and eaten as meat, do A lose and soften the belly gently, and the broth of them is of like vertue.

The greene leaues pound with oile of roses, & a little saffron, B do digest and dissolue the impostumes and tumours of the head (called in Latine Meliceris) if it be laid therevnto.

The seede of docks and Sorrell dronken in water or wine, C stoppeth the laske and bloody fluxe, and the wambling paines of the stomacke.

The same is also good against the bitings & stingings of scorpi- D ons, so that if a man had first eaten of this seede, he should feele no paine, albeit he were after ward stung of a scorpion.

The roots of this herbe boiled in wine and dronken, do heale E the iaundise, prouoke vrine, and womens flowers, and do breake and driue forth the stone and grauell.

The roots of these herbes boiled in vineger, or brused raw, do F heale all scabbednesse and scurvy itch, and all outward mangi- nesse and deformity of the skin, being laid therevnto.

The decoction or broth of them, is also very good against all G manginess, wild festering and consuming scabbes, to make a stew or broth to wash in.

The wine of the decoction of them doth swage the tooth ach, to H be kept in the mouth, & to wash the teeth therewith: it swageth also the paine of the eares dropped therein.

The roots also boiled and laid to the hard kernels, and swelling I tumours behind the eares, do dissolue and consume them.

The same pound with vineger do heale and wast the hardnes K of the milt or spleene, and pound by themselves alone, and laid vpon the secret places of women, doth stop the immoderat fluxe of the wombe or flowers.

Some write that this root hanged about the necke, doth helpe L the kings euill or swelling in the throte.

The fift Booke of

Of Lamplana. Chap. x.

✥ The description.

Lamplana is a wild wort or pot herbe, hauing large leaues of a whitish or pale greene colour, déepely cut vpon both sides like the leaues of rape or senuy, but a great deale smaller. The stalks grow two foot high, and are diuided againe into many small branches: at the top whereof growe many small yealow flowers, almost like to the flowers of the least Hawkeweed.

✥ The place.

Lamplana groweth most commonly in all places, by high way sides, & specially in the borders of gardens amongst worts and potherbes.

✥ The time.

It flowreth almost all the summer.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *λάρνα*: in Latine, Lamplana, and of some Napium.

✥ The nature.

Lamplana is somewhat absteriue or scouring.

✥ The vertues.

Lamplana, as Galen writeth, taken in meate, engendreth e. A nil iuice, and naughtie nourishment: yet Dioscorides saith, that it nourisheth more, & is better for the stomacke, than the Docke or Patience.

Being layd too outwardly, it doth cleanse and mundifie the skinne, and therfore is good against the scurvie itche.

Of Algood. Chap. xj.

✥ The description.

Algood hath long large thicke leaues, almost like to the leaues of Sorrell, but shorter and broader, the stalke is grosse, of a fote high, vpon which groweth the seede clusterring together, almost like to Dzache. The root is great, long, thick and yealow.

✥ The

✥ *The place.*

Algood groweth in untoiled places, about wayes and pathes, and by hedges.

✥ *The time.*

You shall find it in flower in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Latine *Tota bona*: and of some also χρυσολάχανον, *Chrysolachanon*, that is to say in Latine, *Aureum o-lus*, for his singular vertue: in French *Toute bonne*: in high dutch *Guter Henrich*, and *Schmerbel*: in base Almaine, *Goede Heinrich*, *Lammekens oze*, and of some *Algoede*: in English, *Good Henry*, and *Algood*: of some it is taken for *Mercurie*.

✥ *The nature.*

Algood is drie and absteriue or scouring.

✥ *The vertues.*

Algood taken as meat or broth, doth soften the belly, and prouoke the stoule.

This herbe greene stamped and laid to, healeth old sores, and greene wounds, & killeth & bringeth forth wormes that ingender in same. *Matthiolus. lib. 2. Diosc. Cap. 162. Radicis succus illitus scabiem tollit, & Cutis maculas extergit, præsertim si cum aceto misceatur. Quidam eam quoque præferunt aduersus venenosorum animalium morsus.*

Of Endiue and Succory. Chap. xij.

✥ *The kindes.*

Endiue according to *Dioscorides* and other ancient writers of physicke, is of two sorts, the one called garden Endiue or Succory: and the other wild Succory. Wherefore the garden Endiue or Succory is diuided againe into two sorts or kinds, one hauing brode white leaues, and the other narrowe iagged leaues. Likewise of the wild kind are two sorts, one kind hauing blew flowers, the other hath yealow flowers.

✥ *The description.*

The white garden Succory with the brode leaues, hath great, long, large, and soft, white greene leaues, not much vnlike the leaue of some sort of letuce. The stalke is round set with

with the like leaues, which grow vp suddenly, bearing most commonly blew flowers, & sometimes also white. After the flowers followeth the seed, which is white. The root is white and long, the which withereth and starueth away, the seed being once ripe.

2 The second kind of garden Succory hath long narrow leaues sometimes crenished or slightly toothed about the edges. The stalke is round, the flowers blew, like to the flowers of the aforesaid. The root is white and long, full of sap, and dieth not lightly, albeit it hath borne both his flowers and seed.

3 The third kind called wild Endiue, hath long leaues of a sad greene colour, and somewhat rough or hairy, the which be sometimes parted with reddish vaines. The stalks, flowers, and seed, are very much like to garden Succory, and so is the root, the which lasteth a long time, and doth not lightly perish.

4 The fourth kind, which is the wild yealow Succory, is also like to Succory in stalks and leaues, the stalks be a cubite long or more, full of branches. The leaues be long, almost like the leaues of wild Endiue, but larger. The flowers be yealow, fashioned like the flowers of *Dent de lyon*, but smaller. The root is of a foot long, full of white sap or iuice, which commeth forth when it is hurt.

✥ The place.

1.2 The first and second kind, are planted in the gardens of this country.

3 The third groweth in drie, grassie, and vntoiled places, and sometimes also in moist grounds.

4 The fourth kinde groweth in medowes, and moist watery places, about ditches and waters.

✥ The time.

These herbes flower at Midsummer, and sometimes sooner or rather, especially the white Endiue, the which being timely sowne in March, flowreth betimes. Therefore the gardeners which wold not haue it to flower, but are desirous to haue it great and large, do sow it in July & August: for being so lately sowne, it flowreth not all that yeare, but wareth large and great: a little befoze winter they plucke it vp from the ground, and bind together

together the tops, and burie it vnder sand, and so it waxeth all white, to be eaten in sallets with oile and vineger.

✱ *The names.*

These herbs be called in Græke *μεϊδς*: in Latine *Intuba*: of some *meïds*, and *Picridæ*.

1 The first kinde is called *Intubum satium latifolium*: and of some *Endiuia*: in shops *Scariola*: in French, *Scariole*, *Endine*: in high Douch, *Scariol*: in base Almaigne, the common country folke do call it *Witte Endiue*, the which are better acquainted with the right *Endiue*, than the ignorant Apothecaries, who in neede of *Endiue*, do vse the wilde Letuce: in English, garden *Succorie*, or white *Endiue* with the brode leaues.

2 The second is also a kind of garden *Endiue*, or *Intubum satium*, & is called *Cichoriū satium*, & *hortense*: in shops *Cicorea domestica*: in English, garden *Succorie*: in French, *Cichorée*: in high Douch, *Zam Wegwartē*: in base Almain, *Lam Cicozey*.

3 The third kind is called in Græke *μαρίς ἢ κυχνίον*: in Latine, *Cichorium*, *Intubum sylvestre*, of some *Ambubeia*: in shops, *Cicorea sylvestris*: in French, *Endine sauvage*: in high Douch, *Wilde Wegwarten*: in base Almaigne, *Wilde Cicozey*: in English, *Wilde Endiue*.

4 The fourth kind with the yellow flowers is called of Plinie *Hedypnois*: in high Douch, *Gēlwegwart*: in French, *Cichorée iaune*: in base Almain, *gēl Cicozey*: in English, yellow *Succorie*.

✱ *The nature.*

These herbs be cold and drie almost in the third degré, especially the wilde, which is moze drie, and of a scowring or absteriue facultie.

✱ *The vertues.*

These herbs eaten, do comfort the weake and feeble stomach, and do coole and refresh the hot stomach, specially the wilde *Endiue*, which is most agréable and meetest for the stomach and inward parts.

The same boiled and eaten with vineger, stoppeth the laske or flure of the belly proceeding of a hot cause.

The iuice or decoction of *Succorie* dronken is good for the heat of the liuer, against the Jaundise, & hot feuers, and tertians.

The

The gréene leaues of Endiue and Succorie brused, are good against hot inflammations and impostumes, or gathering together of euill humors of the stomacke, the trembling or shaking of the hart, the hot govt, and the great inflammation of the eies, being laid outwardly to the places of the griefes.

The same laid to with parched barley meale are good against cholerike inflammations, called Erysipelas, and of some S. Antonies fire, or Phlegmon.

The iuice of the leaues of Endiue and Succorie, laid to the forehead with oile of roses and vineger, swageth headach.

The same with Ceruse (that is, white lead) and vineger, is good for all tumors, impostumes and inflammations, which require cooling.

Of Sowthistell. Chap. xiiij.

✧ The kinds.

S Onchus is of two sorts, the one more wilde, rough, and prickley, called Sowthistell, or milke thistle: the other more soft and without prickles, which we may call Hares lettuce, or Conies milke thistle.

✧ The description.

1 Sowthistle hath long brode leaues, very déepely cut in vpon both sides, and armed with sharpe prickles. The stalke is crested, holow within, spaced by ioints or knobs, couered or set with the like leaues. At the top of the stalke grow double yellow flowers, like dandelion, but much smaller: when they be past, there come vp white hoare knops or downie heads, which are caried awaie with the wind. The roote is long and yellow, full of hairie strings.

2 The tender milke thistle, is much like to the aforesaide in leaues, stalks, flowers, and seede: but the leaues be somewhat broader, and not so déepely iagged or cut in vpon the borders, and they haue neither thorns nor sharpe prickles, but are all plaine without any roughnesse.

✧ The place.

These herbs do grow of themselves both in gardens amongst other

other herbs, and also in the fields, and are taken but as weeds and vnprofitable herbs.

✱ *The time.*

Milkethistle and Sowthistle do flower in Iune and Iuly, and most commonly all the sommer.

✱ *The names.*

These herbs be called in Greeke *σόνχι*: in Latine Sonchi: of the latter writers Cicerbitæ, Lactucellæ, Lacterones: of Serapio and in shops, Taraxacon.

1 The first kind is called Sonchus asperior, or syluestrior: in high Douch, Gensdistel, Hofdistel: in Brabant, Gansendistel, and Helckwey: in French, *Lacteron*, and *Laceron*: in English, Sowthistle, and rough Milkthistle.

2 The second kind is called Sonchus non aspera, or Sonchus tenerior, of Apuleius Lactuca leporina: in French, *Palais de lieure*: in high Douch, Hasenkol: in base Almaine, Hasen Latouwe, Hasen struyck, Danwdistel, Canijnencruyt: in English, the tender or soft Milkthistle.

✱ *The nature.*

These herbs be cold and drie of complexion, especially being greene and new gathered: for being drie or long gathered, they are somewhat hot, as Galen saith.

✱ *The vertues.*

The iuice of either of these herbs dronken, swageth the gnawing pains of the stomacke, prouoketh vrine, and breaketh the stone, and is of a soueraigne remedie against the strangury and the Jaunders.

The same dronken, filleth the breasts of nurses with good and wholesome milke, and causeth the children whom they nourish, to be of a good colour. Of the same vertue is the broth of the herbe dronken.

The iuice of these herbs doe coole and refresh the heate of the fundament, and the priue parts of the bodie, being laid thereto with cotton, and of the eares being dropped in.

The greene leaues of Milkthistle are good against al hot swellings and impostumations, especially of the stomack being bruised and laid thereupon.

The

The roote with his leaues being pownd, and laid to as an em-
plaster, is good against the bitings and stinging of Scorpions.

Of Haukweede. Chap. xiiij.

✱ *The kinds.*

Dioscorides setteth forth two kinds of Haukweede, the great and the small : of the smaller are also three sorts.

✱ *The description.*

1 The great Haukweede putteth forth a rough stalke something reddish, and hollow within. The leaues be long, very much iagged, and deeply cut vpon the sides, each cut standing wide, or a great way one from another, and set with sharpe prickles, almost like the leaues of milke thistle, at the top of the stalke grow long knops, the which bring forth yellow double flowers, like the flowers of milke thistle, the which do change into round cotton or downie bawls, which are blown away with the wind. The roote is not very long, but it hath threddie strings hanging at it.

2 The first kinde of the lesse Haukweede hath long leaues, diuided and cut on the edges, almost like the leaues of dandelion, but not so big nor so deeply cut, and lying flat vpon the ground, from amongst those leaues shooteth vp smooth naked brownish stalks, bringing forth double yellow flowers in the top, the which do turne into downe bawles or globes, and do flie away with the winde. The roote is long and slender, smooth, and white.

3 The second kind of the lesser Haukweede is like vnto the aforesaid in stalks and flowers, the leaues do also lie spread vpon the ground, but they be smaller, narrower, and more deeply cut, than the leaues abouesaid. This Haukweede hath no deepe downeright roote, but sheweth as though it were gnawen or bitten, like to the roote of Diuels bit, whereof we haue written in the first booke of this historie of Plants, and it is full of strings.

4 The third is the least of all three, his leaues be much like to the first Haukweede, and so be his flowers, stalks and rootes : but altogether lesse. The leaues be altogether smooth and naked, and not so brownish as the leaues of the first Haukweede.

✱ *The*

✥ *The place.*

These herbs grow in vntoiled places, as the borders of corne fields, in medowes, high waies, and the bynks of ditches.

✥ *The time.*

These herbs do flower from Iune to September.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ιερώνιον*, of some *συχίτης*: in Latine *Accipitrina*: that is to say, Sperhauke herbe, or Hauk weede, Apuleius calleth it *Lactuca syluatica*, *picris*, and *Thridax agria*.

1 The first kind is called in Greeke *ιερώνιον τὸ μέγα*: in Latine *Hieracium magnum*: of som Sonchites, *Lampuca*, or *Sitheleas*: in French, *Cichorée sauvage*: in high Douch, *Gros habichkraut*: in base Almaign, *Groot hauickscruyt*: that is to say, the great Hauk weede.

2 The lesser kind is called in Græke *ιερώνιον τὸ μικρόν*: in Latin *Hieracium paruum*: of some *Intybum agreste*, or *Lactuca minor*: in high Douch, *Klein habichkraut*, that is to say, the lesser Hauk weede: in base Almaigne, *Cleyn Hauickscruyt*.

The second lesser kind is also called of some *Morsus Diaboli*: in Douch, *teuffels abbisz*: that is to say in English, *Diuels bit*: and in French, *Mors de Diable*: bicause his roote is eaten or bitten like the Scabious *Diuels bit*.

✥ *The nature.*

These herbs be cold and drie.

✥ *The vertues.*

These herbs in vertue and operation are much like to *Solow* A thistle, or *Sonchus*, and being vled after the like manner, be as good to all purposes.

They be also good for the eie sight, if the iuice of the be dropped into the eies, especially of that sort which is called *Diuels bit*.

Of Langdebeefe. Chap. xv.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe hath great brode leaues, greater and broder than the leaues of *borach*, set full of soft prickles, from which leaues commeth vp a tender, weake, brittle, and triangled stalke set with leaues of the same sort, but smaller.
At

At the top of the stalke growe manie small leaues, thicke set and hard thzong together round about the stalke, from amongst which little leaues commeth a rough rounde thistellie knop, bearing a purple flower, the which is carried awaie with the winde. The roote is thicke and crooked hauing many strings.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in the medowes of this countrie, and in moist places by water brookes, or ditches.

✱ *The time.*

This Thistle flowzeth in August.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Græke *νελαριον ή νιπονιον*: in Latine, Cirsium, of some Buglossum magnum, and Spina mollis: in Brabant Groot Daulw distel, vnknownen in shops, some take Cirsion to be Langdebæse. Tlib. 1. fol. 143.

✱ *The nature.*

It is cold and drie of vertue like Sonchus.

✱ *The vertues.*

Andreas the Herborist writeth that the root of Cirsium tied or bound to the diseased place, swageth the ach of the vains (called Varix) being too much opened or enlarged and filled with grosse blood.

Of Condrilla, Gumme Succorie. Chap. xvj.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Condrilla, as Dioscorides writeth, the great and the small.

✱ *The description.*

1 **C** Ondrilla is somewhat like to wilde endiue: his leaues be long, grayish, and deepely cut vpon both sides, the stalke is small, of a fote long or somewhat more: in the little stalks of Condrilla is found a gumme like mastike, of the bignes of a beane, wherevpon grow round knops, which after their opening bringeth forth faire flowers, which in colour and making are much like to the flowers of wilde endiue: but much smaller. The roote is long and white like to succorie.

2 The other Condrilla hath long leaues deepely indented vpon
on

on both sides like to the leaues of the wilde endiue, and for the most part spzed abroad vpon the ground, amongst which leaues grow vp small plaine hollow stalks, carrying faire yellow double flowers, the which past they turne into round blowballes, like to fine downe or cotton, and are caried away with the wind. The roote is long and slender, yellowish and full of milke, which commeth forth when it is cut or broken.

✥ *The place.*

1 The great Condrilla is not common in this countrie, but is to be found in the gardens of Herborists.

2 The lesser which is our Dandelion, groweth in all parts of this countrie, in medowes and pastures.

✥ *The time.*

The great Condrilla flowzeth in May and in June. Dandelion flowzeth in Aprill and August.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first kinde of these herbs is called in Greeke *κονδρίλλα*: in Latine Condrilla: of Plinie Condrillon, and Condrillis: of some also Cichorion, and Seris: of the latter writers Condrilla maior: in this countrie Condrilla, and Gumme Succozie: in Douch, Condrilla.

2 The second kind is called in Greeke *κονδρίλλα ἑτέρα*: in Latine, Condrilla altera: in shops, Dens leonis, & Rostrum porcinum: in French, *Pisse en-liet*: in high Douch, Korkkraut, Pfaffenblat, Pfaffen rolin: in base Almaine, Papencruyt, Wontsroosen, Canckerbloemen, and Schoftbloemen: in English, Dandelion.

✥ *The nature.*

These herbs be cold and drie like endiue and succozie.

✥ *The vertues.*

The iuice of the great Condrilla taken by it self or with wine, stoppeth the laske, especially comming of the heate of the liuer.

The same bruised and eaten with his leaues and rootes, is very good against the bitings of venemous serpents.

The seede of Condrilla doth strengthen the stomacke, and causeth good digestion, as Dorothheus writeth.

Dandelion in vertue and operation is much like succozie, and it may be alwaies vsed in steed thereof.

It laieeth downe the staring haire of the eiebrowes, & causeth new haire to grow, if the iuice be often laid to the place.

Of Groundswell. Chap. xvij.

✱ *The kinds.*

Although Dioscorides & other the ancients haue set forth but one sort of Erigeron, yet for all that the latter learned writers do set out two kinds, the one great, and the other small: vnto which we haue ioined a third kind. Wherefore Erigeron is now to be counted of three sorts.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he great Groundswell hath rough whitish leaues, deepe-ly iagged and gnawen vpon both sides, like to the leaues of white mustard or sennie. The stalke is two fote high or more: at the top whereof grow small knops, which do open into small yellow flowers, the which are suddenly gone, and changed into downie blowbawles like to the heads of Dandelion, and are blown away with the wind. The roote is hairie, and the whole herbe is of a strange smell.

2 The lesser Groundswell hath greene leaues, which be also much tozner, and deepe-ly iagged vpon both sides like the leaues of the great Groundswell, but a great deale smaller, greener, smoother, and not so rough. The stalke is a span long, at the top whereof grow yellow flowers, which do also change suddenly into hore heads or blowbawles, and do flie away with the wind. The roote is hairie, and hath no proper smell.

3 The third Groundswell hath a straight slender stemme, of a browne purple colour, and set full of fine cotton or downie haire: the leaues be long and narrow. At the top of the stalks grow small knops, out of which come small pale yellow flowers, the which incontinently after their opening doe change, and become so suddenly gray or white, that he that taketh not the better heed, may think that they are so at the first opening of the knops: for euen the selfesame day, and sometimes the very same hower of their opening, they become grate or hore, and shortly after the knops do spred abroad and open, and the grate haire with the seede, are blown and carried away with the winde. The roote

is small and very tender.

✥ *The place.*

- 1 The great groundswell groweth in sandie groundes and alongst by waies and pathes.
- 2 The lesser is often found amongst potherbes, and commonly in the fieldes.
- 3 The thirde groweth in darke shadowed wooddes, and drie Countries.

✥ *The time.*

- 1 The great groundswell flowzeth in June and July.
- 2 The lesser Groundswell flowzeth all the sommer, and sometimes also in winter, when it is milde and not too cold.
- 3 The thirde flowzeth at Midsummer.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ἑριγέρων*: in Latine Senecio: of some Herbulum, or Erechites: in Frenche, *Seneccon*, or *Seneffon*: in high Douche, *Brindtkraut*: in Englishe, *Groundswell*.

1 The first kinde is called Senecio maior, that is to say, Great Groundswell: in Wzabant, *groot Cruyscruit*, and of some Silsom: in French, *Grand Seneccon*.

2 The second is called in Latine Senecio minor, that is to say, the lesse Groundswell: in Frenche, *Petit Seneccon*: in Douche, *Cruyscruit*, or *cleyen Cruyscruit*, the which is well knownen.

3 The thirde sort is a right Erigeron, and Senecio, especially that which Theophraste describeth: for as it is abovesaid, his flowers were sodenly white hoare, from whence it hath to name Erigeron. Conrade Gesner calleth it *ἑριγέρων*, and placeth it with the kindes of Conyza.

✥ *The nature.*

Erigeron, as Paulus writeth, hath somewhat a cooling nature, but yet digestiue.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues and stalkes of Groundswell, boiled in water or swæte wine and dronken, healeth the ache of the stomacke that riseth of choler.

The leaues and flowers alone, or stamped with a little wine, are good to be laide to the burning heate or inflammation of the stones

stones and fundament.

The same mingled with the fine powder of Frankencense, C
healeth all wounds, especially of the sinewes, being laid thereto.

The downe of the flowers laide to with a little Saffron and D
water, are good for bleared and dropping eies.

The same with a little salt, doth wast and consume the kinges E
euil, or strumes of the necke.

The small Groundswell is good to be eaten in Salades with F
oile and vineger, and is no euill or vnholosome foode.

Of Letuce. Chap. xviiiij.

✥ The kinds.

O F Letuce are two sortes, the garden and wilde Letuce, and
of the garden Letuce are sundrie sortes.

✥ The description.

T He first kind of garden Letuce hath long broad leaues, euen,
plaine and smoothe, the which do neuer close nor come togi-
ther: amongst which riseth a straight stalke full of white sap like
milke, of the height of two foote, the which diuideth it selfe at the
top into sundry branches bearing yelloe flowers, which do chang
into a graishe or white hoare beard. The seede is white, long and
small. The root is long and thicke like to a Carrot, but smaller.

2 The seconde kind of Letuce, hath crumpled leaues, wrinckled
and gathered or drawen together almost like the Moquet or
Chauden of a calfe: otherwaies it is altogether like the aforesaid,
in stalkes, flowers, seede, and rootes.

3 The third sort is the fairest and whitest kinde: it hath great
large leaues, the which doe growe very thicke together all from
one roote, so that the first and nethermost leaues do spread abroad
vpon the ground, and the middelmooest do grow and close togi-
ther one vpon another,losed and headed almost like to a Cabbage
Cole: but the residue, as the stalkes, flowers, seede, and rootes, are
like to the first. This kinde is best beloued and most desired, and
commonly bled in meates.

4 Columella writeth of a nother kinde of Letuce, whose leaues
be darke or browne, almost of a purple colour.

5 Yet there is another kinde whose leaues are reddish, plaine or
smoth,

smoth, very tender and sauerie : yet for all that both these kindes be vnknownen of the later writers.

✱ *The place.*

They vse to sowe letuce in gardens amongst potherbes in good fertill grounde, and they must be planted far a sunder one from the other, otherwise they will not spreade, nor growe to a round heade or close Cabbage Letuce.

✱ *The time.*

They sowe Letuce early and late, all seasons of the yere, but chiefly in March and Aprill : and two or thre monethes after the sowing, it bringeth forth both flower and seede, but then it is nothing worth to be eaten.

✱ *The names.*

The garden Letuce is called in Græke *ὀπιδναξ ἡμερος* : in Latine, *Lactuca sativa* : in shops *Lactuca* : in high Douch *Lattich*, or *Lactuck* : in base Almanie, *Lattowe* : in English, *Lettis*, and *Lettus*.

1 The first kind of Letuce hath none other particular name, but that generall name *Lactuca*, *Lettis*.

2 The second kinde is called of Plinie, *Lactuca crispa* : in English, *Crispe* or *curled Lettis* : in French *Laitue cressue* : in high Douch, *Krauser Lattich* : in base Almanie, *Checronckelde Lattowe* : in English, *Crompled Lettis*.

3 Plinie calleth the third kind *Lactuca laconica*, *Lactuca sessilis* : Columella calleth it, *Lactuca betica* : the later writers call it *Lactuca capitata* : in French *Laitue pommée*, or *Laituca à pomme* : in English, *Lofed*, or *Cabbage Lettis*.

4 The fourth kind is called of Columella, *Lactuca Ceciliana*.

5 The fift kind is called *Lactuca Cypria*, and of Plinie, *Lactuca Græca*.

✱ *The nature.*

Garden Letuce is cold and moist in the first or second degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The garden Letuce eaten in meate, engendreth better blode, and causeth better digestion than the other wort or potherbe, especially being boiled and not eaten rawe.

It is good in meate against the heate of the stomacke, and the

wamblings of the same, it slaketh thirst, and causeth good appetite, especially being eaten rawe in Salades.

The same taken in the same manner, causeth sound and sweet sleepe, it maketh the belly good and soft, and engendzeth abundance of milke: surely, it is very good for such as cannot take their rest, and for purses, and for such as giue sucke, which haue but small store of milke: but for that purpose it is better before it beginneth to shoute forth his stalkes: for when it putteth forth his stalkes it waxeth bitter and is not so good in meates as before.

The greene leaues of Letuce brused, are good to be laide vpon newe burninges and scaldinges before it riseth vp into wheales and blisters, and vppon all hot swellinges and wild fier, called Erisipiles.

Letuce seede being often vsed to be eaten a long space, drieth vp the naturall seede, and putteth away the desier to Lecherie.

And as Plinie writeth, it is good to be dronken in wine against the stinginges of Scorpions.

Of wilde Letuce. Chap. xix.

✱ The description.

The wilde Letuce hath long leaues deeply cut vppon edges, whitish, and vnderneath the leafe the middle finewe or rib is set full of sharpe prickles. The stalke is round and long, and groweth vp higher then the stalkes of the garden Letuce, it is rough and set with sharpe prickles, and leaues like the other but smaller: at the top of the stalke grow flowers like them of the garden Letuce. The seede is brownish, otherwise it is like the seed of the garden Letuce. The roote is small.

✱ The place.

This herb groweth in the borders of fieldes, amongst the waies and such vntoiled places, and somtymes in the gardens amongst potherbes: and where as it hath bene once sown, it commeth againe lightly without any more labour.

✱ The time.

This Letuce flowzeth in Iuly and August.

✱ The

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ἑπίδαρυρα*: in Latin *Lactuca sylvestris*: of Zoroastes, *Pherumbrum*: in Shops *Endiuiā*: albeit this is not the right *Endiue*: of some *Seriola*: in French *Laitue sauvage*: in high Douch, *Wilder Lattiche*: in base Almain wild *Lattouwe*: in English, *Wilde Letuce*, of Turner green *Endiue*. And this is the herb that the Israelites did eate with their passeouer Lambe.

✥ *The nature.*

The wilde Letuce is partly colde and drie in the thirde degree, & partly sharpe, and abstersiue or scouring, with some warmenes.

✥ *The vertues.*

The iuice of the wilde Letuce dronken with Drimell, that is, A honied vinegar, scoureth by siege the watery humors.

It reconcileth sleep, and swageth al pains: also it is good against the stinging of scorpions, and the field spider called *Phalangium*.

It is also good with womans milke to be laide vnto burnings.

The same dropped into the eies, cleareth the sight, and taketh away the cloudes and dimmes of the same.

The seed of this Letuce also abateth the force of Venus, and is of vertue like to the garden Letuce seed.

Of Purcelaine. Chap.xx.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two kinds of Purcelaine, one of the Garden, the other wilde: besides these there is also a thirde kinde, the which groweth onely in salt grounds.

✥ *The description.*

Garden Purcelaine hath grosse stalkes, fat, round, and of a brown red color, the which do grow vp to the length of a span or more, vpon the saide stalkes are the thicke fat or fleshie leaues, something long and bred, round before. The flowers grow betwixt the leaues and stalkes, and also at the highest of the stalkes, the which be very small, and of a faint yellowish colour. The same being past, there come little rounde close husks, in which is founde small blacke seed. The roote is tender and beerie.

The wilde purcelane hath thicke fat rounde stalkes, like the garden purcelane, but tenderer, smaller, and redder, the which growe nothing at al vpzight, but are spread abroad, and traile vpon the ground. The leaues be smaller then the leaues of the other, but the flowers and seed is like. These two Purcelanes are full of iuice, and of a sharpe or quicke tast. They are vsed in the sommer to be eaten in Salade, as they vse Letuce.

3 The third kinde, the which groweth in salt ground, hath many small, hard, and woddy stalkes. The leaues be thicke, of a whit Greene or ashe colour, very much like to the leaues of the other purcelaine, but whiter & softer in handling, yet not so smoth nor shining. The flowers grow at the top of the stalks, clustering together like the flowers of Drach or Blite. The root is long and of a woddy substance, and liueth with his stalke, and certain of his leaues all the winter.

✱ *The place.*

1 The tame Purcelaine is sown in gardens.

2 The wilde groweth of his own accoord in waies and alleis of gardens, and in some places it groweth vpon rockes, clæues, and vineyardes.

3 Sea Purcelain groweth vpon bankes or walles cast vp in places adioyning to the sea: and great store thereof is found in Zeelande, and besides the Ile of Purbeck in Englande.

✱ *The time.*

1. 2 The garden and wild purcelaine, do flower from after the moneth of June vntill September, and in this space they yeelde their seede.

3 The sea purcelaine flowereth in July.

✱ *The names.*

Purcelaine is called in Greeke *ἀνθράκινος*: in Latine and in Shops Portulaca: in French, *Pourpier*, or *Pourcelaine*: in high Douch, *Burgel*: in base Almaine, *Porceleyne*: in Englishe, purcelaine.

1 The first kinde is called Portulaca satua, or Hortensis: in French, *Pourpier*, or *Pourcelaine domestique*, or *cultinée*: in high Douche, *Heymisch Burgell*, or *Burtzeskraut*: in base Almaine, *Kömsche Porceleyne*, or tame Porceleyne: in Englishe, garden and tame purcelaine.

2 The

2 The second kinde is called of the newe writers, *Portulaca sylvestris* : in French, *Pourpier sauvage* : in high Douche, *Wildt Burtzell* : in base Almaine, *Ghemeyne*, or wilde porceleyne : in Englishe, *Wild purcelaine* : but yet this is not that wilde purcelaine, which is described in some copies of *Dioscorides*, the which is of a hot nature or complexion.

3 The third kinde of purcelaine of the later writers, is called *Portulaca marina* : in French, *Purcelaine de mer* : in Douche, *Zee porceleyne*. This seemeth to be that herb which the Grekes call *ἅλιμος* : the Latinistes, *Halimus*, especially the second kinde described by *Plinie*.

✱ *The nature.*

1.2 The garden and wilde purcelaine are cold in the thirde degree, and moist in the second.

3 Sea purcelaine is plainly hot and dry in the second degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

They vse to eate the garden and wilde purcelaine in Salades and meats as they do Letuce, but it cooleth the blood, and maketh it waterie, and nourisheth verie little, yet for all that it is good for those that haue great heat in their stomackes and inwarde parts.

The same taken in like sort stoppeth all defluxions and falling down of humors, and is good for the pains of the bladder and kidneys, & it healeth them, albeit they be exulcerated, fret or hurt.

Purcelaine comforteth the weake inflamed stomacke, and it taketh awaye the imaginations, dreames phantasies, and the outragious desire to the lust of the body.

The iuice of purcelaine dronken hath the same vertue : also it is good against burning feuers, and against the worms that ingender in the body of man.

It is good for such as spet blood, it stoppeth the bloody fluxe, the fluxe of the Hemoroides, and all issues of blode. It hath the like vertue being boiled and eaten.

The iuice of purcelaine powdered vpon the heade with oile and vineger roset, swageth the headach comming of heate, or of standing too long in the sun.

The same throwen vp into the mother or matrix, helpeth the burns

burning inflāuations, exulcerations, or gnawing frettinges in the same, and powred in by a glister, it is good against the fire of the guttes and exulceration of the bowels.

The leaues of purcelaine mingled with parched barley meale, and laide to the inflammations of the eies, easeth the same, and taketh away the hot swelling: so it is likewise good against S. Antonies fier, called Erysipelas: against the heate and paine of the head, and against all hot inflammations and tumours

The same eaten rawe, are good against the teeth being set on edge, or astonied, and it fasteneth them that be loose.

To conclude, Purcelaine cooleth all that is hot, wherefore being laide vpon woundes, either by it selfe or with the meale of parched barley, it p̄serueth woundes from inflammation.

The seede of Purcelaine being taken, killeth and driueth forth woꝛmes, and stoppeth the laske.

The Sea Purcelaine is gathered in the Sommer, & is of some p̄serued and kept in vineger for Salade, to be eaten at winter like Capers: for being so eaten, it doth heate and comfort the stomacke, causeth good appetite, or meate lust, and prouoketh vyne.

If this Purcelaine be Halimus, the roote therof is good against crampes & drawing away of sinewes, burstinges and gnawinges in the belly, to bee taken in meade the waight of a dram. It also causeth Purses to haue store of milke.

Of Sampiere. Chap.xxi.

✱ *The description.*

1 **S**ampiere hath fat, thicke, long, small leaues almost like Purcelaine, the stalke is round, of a foote and a halfe long bearing round spokie tuftes, which bring forth little whit flowers, and a seede like fenill, but greater. The roote is thicke, and of a pleasant saueur. Searche the commentaries of Matthi-olus in the second booke of Dioscorides, there you shall find three kindes more of Crithmum.

2 Of this is found another kind of Crithmus, whose leaues are like vnto the first, the crowne set about with harde pricking thoznes, otherwise in all thinges like vnto the other.

3 Yet is there founde a thirde kinde of Crithmus, the which
bring

bringeth forth many stalkes of one roote, set about with long small leaues, the which are very thicke, vpon the top of the stalks growe yellowe flowers, almost like vnto the flowers of Chrysanthemum, in the midst yellowe, and round about set with yellow leaues. The roote is long. And this herbe is of taste like vnto the first Crythmus, the which is very like to *Creta marina*.

✧ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in salt ground by the sea coast, & is founde very plentifully in many places of Spaine, Fraunce, and England, alongst the shore or coast. The Herboristes of this countrey do plant it in their gardens.

✧ *The time.*

Sampiere bloweth in this countrey in August and September, but where as it groweth of his owne kinde, it bloweth more timely.

✧ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *κρίθμον, ή κρίταρον*: in Latin *Crithmum*, and *Bati*: in shoppes, *Creta marina*, by which name it is knownen in Brabant: in French *Bacille*, *Crete marine*, and *Fenoil marin*: in English *Sampier*, and *Crestmarine*.

✧ *The nature.*

Crestmarine is drie and scouring, and meetely warme.

✧ *The vertues.*

The leaues, seede or rootes, or altogether boiled in wine and drunken, prouoketh vrine and womens flowers, and helpeth much against the jaundise.

They keepe and preserve the leaues and branches of Crestmarine, or Sampiere, in vrine or pickle, to be eaten like Cappers: for being so eaten, they are good for the stomacke and open the stoppings of the liuer, the spleene and the kidneies.

Of Brookelime. Chap. xxij.

✧ *The description.*

Brookelime hath rounde fat stalkes, full of branches, and vpon the same fat thicke leaues: the which being brused do
yeld

yeeld a good sauour . At the toppe of the stalks and bzaunches growe many fayre blew flowers, not much vnlike the flowers of the blew Pimpernell. The root is white and full of hairie strings.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in the borders and brinkes of ditches and pooles, and sometimes also by running streames, and brookes hard by the water, so that sometimes it is ouerflowen and dzenched in the same.

✥ *The time.*

Brookelime flowzeth in May and June,

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called now in these dayes Anagallis aquatica, and Becabunga, and of some it is taken for that herbe that of Dioscorides is named in Græke *ανηγάλη*: in Latine, Cepaea: and it seemeth to be a kinde of Soum, of the which is written by Cratenas: in high dutch, Wasserpunghen, Bachpunghen, or Punghen: in base Almaine, Waterpunghen: in English, Brooke lime.

✥ *The nature.*

This herbe is hote almost in the second degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

Brookelime leaues dronken in wine do helpe the Stranguliz^A on, and the inward scabs of the bladder, especially if it be taken with the roote of Asparagus or Sperage.

They be also eaten with oyle and vineger, and are good for^B them that are troubled with the strangurie and stone.

Of Earth Chestnut. Chap.xxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

The small Earth Chestnut hath euen crested stalkes, of a fote and a halfe long or more. The first leaues are like the leaues of common Parsely, but they be lesser,
and

and smaller iagged, and they that grow about the stemme, are not much vnlike the leaues of Dyll: the flowers which are white, doe growe in spokie tuftes like the tops of Dill. The seede is smal, of a flagrant smell, not much vnlike the seede of Commin or Fenill, but a great deale smaller. The Rote is rounde like a *Wherrowe* or *Wherle*, or rather like a little round Appell, browne without, and white within, in taste almost like to carrots.

✥ *The place.*

This Herbe groweth in manie places of Holland and Zéelande, in Cozne fieldes and alongst the wayes, there is good store of it in some places of England. The Herbozists of Brabant, do plant it in their gardens.

✥ *The time.*

This Herbe flowreth and deliuereth his seed in June.

✥ *The names.*

This Herbe is called in Zéelande, *Cleyn Cerdtnoten*, some Herbozistes take it for *Apios*, others for *Meum*, and the thirde for *Bulbina*: but it hath no lykenesse vnto anie of them thre, it seemeth better in my iudgement to be *βολβοκαστανον*, *Bolbocastanon*, of Alexander Trallianus, the which the latter Grecians doe call *αγριοκαστανον*, *Agriocastanon*, wherevnto it is verie much like: for the Rote is like *Bulbus*, and in taste it is much like to the chestnut: in consideration whereof, it may well be called *Bolbocastanon*, and *Agriocastanon*: in French *Noix-Castaigne*: in base Almaine, *Cerdtcastanien*: in English, *Earth Chestnut*.

✥ *The nature.*

Bolbocastanon is hot almost in the seconde degré, and somewhat astringent, the seede is hot and drye almost in the thirde degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

In Zéelande they eat this Rote in meates, in which Countrey it is not much differing in taste and vertue from parsneps and

and Carrots, it prouoketh vrine, comforteth the stomacke, nourisheth indifferently, and is good for the bladder and kidneies.

Bolbocastanon, as Alexander Trallianus writeth, is good to be eaten of them that spit blood.

The seed of the same causeth women to haue their natural sicknesses, bringeth forth the secondines, prouoketh vrine, and is verie profitable for the reines, the kidneies, the bladder, and the spleen or milke being stopped.

Of Mallowes. Chap.xxiiij.

✱ The kinds.

There be diuers sorts of Mallowes, wherof some be of the garden, and some be wild, the which also be of diuers kinds.

The garden mallow, called the winter or beyond sea rose, is of diuers sortes, not onely in leaues, stalkes, and growing, but in proportion, colour, and flowers: for some be single, some double, some white, some carnation, some of a cleere or light red, some of a darke red, some gray and speckled. The wild mallowes are also of two sorts, the great and the small.

✱ The description.

1 **T**he great tame mallow which beareth the beyond sea or winter rose, hath great round rough leaues, larger, whiter and vneuenner then the leaues of the other hockes or mallowes. The stalke is rounde, and groweth sixe or seauen foote high or more: it beareth faire great flowers of diuers colours, in figure like to the common mallowe or hocke, but a great deale bigger, sometimes single, sometimes double. The flowers fallē, the seede commeth vp like small chæses. The roote is great and long, and continueth a long time, putting forth yerelely newe leaues and stalks.

2 The great wilde mallow, hath leaues somewhat rounde, fat, and a little cut or snipt round about the borders, but of a browner colour, smaller and euenner then the leaues of the Holl:hocke. The stalke is round of two or thre foote long, therevpon growe the flowers in fashion like to the other, but much smaller, and parted into five leaues of a purple carnation colour, after which commeth the seede, which is round & flat, made like little chæses.

The

The roote is long, and of a conuenient thicknesse.

3 The small wild Mallow is very much like to the great wild Mallow, sauing that his leaues be a little rounder and smaller: the flowers be pale, and the stalks grow not high, or vp right, but traile alongst the ground. The roote is likewise long and thicke.

✱ *The place.*

The Hollyhocke or garden Mallow, is sown and planted in gardens of this countrey.

2.3 The wild kinds growe in vntoiled places, by pathwayes, and pastures.

✱ *The time.*

Hollyhocke flowreth in Iune, Iuly, and August. The wild be- ginneeth to flower in Iune, and continueth flowering vntill Sep- tember, in the meane space it yeeldeth his seede.

✱ *The names.*

Mallows are called in Greeke *μαλάχη* in Latin, *Malua*: of Py- thagoras, *ἀνθέμα*, Anthema, of Zoroastes, *διδίμα*, Diadema: of the Egyptians, *Chocortis*, of some *Vrina muris*: in French, *Maul- ue*: in high Douch *Pappel*: in base Almaine, *Maluwe*: in shops *Malua*: in English, *Hockes*, and *Mallows*.

1 The first kind of Mallows, is called in Greeke *μαλάχη κηπουρή*: in Latine, *Malua satua*: of some *Rosa vltamarina*: that is to say, the beyond sea Rose: in French, *Malue de iardin*, or *cultiuée*: in high Douch, *Garten Pappeln*, *Ernrosz*, or *Herbstrosz*: in base Almaine, *Winterrosen*: in English *Hollyhocks*, and great fame Mallow, or great Mallows of the garden.

2 The wilde Mallow is called in Greeke *μαλάχη ἀγρία*: in Latine *Malua syluestris*: in high Almaine, *Gemeyn Pappeln*: in base Almaine, *Maluwe*, and *Wæskens cruyt*: whereof that sort which groweth vp right and highest, is called *Malua elatior*, that is the common mallow, or the tall wild mallow, & the common Hocks.

3 The second wild kind which is the least, is called *Malua syl- uestris pumila*, or *Malua pumila*, that is to say, the small wilde Hocke, or Dasse Mallowe: in Douch, *Cleyn Maluwe*.

✱ *The nature.*

Mallows are temperate in heate and moisture, of a digestive and softning nature.

✱ *The*

✥ *The vertues.*

Mallowes taken in meate, nourish better then Letuce, and loſe A
ten the belly: neuertheles they be hurtful to the ſtomack, for they
loole and mollifie or relent the ſame.

The raw leaues of Mallowes eaten with a little ſalt, help the B
paine and exulceration of the kidneies and bladder.

For the ſame purpoſe and againſt the grauell and ſtone, Mal- C
lowes are good to be boiled in water or wine, and dronken.

The decoction or broth of Mallowes with their rootes, are good D
againſt al venome and poiſon, to be taken incontinently after the
poiſon, ſo that it be vomited vp againe.

It doth mollifie and ſupple the tumors and hardnes of the mo- E
ther, if women bath in the broth therof.

It is good againſt all going off of the ſkin, excoziations, gnaw- F
ings, roughnes and fretting of the bladder, guts, mother, and fun-
dament, if it be put in with a gliſter.

The ſeed of Mallowes dronken in wine, cauſeth abundance of G
milke, and is good for them that feele pain in the bladder, and are
troubled with grauel.

Mallowes are good to be laid to againſt the ſtingings of waſps H
& bees, and draw forth thorns & ſplinters, if they be laid ther vpon.

The ſame raw or boiled, and pound by themſelfe, or with ſwins I
greafe, do ſupple, mollifie, ripe, and diſſolue all kinds of tumors,
hot and colde.

The roots of Mallowes roſted in the imbers or hot aſhes, and B
pound very ſmal, are very good to be laide to as an implaiſter, a-
gainſt the exulceration and ſozenes of womens breaſts.

✥ *The choiſe.*

The garden Mallow is wholſomer to be eaten, then the wild
Mallow: but in medicine, to ſoften hardnes & diſſolue ſwellings
or tumors, the wilde kind is better and of moze vertue, then the
garden Mallow.

Of Marrish Mallow, or white Mallow. Chap. xxv.

✥ *The deſcription.*

Marrish Mallow is much like the other Mallowes, but a
great deale whiter and ſofter: his leaues be roundiſh,
white,

white, soft, and almost frised or cottoned, which in proportion and quantitie, are almost like to the leaues of the common Hocke or wilde Mallowe. The stalke is round and straight. The flowers are in figure like to the wilde Mallow, after them cometh the seede, as in the other Mallowses. The roote is great and thicke, white within, and slimie.

2 The second kind of white Mallow, which Theophrast describeth, hath roundish leaues, white and soft, and almost frised or cottoned like the other white or marrish mallow, but far greater, almost like in proportion and bignes to the leaues of Gourde. The stalkes be long, thicke, and strong, vpon which betwixt the leaues and the stem grow yellowe flowers, and after them come crooked husks (as though they were wrinkled) wherein is the seed.

✱ *The place.*

1 Marsh mallow loueth fat and moist ground, adioining to waters and ditches.

2 The second kind is a stranger in this countrey: and therefore not to be found but amongst certaine diligent Herboristes.

✱ *The time.*

1 It flowreth together with the other Mallowses.

2 The second sort is sown in March or Aprill, and deliuereth his flower and seed about the end of sommer.

✱ *The names.*

1 These kindes of mallowses are called in Græke *αλθαία*: in Latine, *Althæa*, and *Hibiscus*: of Galen *Anadendron*, of some *Aristalthæa*: in shops *Bismalua*, and *Maluauiscum*: in French *Guymalue*: in high Douch *Hibisch*, oder *Ebibisch*: in base Almaine *Witte Malue*, or *Witte Huemst*: in English marrish mallow, and white mallow.

2 The second kind is called of Theophrastus also in Græke *αλθαία*, *ἢ μεγάλην ἀγρία*: in Latine also *Hibiscus*, and to be knownen from the other *Hibiscus Theophrasti*: of Auicenne it is called *Abutilon*, by which name it is knownen of the Herboristes.

✱ *The nature.*

Marsh mallow is temperate in heate as the other mallowses, but drier euen in the first degré.

✱ *The*

✱ The vertues.

The roote of Marsh Mallo w boiled in Wine and dronken, is good against the paine and grieve of the grauell and stone, the bloodie flire, the Sciatica, the trembling and shaking of anie member, and for such as are troubled with crampes and bur-
stings.

The same boiled in swete new milke, healeth the cough, as Plinie writeth.

It is good also against the toothach: for it swageth the paine, being boiled in vinegar and holden in the mouth.

The same boiled in wine or honied water, and brused or pound verie smal, doth cure and heale new wounds, and it doth dissolve and consume all colde tumors and swellings, as wens and harde kernels, also the impostumes that chance behinde the eares, and for the burning impostume of the paps: it softneth tumors, it ripeth, digesteth, breaketh, and couereth with skin olde impostumes and blastings or windie swellings, it cureth the rifts and chaps of the fundament, and the trembling of the sinews, and sinewie parts.

The same so prepared and pounde with swines grease, goose grease or Turpentine, doth mollifie and swage the impostumes and sores of the mother, and openeth the stoppings of the same, being put in as a pessarie or mother suppositoie.

The leaues are good for all the griefes aforesaid, being used in like maner, yet they be nothing so vertuous as the roote.

The leaues of marsh Mallo w being laid to with oile, do heale the burnings and scaldings with fire and water, and are good against the bitings of men and dogs, and against the stinging of bees and wasps.

The seede greene or dried, pound and dronke, healeth the bloodie flire, and stoppeth the laske, and all issue of blood.

The seede either greene or dry laid to with vinegar, taketh away freckles, or fowle spots of the face both white and black, but yee must annoint your selfe either in the hot Sun, or else in a hot house or ste we.

The same boiled either in water, vinegar, or wine, is good to be dronken of them which are stong with bees and wasps.

Of

Of verueyne Mallow or cut Mallow. Chap. xxvi.

✥ *The description.*

Cut Mallow, as witnesseth Dioscorides, is a kinde of wilde Mallow, whose leaues are more clouen, deeper sit, and diuided into sundry parts, almost like the leaues of veruaine, but much larger. The stalkes be round and straight, two or three fote high. The flowers be of a cleare red or incarnate colour, in figure like to the flowers of the other mallows, after the flowers commeth the seede also fashioned like little chéeses. The roote is thicke and two fote long or more, white within.

✥ *The place.*

This herb groweth in vntoiled places, in the borders of fieldes and hedges, and is not very common in this Countrey.

✥ *The time.*

Cut Mallow flowreth at Midsummer, as the other wild Mallows or Hockes.

✥ *The names.*

This herb is called in Greeke, *άλμια*: and in Latine, *Alcea*: vnknown in shoppes: of some *Herba Simeonis*, and *Herba Hungarica*: in high Douch, *Sigmarskraut*, *Sigmundswurtz*, or *Hochlenten*: in French, *Guymaulue sauvage*: in base Almaine, *Sigmaerts cruit*: in English, *Verueyn Mallow*, or *cut Mallow*, this is also a kind of marthe or slimie Mallow, *Simons Mallow*.

✥ *The nature.*

Cut Mallowe is temperate betwixt heate and cold, and hath somewhat a drying nature.

✥ *The vertues.*

The roote of cut Mallowe, or Simons slimie Mallow boyled in water or wine and dronken, stoppeth the bloody fire, and healeth, and glueth together woundes and inward burstinges.

Of Venice Mallow. Chap. xxvij.

✥ *The description.*

The Venitian Mallowe hath round tender stalkes, with handsome branches, the leaues be of a darke greene, thicke or fat, clouen and iagged not much vnlike the leaues of cut

Mallowe, or the wilde Guy Mallowe, of a shining darke colour, not much unlike the colour of the leaues of Acanthus. The flowers growe at the top of the stalkes, and are the fairest amongst all the sortes of Mallowses, almost like in making to the flowers of the other Mallowses, diuided also into five leaues, the extremitie and outside of the leaues are white or pale, but the middle or inner parte of the flower is of a browne red purple, with a yellow Dodkin or Pestill, like golde in the middle. These flowers doe not open at all untill thre or foure houres after sonne rising, or an houre or two before noone, or there aboutes: and when they haue remained open or spread abroad the space of an houre, or an houre and a halfe, they close together againe, and fade or wither away, the which being past, there come in their steede little huskes or bladders, wherein are small knoppes, or hearie pelletes, in which is a blacke seede. The roote is small and tender, and perissheth yeerely, so that it must be newe sowne euery yeere.

✥ *The place.*

This herb is a stranger in this countrey, and is not found at all except in the gardens of some herboristes, wher as it is sowne.

✥ *The time.*

They sowe it in Marche or Aprill, and it flowzeth in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe of the later writers, is taken for a kinde of Alcea, and is called Alcea Veneta, that is to say, the slimie or Mucculage mallow of Viennis: of some Malua Theophrastie: in high Douch Venediger Pappeln, or wetter Roslin: in base Almaine, Veneetsche Malu. This is not Hypecoon, as Matthiolus takes it: but it should rather seeme to be Solanum Manicum, described in the xij. Chapter of the thirde booke, whereunto it resembleth much.

✥ *The nature.*

The Mucculage Mallowe is hot and moiste, like to the common Hocke or great wilde Mallowe.

✥ *The vertues.*

For as much as this mallowe is hot and moist, we may well pre-

presume, that in operation and vertue it is like to the common Mallowe, yet for all that we haue no certaine experience of the same.

Of Cucumbers. Chap. xxviij.

✱ The kinds.

There be two sorts of Cucumbers, the garden and the wild Cucumber. The garden Cucumber is vsed in meats. The wilde kinde is not good for that purpose, but serueth onelie for medicine: we haue giuen you his description in the thirde booke of this historie the xl. Chapter.

✱ The description.

The garden and eateable Cucumber, hath long rough branches, creeping alongst the ground, vpon which growe rough roundish leaues, and claspers or tendzels. The flowers growe betwixt the leaues and the stalkes, of a faint yellowe colour, the which being fallen away, the fruite followeth after, which is long, the outside therof is sparckled, and set full of little bowles of bosses, the coasts or sides be long, and green at the beginning, and after ward yellow, within the which groweth a brod or large white seede. The roote is of a competent length.

✱ The place.

These cucumbers are sown in gardens, and loue places standing well in the sun.

✱ The time.

The chieffest season for the eating of cucumbers, is in Iuly and August, and they are ripe in September.

✱ The names.

This kinde of Cucumber is called of the later writers in Græke *σίκυς ἡμερος*: in Latine *Cucumis satiuus*, or *Cucumer satiuus*, of som *Cucumis Anguinus*, or *Anguria*: in shops, *Cucumer*: in French *Concombre*: in high Dutch *Cucumern*, and *Gurchen*: in base Almain, *Concommeren*: and this sameth to be the same, which Galen in *libris de Alimentorum facultatibus*, calleth *μυλοπέπων*, *Melopepon*.

✱ *The nature.*

The Cucumber is cold and moist in the second degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Cucumber taken in meats, is good for the stomack and bowels that are troubled with heate: but it yeeldeth small nourishment and euil, insomuch that the immeasurable vse therof, filleth the vaines with cold noughtie humours, the which (bycause they may not be conuerted into good blood) do at the length bring forth long and great agues and other diseases, as Galen writeth.

The seede dronken with milke or sweete wine loseth the belly gently, and is very good against the exulceration, and rawnesse of the bladder, and inward stopping of the same.

The greene leaues stamped with wine and laid to, healeth the bitinges of dogges.

Of Melones and Pepones. Chap.xxix.

✱ *The kinds.*

The Pepon is a kinde of Cucumber, the which is now of diuers sortes, as the great, round, and flat: whereof the great is also of two sortes, that is white, and greene.

✱ *The description.*

1 The great Pepon hath long, round, great, rough, and hollow branches, beset with short sharp prickles. The leaues be great, broad, and rough, parted into foure or five deepe cuttes or iaggies, much greater then the leaues of the Gourde: by the saide leaues come forth clasping tendzelles, whereby this Pepon groweth vp, and taketh holdfast by euery thing. The flowers grow amongst the leaues, very great and hollow within, iagged about the edges, and of a yellow colour. The frute is very bigge, thicke, and long, one sorte thereof is of a greenishe colour with many ribbes or costes, and the rinde is very hard: the other sorte is white, couered with a soft and tender rinde. The seede is inclosed in the fruit, and is white and broad, much larger then the seede of the Cucumber.

2 The second kind whose fruit is round, hath also prickley stalks and leaues: the stalks be smaller, & most commonly creepe alongst the ground. The leaues be also smaller & not so deepe cut or rent.

The

The flowers be yellow like the flowers of greate Melon or Pepon. The fruite is round and somewhat flat, whereof one sort is greene and the other white, wherein groweth the seede smaller than the seede of the other Depone, and greater than the seede of the Cucumber.

3 The thirde kind of Depones is much like to the second in cree-
ping branches, leaues, and flowers: but the stalkes be not so
rough, the fruite is flat, broad and rounde, couered with a soft
and gentle rinde or couering, crinkled and wrinckled about the
borders or edges, like to a buckler, wherein is the seede like to the
seed of the Cucumber, but greater.

4 There is also a wilde kinde of Depones, which are like the
same pepones, in stalkes and rough leaues: but the fruite is smal-
ler, and altogether bitter like to Coloquintida, or the wilde
Gourde or wilde Cucumber, whereunto this wilde kinde is a-
greeable in vertue and operation.

✠ *The place.*

All these kinds of Melons and Depons, are sown in gardens,
and vsed in meates except the wilde kind.

✠ *The time.*

The fruite is ripe in August, and sometimes sooner, if it be a
hot season, and a forward yeere.

✠ *The names.*

This fruit is called in Greeke *πέπωνες*: and in Latine Pepones:
of Galen also *σικυοπέπωνες*, Sicyopepones, that is to say, Pepones
Cucumerales: Cucumber Depons.

1 The first kinde is called in Englishe, Melons, and Depons: in
French, *Pompons d'yuer*, or *Citroulen*: in high Dutch, *Pleben*: in
base Almain, *Depoenen*: and of the new writers in Latin, *Mag-
ni Pepones*, of some *Cucumeres Turcici*, and in Almaine accor-
dingly *Turckscher Cucumeren*: and *Torcksche Coucommeren*.

2 The second kinde of Depons is called *Pepo*, or *Cucumis ma-
rinus*: of some *Zuccomarin*: in French *Concombre marin*, *Pom-
pons Turquins*: in Dutch *Zee Concummeren*: in Englishe, *Pom-
pons*, or *Melons*: we may also name them, *Sea Cucumbers*, or
Turkie Pompons.

3 The thirde kinde which is the large Pompon, is for the same

cause called Pepones lati, bycade Pepons: in Douche, Bredde Depoenen, and of some Tozckelche Meloenen, that is to say, turkie Melons.

✱ *The nature.*

The garden Melons or pompons, are cold and moist, but not so moist as the Cucumber.

✱ *The vertues.*

The fruite of the garden pepon is not often eaten rawe, but well boiled with good flesh or sweete milke, for being so prepared it is better and lesse hurtfull than the Cucumber, and is good for such as haue a hot stomacke.

The flesh or substance of pepons finely stamped, doth swage and heale the inflammations of the eies, if it be laid vnto them, and being bound to the forehead, it stoppeth the falling downe of humours into the eies.

The seede of pepons powdered with meale and their own iuice, doth beautifie the face, for it taketh away freckles and all spots of the face, if the place be well rubbed with it in the Son.

The quantitie of a drame of the dried roote taken with meade or honied water, maketh one to vomite.

The same laide to with honie, healeth the sores of the heade which be full of corruption and filthy matter.

Of Citrulle Cucumber. Chap. xxx.

✱ *The description.*

The Citrull or Citron Cucumber is also a kinde of Cucumber hauing round rough stalkes, full of Capzeoles or clasping tendzelles, whereby it taketh hold vpon hedges and stalkes. The leaues be all ragged and rent, much like to the leaues of Coloquintida. The fruit is round and greene without, wherein groweth a flat blacke seede, like to a Melon or pepon seede, but somewhat smaller.

✱ *The place.*

This herb is mainteyned in the gardens of some Herborists.

✱ *The time.*

The Citrull Cucumber is ripe with Pompons or Melons, about the ende of Sommer.

✱ *The*

✥ *The names.*

1 This kinde of Cucumber is called Cucumis Citrulus, of some Anguria : in Shoppes Citrulum : and in Douch according to the same, Citrullen : in French *Concombre citrin* : in Englishe, Citrulles : and of some, Pome Citrulles.

2 The wild kind of this Cucumber, is the right Coloquintida, described in the third booke of this historie of plantes.

✥ *The nature.*

The Citrull is of temperament colde and moist like the *Pepon*.

✥ *The vertues.*

The Citrull Cucumber is much like to the Melone in vertue and operation, whether it be taken in meate or medicine.

Of Melons. Chap. xxxi

✥ *The description.*

The Melon traileth alongst the ground like the Cucumber, and hath tender branches with catching capzioles, & rounde rough leaues. The flowers be yellow, like the flowers of the cucumber. The fruite is long, and almost like to the Cucumber, but greater, and couered all ouer with soft heare, especially being yet young and tender, and yellow within. The seede is much inclosed in the inner part of the fruit, and is much like to the Cucumber seede.

✥ *The place.*

Melons are sown in gardens, and they require a fat and wel doinged ground, and alio a dry ground, standing wel in the sonne, so; otherwise you scarce see them prosper in this Countrey.

✥ *The time*

The Melon is ripe in August and September.

✥ *The names.*

Galen nameth this fruite in Greeke *σινυς*, that is to saye in Latine, Cucumis, and vndoubtedly it is the Cucumis of the Auncients, whereof Cucumer Asininus, that is to say the leaping Cucumber is the Wilde kinde. Of the later writers at these daies, it is called in Greeke *μυλοπιπτον*, in Latine, Melepepo, of some Melo, and in some places of Italie, it is also called

called Citrulus, and Cucumis citrulus: in French *Melon*: in high dutch, *Melannen*: in base Almaign, *Meloenen*: in English, *Melons*, and muske *Melons*.

✥ *The nature.*

The Melon in temperament is almost like to the Pepon, but not so moist.

✥ *The vertues.*

The Melon is in vertue like to the Pompon or Pepon, saving that it doth not engender so euill bloud, neither doth it descend so quickly into the belly, wherefore it is by so much better than the Pepon.

Of Gourdes. Chap. xxxij.

✥ *The kinds.*

The Gourd is of three sortes, that is to say, the great, the small, and the long, which are much like one another in leaues and branches, ouer and besides the wild kind which is described befoze in the thirde booke.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he Gourd hath long limmer stalkes, tender and full of branches, and clasping tendzels or capziols, whereby it taketh hold and climeth vp, especially if it be set by perches, hedges, quicke sets or trees, by the which it may take hold and wrap and wind it selfe: for without such staves and helpes the Gourd cannot climbe vp, but will lye alongst and growe hard by the ground, and than it cannot bring forth his fruite. The leaues be round, whitish, soft, and almost like veluet, drawing somewhat towards the fashion of the great Clot Burre leaues, but smaller. The flowers be white, euery flower parted into v. small leaues, after the flowers commeth the fruit, at the beginning greene, and ouerlaied or couered with a soft cotton or hairie downe, but after when it turneth to ripenesse, it is of a yealowish colour, and almost balde without haire or cotton. This first kinde is very great, round, thicke, and large. Within this fruit is found a large long seed with two peakes or corners at the end of the same seed.

2 The second kind is like to the first in stalks, leaues, flowers, and seede, saving that the fruit is smaller, and like a round flagon

02 bottell with a long necke, which is the best fashion of Gourds, for they be oftentimes vsed (especially of the Pilgrimes) in stead of flagons 02 bottels, when they are made holow.

3 The third kind is like to the aforesayd, sauing that the fruit is neither so short no2 so bigge as the fruite of others, but most commonly is of thre 02 foure foote long, and as big as ones leg 02 arme: the rest is like the others.

4 Besides these thre kinds of garden Gourds (as some learned men write) there is found another sort whose fruit is very short and no bigger than ones finger, the residue, as the stalks & leaues is like to the abovesaid.

5 Of this sort is also a wild kind, wherof there is mentiō made in the chapter of Coloquintida, in the third booke.

✱ *The place.*

The thre first kinds are planted in the gardens of this country.

4 The fourth kind groweth in some countries in rough stonie places.

✱ *The time.*

The Gourd is ripe in this countrey in August & September.

✱ *The names.*

The Gourd is called in Greeke *κολόκυνθα* ή *κολόκυνθα* *εδαιμιμος*: in Latine and in the shops, *Cucurbita*: in high dutch, *Kurbs*: in base Almaigne, *Cauwoord*: in French, *Courge*: in English, a Gourd, 02 Gourds.

The thre first kinds are called of Plinie, *Cucurbitę camerarię*, and of some also *Perticales*: bicause they grow vpon poles, railles, and perches like vnto vines, wherof is somtimes made close harbors and bautes 02 couerings.

1 The first kind is now called of the later writers, *Cucurbita magna*, & maior: in English, the great Gourd: in French *Grande Courge*: in high dutch, *Gros Kurbs*: in base Almaigne, *Groote Cauwoorden*.

2 The second kind is ralled *Cucurbita minor*: in English, the lesser Gourd: in high dutch, *Klein Kurbs*: in base Almaign, *clein Cauwoorden*: in French *Petit Courge*.

3 The third kind is called *Cucurbita anguina*, & of some *Cucurbita oblonga*: in French *Courge lāgue*: in high dutch *lang Kurbs*: in base

base Almaine, Langhe Cauworden: in English, Long Gourds.
 4 The fourth kind which is yet vnknownen in this Countrey, is called of Plinie in Greeke *συμφος*, Somphos: in Latine Cucurbita barbarica, & marina.

✥ *The nature.*

The Gourd is cold and moist in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The Gourd eaten rawe and vnprepared, is a very vnholosome foode, as Galen saith, for it cooleth and chargeth, or lodeth the stomacke, and ouerturneth and hurteth the same, by stirring vp the paine thereof.

But being boiled, baked, or otherwaies dressed, it is not so hurtfull, for it doth coole and moisten the hot and dry stomack, slacketh thirst, and loseth the belly, neuerthelesse it nourisheth but little.

The iuice of the whole Gourd pressed out and boiled, and dronken with a little honie and saltpeter loseth or openeth the bellie berie gently.

The like vertue hath the wine that hath stood by the space of a whole night (abroad in the aire) in a raw holow Gourde, if it be dronken fasting.

The poulpe or inner substance of the Gourde pound or brused, doth sake and swage hot swellings and impostumes, the inflammations and rednes of the eies, and especially the hot pain of the golwe, being laid to the greued places.

The iuice of the gourd with oil of roses dropped into the eares, swageth the paines of the same.

The same is very good to be laid to in the same sort or by it selfe vnto scaldings, burnings, and chafings, and hot cholerique inflammations, called Erisipelas, or S. Antonies fire.

The crops and tender branches, dronken with swete wine and a little vineger, cureth the bloodie fire.

The Kinde or Barke of the Gourde burned into Ashes, doth cure and make hole the sores and blisters that come of burning, and the olde sores of the genitoys, being strowed thereupon.

The seed of the gourd is almost of the like vertue with the seed of the cucumber.

Of Rapes and Turneps. Chap. xxxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

The rounde Rape or Turnep at the beginning hath great rough broad leaues, which leaues in the end next the stem, are deeply cut and iagged vpon both sides: & towards winter, it will haue a round stalk, vpon the which grow small yellow flowers, which bring forth smal brown seed in little cods or husks like colewortes, to which the Rapes are much like in flowers, husks, and seed. The root is round and thicke, white both without and within, sometimes as great as a mans head, sometimes no bigger then ones fist, and sometimes smaller.

There is another kind of Turnep or Rape, yet not that sort, which some men cal the red rape or nauew, whereof we haue already spoken in the chap. of Beets: but another kind verie like to the round rape or turnep aforesaid, in rough leaues, stalkes, flowers, cods, & seeds: and differeth but onely in this, that his rootes or turneps are not whit but red, in al things els like to the other, as I vnderstande by some Herboristes, who haue declared vnto me, that the noble & famous Queene Douager of Hungarie and Bohem, doth cause them to be set and planted in hir most rich and pleasant gardens.

✥ *The place.*

The turnep loueth an open place, it is sown somewhere in vineyards, as at Huigarden & the country therabouts, which do ware very great: but they are most commonly sown in fields, especially when the cozne is ripe, but they become nothing so great.

✥ *The time.*

They are sown at the beginning of sommer, that they may ware great: and in Iulie and August after the cutting downe of cozne: but the later sowing are neuer verie great, & about Aprill when sommer is at hand, they bring forth stalkes, and flowers. The seed is ripe in May and Iune.

✥ *The names.*

Rapes are called in Greeke ραπίσαι & ραπίδες: in Latin, Rapæ: in French, *Naucaux*: in high Deutch Kuben: in base Almain, Kappen: in Englishe, Rapes and Turneps.

✥ *The*

✥ *The nature.*

Kapes are hot and moist of complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

The Turnep taken in meate nourisheth meētely well, so that it be moderately taken, and well digested, but if a man take so much thereof as may not be well digested, it engendzeth and stirreth vp much windines, and many superfluous humours in the bodie, especially when it is eaten rawe, for then it hurteth the stomacke, and causeth windines, blastinges, and paine in the belly and small guttes.

The same boiled in milke, swageth the paine of the golwte being laide thereto.

Dyle of roses put into a Turnep made holow for the purpose, and then rosted vnder the hot ashes or embers, healeth the kided heeles. The broth of Kapes is good for the same purpose, if the kided heeles be washed & soaked thereon, and so is the nauew or Turnep it selfe either baked or rosted, good to be laid vpon mouldey and kided heeles.

The cropes and yong springs of Turneps eaten, prouoke vrine, and are good for such as are troubled with the stone.

The seede of Turneps or Kapes withstandeth all poyson, and therefore is put to the making of treacles, which are medicines ordained against all poyson, and for the swaging of paines.

The oile of the same seed is of the same efficacie and working, and being taken rawe it expelleth the wormes that ingender in the bodie.

The roote prepared and vsed as is beforesaid, stirreth vp the pleasure of the bodie, the seede dronken is of the same vertue, the seede is also put into medicines, that are made for the beautifieng of the face, and all the body, as Dioscorides, Galen, and other approued authours testifie. Kapes haue also a maruellous propertie to cleare the eye sight, as Auerrois the Philosopher (but enimie vnto Christ) writeth.

Of the long Rape, or Nauet gentle. Chap. xxxiiij.

✥ *The kinds.*

The Rape is of two sortes, tame and wilde.

✥ *The*

✥ *The description.*

1 **N**aueto gentle, or garden long Kape, hath great large leaues almost like the leaues of Turneps or round Nauetes, but much smother. The stalke is round of a cubite long, vpon the which grow flowers, huskes, and seede like to Turnep. The roote is very long and thicke, in all things els like the Turnep or round Kape.

2 The wilde Naueto is not much vnlike the abovesaid, saving that his leaues are more iagged from the neather part, euen vp to the top, and the roote is not so long, but shorter and rounder, almost like to a wilde Peare.

✥ *The place.*

The Naueto gentle is much sown in Fraunce, especially about Paris.

The wild Naueto groweth in some countreys alongst by riuers and brookes, and such cold places.

✥ *The time.*

The Naueto flowreth in the spring time, like the Turnep and Colewortes.

✥ *The names.*

The Naueto is called in Greeke *κρυάδες*: in Latine, Napi: in high dutch, Steckruben: in Brabant, Steckrapen, and Parysche Rapen, that is to say, Long Kape, and Paris Nauetes.

1 Garden Naueto is called in Latine, Napus satius: in high dutch, Trucken Steckruben: that is to say, the dry Naueto: some do also cal it in English, Nauet, and Naueto gentle.

2 The wild kind is called Napus sylvestris: in high Almain, Ras; Steckruben, that is to say, the moist or water Nauet.

✥ *The nature.*

Nauetes are of complexion like to the Turneps, as Galen writeth.

✥ *The vertues.*

The Naueto taken in meat, doth nourish lesse than the Turnep, otherwise in vertue and operation it is much like to the round Kape or Turnep.

The seed thereof is very good against poison, and therefore it is put into treacles and preseruatiues.

Of Rampion or wilde Rapes. Chap. xxxv.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Rampions or wilde Rapes, the great and the small.

✱ *The description.*

1 The small common Rampion, his first leaues be roundish, almost like the leaues of the marsh Violet, afterwarde it bringeth forth a rounde harde stalke of two foote long, set about with long narrow leaues, at the top of the stalkes grow pleasant flowers, very much like to the wilde bel flowers described in the second booke the xxiij. Chapter, after the flowers come long cornered or square huskes, wherein the seed is inclosed which is very smal. The root is long and white, sometimes as big as a mans little finger, in taste almost like the nauew gentle, the which in the winter season is used in salades.

2 The other Rampion, the which is not yet very well known, his first leaues be broad, & they that grow up afterward about the stalk are narrow: it hath one or two straight holow stems, in the top of the said stems groweth a great thick bushie eare, full of little long smal flowers, which befoze their opening are like little crooked horns, and being openly spreade, are parted into foure little narrow leaues, of a blew color, purple, gray, or white. The flowers fallen, there appeere many round little huskes, ioining one to another, like to the husks or cups of the other rampion, but much smaller. The roote is great, white, and full of sap, in fashion and taste like the roote of the other Rampion.

3 The Marians Violet and the Gauntelet, described in the second booke, are also of the kinds of Rampions.

✱ *The place.*

1 The little Rampion groweth in fieldes and pastures of this Countrie vnder hedges and bushes.

2 The other rampion groweth most commonly in Woods, in clay grounds, and other fat, moist and darke places.

✱ *The time.*

1 The little rampion flowzeth in June and July.

2 The other flowzeth in May.

✱ *The names.*

1 Rampion is called in Greeke ρομφύλη ἀγρία: in Latine, Rapa syluestris,

uestris, that is to say, Wilde rapes.

2 The first kind is now called of the writers in these daies, Rapontium, Rapunculum, and Rapunculum paruum: in French *Raiponce*, and *Petite Raiponce*: in high douch *Klein Rapuntzelen*: in base Almaine, *Cleyn*, or ghemeine *Raponcelen*: in English rampions, and the litle rampion.

The second is likewise a kind of rampion, or wild rapes.

✱ *The nature.*

Rampion is of nature somewhat like the Turnep.

✱ *The vertues.*

The rampion eaten with vineger and salt stirreth up appetite and meat lust, and prouoketh urine, especially when it is but a litle boiled or parboiled.

Rampions mingled with the meal of Lupines or Turay, doth cleanse and beautify the face, and al other parts of the bodie, being laid therebnto.

The iuice of the stalks & leaues of rampions, especially of the lesser kind dropped into the eyes with womens milk, cleareth the sight.

Of Radish. Chap. xxxvj.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two kinds of radish, the tame, and the wild, where of the tame or garden radish is of two sorts, the one with a round root, like the nauelo or garden rape, and is not very common in Brabant. The other hath a very long white root, and is the common Radishe of this countrey. To this may be ioyned a third kinde of garden or tame radish, with the blacke roote which of late yeeres hath bene brought into England, and now beginneth also to waxe common.

✱ *The description.*

1 The common radish hath great broad rough leaues, much clouen or deeply cut in vpon both sides, not much vnlike the turnep leaues. The stalks be round, with many flowers of a purple or wan colour, euery flower parted into foure smal leaues, the which being fallen, there come in their stæde, long, round, sharpe pointed huskes, sometimes as bigge as ones little finger, wherein is inclosed a rounde browne sæde. The
roote

roote of the one kind of garden Radish, is of a foote, or a foote and a half long, white both without and within, and of a sharpe taste. The roote of the other is short, and as big as a paelew, and of a stronger and sharper taste than the longer roote. The third roote is blacke without, and white within, in taste like to the others.

The wilde Radish hath leaues like the common Radish, but smaller and fuller of cuts or iaggies. The stalke is of a foote and a halfe long or more, vpon which grow many yealow flowers, and afterward small huskes, wherein the seed, which is very small, is inclosed. The roote is as big as ones finger, in taste very like to a young Radish, but stronger.

✠ *The place.*

1 They sowe Radish in gardens, and it requireth to bee new sowed euery yere.

2 The wild Radish groweth alongst by ditches sides, both by standing and running waters.

✠ *The time.*

1 The garden Radish is sowed most commonly in June & July, and that wil serue to be eaten at winter, and it flowreth in April and May: and that which is sowed in March flowreth the self same yere in May or June, & is nothing worth for to eate.

2 The wild flowreth in June, & shortly after it yeldeth his seed,

✠ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called of the Athenienses, and other Ancients in Greeke *ῥαφανὶς ἢ ῥαφανὶς ἡμῖνος*: in Latine *Radicula*, and *Radicula satiu*a: of some *Raphanus*: and in shops *Raphanus minor*: in French, *Rane* & *Rane forte*: in high dutch, *Kettich*: in base Almaine, *Kadys*: in English, *Radish*.

2 The second kind is called in Greeke *ῥαφανὶς ἀγρία*: in Latin, *Radicula sylvestris*: of some *Radicula palustris*: in French, *Rane sauvage*, or *Raifort d'eane*: in high Almaine, *Wilder Kettich*: in base Almaine, *Wilde Kadys*, and *Water Kadys*: in English, *Wild Radish*, or *Water Radish*.

✠ *The nature.*

1 Radish is hote in the third degree, and dry in the second.

2 The wild Radish is stronger, and more biting than the garden Radish.

✠ *The*

✱ *The vertues.*

Radish is now eaten with other meats, as they vsed in times A
past, neuerthelesse it is rather medicine than meat or nourish-
ment, as witnesseth Galen: for it giueth very little or no nourish-
ment to the body, seeing that it is sharpe & biting vpon the tong.

The yong stems and tender crops or buds of Radish, may be
likewise eaten with oile and vineger being first boiled, and they
nourish better than the roots, although in deed they yeeld but litle
nourishment.

Dioscorides saith, that the root of Radish is pleasant to the B
mouth, but euill for the stomacke: for it ingendzeth belching and
windinesse, with a desire to vomit.

The same eaten before meat, listeth vp the meat, and taken C
after meat or meale, it suppresseth the same, causing it to descend
and digest.

It is good to be eaten before meale to cause vomit, especially D
the barke thereof, the which taken with the Drimel (that is ho-
nied vineger) hath the greater strength to stirre vp vomiting,
and purgeth tough and slimy flemme, and quicken the wit and vn-
derstanding.

The decoction or broth of Radish drunken, prouoketh urine, E
breaketh the stone, and driueth it forth.

The same ripeth tough flemme and grosse humors, wherewith F
all the breast and stomacke is charged, and causeth them to be spit
out: it is also good against an old cough, & the breast that is stuffed
with grosse humours.

Radish is good against the dropsie, and for them that be liuer G
sicke, and for them that haue any paine or stopping of the rains,
and eaten with vineger and mustard, it is good against the Le-
thargy, which is a drowsie and forgetfull sicknesse.

It is also good for such as are sicke with eating Tadeftoles or H
Mushrooms, or Henbane, or other venome, and for them that
haue the colike and griping paines in their bellies, as Plistoni-
cus, and Praxagoras writeth.

It moueth womens flowers, and as Pliny writeth, causeth a I
bundance of milke.

The root stamped very smal with vineger, cureth the hardnes K
of

of the melt or splene, beyng laid thereupon.

The same with honie stayeth fretting, festering & consuming sores: also it is good against the scuruiuesse, and scales of the head, and filleth vp againe bare places with haire.

The same with the meale of Darnel or Furay, taketh away blew spots of brused places, & all blemishes & freckles of the face.

The seed thereof causeth one to vomite vehemently, and prouoketh vrine, and being dronken with hony and vineger, it killeth and driueth forth wormes of the body.

The same taken with vineger, wasteth the melt or splene, and maketh the hardnesse thereof.

The same sodden in honied vineger, is good to be often vsed whole for a gargarisme against the Squinancie.

2 The wild or water Radish hath the same vertue, and in woꝝ: it king is like to the garden Radish, but altogether stronger, and is singular to prouoke vrine.

Of Raifort or mountaine Radish. Chap. xxxvij.

✥ The description.

Mountain Radish or Raifort hath great broad leaues, in fashion like to the great Docke called Patience, but greater and rougher. The stalks be tender, short, and small, at the top whereof are small white flowers, & after them very small husks wherein is the seed. The roote is long and thicke, of a very sharpe taste, and biting vpon the tong: and therefore it is pound or stamped very small to be eaten with meates, and specially fish in stead of Mustard.

✥ The place.

It is found for the most part planted in gardens, and where as it hath been once set, it remaineth a long season without perishing.

✥ The time.

The great Raifort springeth vp in April, & flowzeth in June.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called of the later writers, Raphanus magnus, and Raphanus montanus: in French, *Grand Raifort*, & *Raphanus*: in high dutch, *Mærretich*, and *Kern*: in Brabant most commonly *Raphanus*, of some also *Perradys*. Some of the learned sort of
the

the latter writers do take it for *ῥαφανος*, Raphanus, of the auncient Athenians, the which as some write is an enimie to the vine, but this is not *ῥαφανος* of Theophrast, or of the other Greekes their successors: who take for Raphanus, *Brassica Romanorum*, which is our common Coleworts. Some others iudge it to be *Thlaspi*, wherof Cratenas writeth, but their opiniō is nothing like to the truth.

✱ *The nature.*

The great Raifort is hote and dry almost in the third degree, especially the roote, in which is the chiefest vertue.

✱ *The vertues.*

The roote of the great Raifort is in vertue much like to Raish, but it is hotter and stronger, but not so much troubling the stomacke.

The same beyng very small ground or stamped, may be served to men in stead of Mustard or other sauce to eat fish withall: for being so taken it warmeth the stomacke, and causeth good appetite, and digesteth fish very well.

It hath been also found by experience, that the great Raifort doth hinder the growing of the vine, and beyng planted nere it, causeth the vine to starue and wither away, the which thing the latter Greeke writers and not the Atheniens do ascribe to Coleworts.

Of Carrots. Chap. xxxviij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be three sortes of Carrots, yealow and red, whereof two be tame & of the garden, the third is wild growing of it selfe.

✱ *The description.*

The yealow Carrot hath dark greene leaues, all cut and hackt almost like the leaues of Cheruil, but a great deale browner, larger, stronger, and smaller cut. The stemmes be round, rough without, and holow within: at the highest of the stemmes grow great shadowie tufts, or spokie tops with white flowers, and after them rough seed, in proportion not much unlike Annis seed. The roote is thicke and long, yealow both without and within, and is used to be eaten in meates.

2 The red Carrot is like to the aforesaid in the cuts of his leaues, and in stalks, flowers, and seed. The root is likewise long and thicke, but of a purple red colour both within and without.

3 The wilde is not much unlike the garden Carrot, in leaues, stalks, and flowers; sauing the leaues be a little rougher, and not so much cut or iagged, and in the middle of the flowery tufts, amongst the white flowers groweth one or two little purple marks or specks. The seede is rougher, and the root smaller and harder than the other Carrots.

✥ *The Place.*

1.2 The manured or tame Carrot is sowne in gardens.

3 The wild groweth in the borders of fields, by high waies & paths, and in rough vntoiled places.

✥ *The time.*

Carrots do flower in Iune and Iuly, and their seed is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

Carrots are called in Greeke σταφυλίνος: & in Latine Pastinacæ.

1 The first kinde is called σταφυλίνος ἡμερος: and Pastinaca sativa: of the later writers, Staphilinus Luteus: in high Douch, Zam Pastiney, Zam Pastinachen, and Geel Ruben: in French, Pastinade iaulne: in base Almaigne, Geel Peen, Pooten, & Geel Woortelen: in English, yealow Carrots.

2 The second kinde is also Staphilinus satiuus, & is called Staphilinus niger: in French, Pastenade rouge: in high Douch, Rot Pastiny: in base Almaigne, Caroten: in English, red Carrots.

And these two gardē Carrots are in sight like to δαίκος, Daucus, described by Theophrast lib. ix. chap. xv. & like to the herbe which Galen in his first booke of Simples nameth δαίκος σταφυλίνος, that is to say, Daucus Pastinaca.

3 The wild kind is called in Greeke, σταφυλίνος ἄγριος: in Latine, Pastinaca sylvestris: in shops, Daucus, as we haue declared in the second booke, of some it is also named Pastinaca rustica, Carota, Babyron, and Sicha: in French, Des Panaz, or Pastenade sauvage: in high Douch, Wild Pastnach, or wild Pasteney, and Vogelnest: in base Almaigne, Vogels nest, & Croonkens cruyt: in English, wild Carrot.

✥ *The*

✱ *The nature.*

The root of Carrots is temperat in heat and drynesse. The seed thereof especially of the wilde kinde, is hot and drie in the second degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Carrot roots eaten in meats, nourish indifferently well, and because it is somewhat aromaticall or of a spicelike tast, it warmeth the inward parts, being eaten moderately: for when it is too much and too often used, it ingendereth euill blood.

The roots of Carrots, especially of the wild kind, taken in what sort soeuer it be, prouoke urine, and the worke of venery. And therefore Olypheus writeth, that this root hath power to increase loue.

Carrot roots made into powder, & dronken with Head or horned water open the stoppings of the liuer, the milt or splene, the kidneies & raines, and are good against the iaunders and grauell.

The seed of wild Carrot prouoketh womens flowers, and is very good against the suffocation & stiflings of the matrix, being dronken in wine or laid to outwardly in maner of a pessary or mother suppositoie.

It prouoketh urine, and casteth forth grauell, and is very good against the strangury, and dropsie, and for such as haue paine in the side, the belly and raines.

It is good against all venome, and against the bitings & stings of venemous beasts.

Some men write, that it maketh the women fruitfull that vse often to eat of the seed thereof.

The greene leaues of Carrots brused with hony and laid to, do cleanse and mundifie vncleane and fretting sores.

The seed of the garden Carrot, is in vertue like to the wilde Carrot, but nothing so strong, but the root of the garden Carrot is moze conuenient and better to be eaten.

Of Parseneps. Chap. xxxix.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sortes of Parsenepes, the garden and wilde Parsenep.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he garden Parsenep hath great long leaues, made of diuers leaues set together vpon one stem, after the fashion or order of the leaues of the walnut or ash tree, where of ech single leafe is brode or somewhat large, and nickt or snipt round about the edges, the stalke groweth to the height of a man, channell straked & furrowed, hauing many ioints, like the stalke or stemme of fenil: at the top grow spoky tufts, bearing yealow flowers, & flat seeds, almost like the seed of Dill, but greater. The root is great and long, of a pleasant taste, and good to be eaten.

2 The wild Parsenep, in leaues, flowers and seed is much like the garden Parsenep, sauing that his leaues be smaller, and his stalks slenderer, the root is also harder and smaller, and not so good to be eaten.

✥ *The place.*

1 The manured and tame kind is sowne in gardens.

2 The wild groweth in this country, about waies and paths.

✥ *The time.*

Parseneps do flower in Iune & Iuly: & the garden Parseneps are best & most meet to be eaten, the winter befoze their flowring.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first kind is called in the shops of this country, Pastinaca, and the neather Douchmen borrowing of the Latine do call it Pastinaken: in English likewise Parsenep: in French, *Grand Cheruy*: in high Douch, *Hozen*, and *Zam Hozen*, and according to the same the base Almaignes call it, *Tamme Hozen*. Some take it for *σίσαρον*, Sisarum, others take it for a kind of Staphilinus, and Pastinaca. And in deed it seemeth to be *σταφυλίνος*, that is, Pastinaca, whereof Galen writeth in his big. booke of Simples.

2 The wild kinde is called in some shops, *Branca leonina*, or *Baucia*: in French, *Cheruy sauvage*: in high Douch, *Wild Hozen*: in base Almaigne, *Wilde Hozen*: it is called in Greeke *ελαφόσκοιον*, of some, as witnesseth Dioscorides, *ελάφιον*, *ήρειον*, *οργήιον*, *εριοκτόιον*, *λύμιν*: in Latine, *Elaphoboscum*, and *Cervi ocellus*: in English, *wild Parsenep*.

✥ *The nature.*

Parsenep is hot and drie, especially the seede which is hotter and

and drier than the root.

✥ *The vertues.*

The root of the garden Parsenep eaten in meats as the carrot, doth yeeld more and better nourishment than carrot roots, and is good for the lungs, the raines, and the best.

The same root causeth one to make water well, and swageth the paines of the sides, and driueth away the windinesse of the belly, and is good for such as be bruised, squat, or bursten.

The seed of the wild Parsenep is good against all poison, and it healeth the bitings and stings of all venemous beasts, being drunken in wine. And truly it is so excellent for this purpose that it is left vs in writing, that when the stags or rather the wilde harts haue eaten of this herbe, no venemous beasts may annoy or hurt them.

Of Skirworts. Chap. xl.

✥ *The description.*

The Skirwort hath round stalks, the leaues be cut & snipt about like the teeth of a sawe, diuerse set vpon a stem not much vnlike the leaues of the garden parsenep, but a great deale smaller and smother. The flowers grow in round tufts of spoky tops, & are of a white color, & after that commeth a seed somewhat brode, (*as I read in my copy*) but the Skirwort that groweth in my garden which agreeth in all things else with the description of this Skirwort, hath a little long crooked seed of a browne colour, the which being rubbed smelleth pleasantly, somewhat like the seed of Gith, or Nigella Romana, or like the sauer of Cypres wood. The roots are white of a fingers length, diuerse hanging together, and as it were growing out of one moare, of a sweet taste, and pleasant in eating.

✥ *The place.*

These roots are planted in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

These roots are digged out of the ground to be eaten in March, & the least or smallest of the are at the same time planted againe, the which be good & in season to serue againe the yeare folowing to be eaten. But when they be left in the ground without removing, they flower and are in seed in July, and August.

✥ *The names.*

This root is called in Greeke *σίσαρυ*: in Latine Sifer, & Sifarum: and some men cal it Seruillum, Seruilla, or Cheruilla: in French, *Petit Cheruy*: in high Douch Berlin, Bierlin, and of some Zam Kapuntzel: in base Almaine, Suycker wortelkens, and Serillen: in English, Skir wort, and Skirwit roots.

✥ *The nature.*

Skir worts are hot and dry in the second degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

The root of Skirrets boiled, is good for the stomacke, stirreth A vp appetite, and prouoketh vaine.

The iuice of the root dronken with goats milke, stoppeth the B laske.

The same dronken with wine, driueth away windinesse, and C gripings of the belly, and cureth the hicket or yere.

Of garden Parsely. Chap.xlj.

✥ *The description.*

GArden Parsely hath greene leaues, iagged, and in diuerse places deepe cut, and snipt rounde about like the teeth of a sawe. The stalks be round, vpon the which grow crownes or small spoky tops, with flowers of a pale yealow colour, & after them a small seed somewhat round, and of a sharpe or biting tast, and good smell. The root is white and long as the root of Fenill, but a great deale smaller.

✥ *The place.*

Parsely is sowne in gardens amongst worts and pot herbes, and loueth a fat and fruitfull ground.

✥ *The time.*

The common Parsely flowereth in Iune, and his seed is ripe in Iuly a yeare after the first sowing of it.

✥ *The names.*

The common Parsely is called in Greeke *σέλινον* or *σάλινον* *καπάριον*: in Latine, Apium, & Apium hortense: in shops, Petroselinum, & the Douchmen following the same, call it Petersilgen, or Peterlin: in neather Douchland it is called Peterselie: in French, *Per-sil*, or *Perfil de iardin*: in English, Parsely, and garden Persely.

✥ *The*

✱ *The nature.*

Garden Parsely is hot in the second degree, and drie in the third, especially the seede which doth heat and drie more than the leaues or roote.

✱ *The vertues.*

Garden Parsely taken with meates is very wholesome and agreeable to the stomacke, it causeth good appetite and digestion, and prouoketh vrine.

The broth or decoction of the roote of garden Parsely drunken, openeth the stopping of the liuer, the kidneies, and all interst or parts, it causeth to make water, it driueth forth the stone and grauell, and is a remedie against all poison.

The seed of Parsely is good for all the aforesaid purposes, and is of greater vertue and efficacie than the root: for it doth not only open all stoppings, and resist poison, but also it dispatcheth and driueth away all blastings and windinesse, and therfore it is put into all preseruatiues and medicines made to expell poison.

It is also good against the cough, to be mixt with electuaries and medicines made for that purpose.

The leaues or blades of Parsely pound with the crummes of bread (or barlie flower) is good to be laid to against the inflammations and rednes of the eies, and the swelling of the paps, that cometh of clustered milke.

Of Marish Parsely, March or Smallach. Chap. xliij.

✱ *The description.*

Smallach hath shining leaues, of a darke greene colour, much diuided, and snipt round about with small cuts or natches, much greater and larger than the leaues of common garden Parsely. The stalks be round and full of branches, vpon the which grow spokie tufts or little shadowie tops with white flowers, which after ward bring forth a very small seede, like to garden Parsely seede, but smaller. The roote is small, and set full of hairie threds or strings.

✱ *The place.*

Smallach groweth in moist places that stand low, and is sometimes planted in gardens.

✱ *The*

✥ *The time.*

Smallach flowreth in June, and yeldeth forth his seed in July and August a yere after the sowing thereof, euen like to garden parsely.

✥ *The names.*

Smallach is called in Greeke *ἑλισσέλιον*: in Latine, *Apium palustre*, and *Paludapium*, that is to say, Marsh Parsely: of some *ὑδροσέλιον ἄγριον*, *Hydroselinon agrion*, that is, wild water Parsely, and *Apium rusticum*: in shops, *Apium*: in French, *De L'ache*: in high Douch, *Epffich*: in base Almaine, *Jouffrouw merck*, and of some after the Apothecaries *Eppe*: in English, *March*, *Smallach*, and *marsh Parsely*.

✥ *The nature.*

Smallach is hot and drie like garden Parsely.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seede and rootes of Smallach, in working are much like to the rootes and seede of garden Parsely, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

The iuice of Smallach doth mundifie and cleanse corrupt and festered sores, especially of the mouth and throte, mingled with other stufte seruing to the same purpose.

Smallach, as *Plinie* writeth, is good against the poison of spiders.

Of Mountaine Parsely. Chap. xliij.

Oriofelinon.✥ *The description.*

Amongst the kinds of Parsely, the ancients haue alwaies described a kinde which they name Mountaine Parsely. And albeit it be now growen out of knowledge, yet we haue thought it good to describe the same, to the intent that nothing should faile of that, which appertaineth to the kindes of Parsely: also we hope that this Parsely shall be the sooner found, bicause we do heere expresse it by name. This Parsely, as writeth *Dioscorides*, hath small tender stalks of a span long, hauing little branches, with small spokie tops or crownets, like to hemlocke, but much smaller, vpon the which groweth a little seede somewhat

somewhat long, like to the seed of commin, small, of a very good and aromaticall sent, and sharpe vpon the tong.

✥ *The place.*

This kinde of Parsely groweth in rough vntoiled places, and vpon high stonie hils, for the which consideration it is called Mountaine parsely.

✥ *The names.*

This Parsely is called in Greeke, ὄρεοσέλινον: in Latine, Apium montanum, that is to say in English, Hill Parsely, or Mountain Parsely: in French, *Persil de montaigne*: in high Douch, Berch Epffich: in base Almaigne, Berch Eppe.

✥ *The nature.*

This Parsely is of complexion or temperament like the other, but a great deale stronger, as witnesseeth Galen.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seede and roote of hill or Mountaine Parsely drunken in wine, prouoketh vyne and womens flowers.

The seede with great profit is put into preseruatiues and medicines prepared to prouoke vyne.

Of stone Parsely. Chap.xliiij.

✥ *The description.*

This Parsely hath meetely large leaues, seuered into sundrie parts, or diuers smal leaues, the which vpon each side are deepe cut and finely hackt or snipt round about. The stalks be small of two foote long, vpon which grow small spokie tops with white flowers, and after them a seed somewhat brown, not much vnlike the seed of the garden parsely, but better, and of an aromaticall saour, and sharper taste. The roote is small with many hairie strings hanging thereat.

✥ *The place.*

This kind which is the right Parsely, groweth plentifully in Macedonia, in rough, stony, and vntoiled places, & also in som places of Douchland, that be likewise rough, stony, & vntoiled. The Herborists of this countrie do sow it in their gardens.

✥ *The time.*

This Parsely flowzeth in Iuly, and yeldeth his seed in August.

✥ *The*

✱ *The names.*

This strange (but yet the true Parsely) is called in Greeke *πετροσέλινον*, and bicause it groweth plentifullye in Macedonia, *πετροσέλινον μακεδονικόν*, Petroselinon Macedonicon: in Latine, Petrapium, Apium saxatile, and Petroselinum, that is to say in English, Stone Parsely: in high Douch, Stein Epfach, or Stein Peterlin: in base Almaigue, Steen Epps. It is also called of some ignorant Apothecaries Amomum: in Brabant they call it *Uremde Peterfelie*, that is to say, Strange Parsely, the which without all doubt is the true Parsely, called by the name of the place, whereas it groweth most plentifully, Parsely of Macedonie: the French men call it *Persil de Roches*: and *Persil vray*.

✱ *The nature.*

This Parsely is hot and drie almost in the third degré.

✱ *The vertues.*

The seede of this Parsely moueth womens flowers, prouoketh vrine, breaketh and driueth forth the stone and grauell together with the vrine.

It dispatcheth and dissolueth all windinesse and blastings, and easeth the gripings of the stomacke and bowels: it is also very excellent against all cold passions of the sides, the kidneies, and bladder.

It is also put with great profit in preparatiues, and medicines ordained to prouoke vrine.

Of great Parsely or Alexander. Chap. xlv.

✱ *The description.*

The great Parsely hath large leaues, brode, and somewhat browne, not much vnlike the leaues of garden Parsely, but much larger and blacker, almost like the leaues of Angelica. The stalke is round of thre or fower foote high, at the top whereof it bringeth forth round spokie tufts or circles with small white flowers, and after them a blacke seede (somewhat long, and almost as big as the kernell of an orange) of a spicie sauer and bitterish taste. The roote is white within, and blacke without, which being taken forth of the ground, and broken in peeces

pieces putteth forth a thicke liquoz, oz oilie gumme of a yello^wish colour, in taste very bitter and like to Myrrhe.

✥ *The place.*

This Parsely groweth in some countries in lowe shadowie places. The Herborists of this countrie do sow it in their gardens.

✥ *The time.*

This Parsely flowreth in July, and in August the seed is ripe.

✥ *The names.*

This Parsely is called in Græke *ἰπποσίλιον* : in Latine, Equapium, and Olusatrum, of some *σμύριον*, Smyrnium : and *ἀγροσίλιον*, that is to say, Apium sylvestre : and of the latter writers, Petroselinum Alexandrinum : in shops not without erroz (Petroselinum Macedonicum) for it hath no similitude at all with the Parsely of Macedonie : in French, *Grand Persil*, oz *Grand Ache*, oz *Alexandre* : in high Douch, *Gros Eppich*, oz *Gros Epfich* : in base Almaigne, *Grote Eppe*, in English, Alexanders.

✥ *The nature.*

This Parsely in temperament is hot and drie like the others.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seed of the great Parsely drunken alone, oz with honied water, bringeth to women their desired sicknes, dissolneth windiness, and gripings of the bellie, it warmeth the astonied members, oz limmes taken with cold, and bruising shiverings oz shakings that come with extreame colde : and is good against the Strangurie.

The roote of the great Parsely breaketh and driueth forth the stone, causeth one to make water, and is good against the pains of the reins, and ache in the sides.

To conclude, the seede of great Parsely is of like vertue to the seed of the garden parsely, and in all things better and moze convenient than the common parsely seede.

Of wilde Parsely. Chap. xlvj.

✥ *The description.*

The herbe which we (in following the ancient Theophrastus) do call wild ache oz Parsely, hath large leaues, all ragged,

ged, cut, and bittered, much like the leaues of the wilde carrot, but larger. The stalks be round and hollow of fower or five foote long, of a browne red colour next the ground, at the top of them grow spokie rundles, or round tuffets with white flowers, after them commeth a flat rough seed, not much vnlike the seede of dill, but greater. The roote is parted into two or thre long rootes, the which do grow very seldome downewards, but most commonly are found lying ouerthwart and alongst, heere and there, and are hot and burning vpon the tong. The whole herbe both stalks and leaues, is full of white sap, like to the Tithymales or Spurges, the which commeth forth when it is broken or pluckt.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe is found in this countrie in moist places, about ponds, and alongst by ditches, neuertheles it is not very common.

✥ *The time.*

The wilde Parsely flowzeth in Iune, and his seede is ripe in Iuly.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Græke, σέλινον ἄγριον, καὶ ὑδροσέλινον ἄγριον: in Latine, Apium sylvestre, that is to say, Wild Parsely: in French Persil, or *Ache sauvage*: in high Douch, Wilder Eppich, or Eppich: in base Almaine, Wilde Eppe. Of this herbe Theophrastus writeth in his seuenth booke the fourth chapter, saying, that the wild Parsely hath red stemmes. And Dioscorides in his third booke the lxxvii. chapter. In some shops of this countrie it is called Meum: and they vse the roots of this Parsely in steed of Meum.

✥ *The nature.*

The wilde Parsely and specially the roote thereof is hot and drie in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The root of wilde Parsely holden in the mouth and chewed, appeaseth the rigor of the toothach, and draweth abundance of humors from the braine.

Of water Parsely. Chap. xlvij.

✱ *The kindes.*

There is found in this countrie two kindes of this herbe, one great, the other small, the which do differ but onely in figure, and that is long of the diuersitie of the places where as it groweth, for the one is changed into the other, when as it is removed from one place to another. That is to say, that which groweth alwaies in the water, becommeth small being planted vpon the land or drie ground: and on the contrarie, that which groweth vpon the drie land becommeth great, being planted in the water: so that to say the truth, these two herbs are but all one, which doth not onely happen to this herbe, but also to diuers others, that grow in the waters or moist medowes.

✱ *The description.*

1 The great water Parsely hath round, hollow, smooth brittle stalks, and long leaues, made and fashioned of diuers little leaues standing directly one against another, and spread abroad like wings, whereof each little leafe by it selfe is plaine and smooth, and snipt about the edges like to a sawe. At the top of the stalks grow little spokie rundles with white flowers. The root is full of hairie threds, and it putteth forth on the sides new springs, all the herbe is of a stronger and pleasanter saour than any of the kindes of Parsely, and being bruised and rubbed betwixt the hands doth smell almost like Petrolium.

2 The lesser water Parsely, in sent is like to the abovesaid, his stalks be likewise hollow, but smaller. The leaues be not like to the greater, but drawing neere to the leaues of Cheruill, but yet more tenderer, and more mangled, pounsed or iagged, the small flowers be white, and do also grow in little round tufts, and shadowie or spokie circles growing thicke and neere throng together. The roote is full of thredde strings, and doth likewise put forth diuers new springs or branches, the which do stretch and spread abroad vpon the ground, and cleave fast to the ground taking roote heere and there.

✱ *The place.*

1 The greater water Parsely groweth in ditches and ponds.

2 The

2 The lesser groweth in moist medowes that stand lowe and waterie, not very far from pooles, and standing waters, yet sometimes likewise therein.

✥ *The time.*

Water Parsely flowreth in June and July.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first herbe should seeme to be a kind of that which is called in Greeke *σιν*: in Latine, Lauer, and Sium: in French, *Berle*: in high Douch, *Wasser Epffich*: in base Almain, *Water Eppe*, that is to say, *Ache*, or water Parsely. Turner and Cooper do call it, *Sallade Parsely*, *Pellow water cresses*, and *Bell rags*.

2 The second is likewise a kind of Sium, as namely that which is called *Iuncus odoratus*. And yet it is not the upright Iuncus, for this is but named for a likenes vnto it, because that his stalks be like rushes, and it hath a pleasant smell.

✥ *The nature and vertues.*

Without doubt this herbe is of complexion hot and drie, and in vertue like to the other Sium.

Of bastard Parsely. Chap. xlvij.

✥ *The description.*

CAucalis is a hairte herbe and somewhat rough, not much vnlike carrot. The leaues be almost like the leaues of coriander, but dismembred and parted into smaller iags or fringes. At the top of the branches grow shadowie bushes or spoke rundles, with white flowers, whose greatest blades or leaues are turned outwards. The seede is long and rough like carrot seed, but greater than common seede.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe is found in this countrie in the Meuze of corne fields.

✥ *The time.*

It flowreth in June, and within short space after the seede is ripe.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *καυκαλις*: and also in Latine, *Caucalis*, of some *δαικος αχαιος*: that is to say, *Daucus sylvestris*:
vnknown

vnknownen in Shops : Cooper calleth it bastard Parsely, and saith it is an herbe like fenill with a white flower, and commeth of naughty Parsely seed.

✱ *The nature.*

✱ Caulalis is hot and dry.

✱ *The vertues.*

Caucalis prouoketh to make water like Daucus, whereunto **A** Caulalis is much like in vertues, as witnesseth Galen. Matthiolum attributeth many other excellent vertues to the herbe Caulalis, as you may see in his commentaries vpon the second booke of Dioscorides.

Of Smyrnium. Chap. xlix.

✱ *The description.*

This herbe, as Dioscorides writeth, hath leaues like parsely, and they bend downeward, of a strong and pleasant aromaticall smell with some sharpenes, and of a yealowish colour, greater and thicker than the leaues of parsely: at the top of the stalks grow small spoky tufts or rundels like Dill, with yealow flowers, and after them a small blacke seede, like the seede of coleworts, it is sharpe and bitter in taste like myrrhe. The root is of a good length, plaine, & full of iuice, of a good small and sharpe taste, blacke without and white within.

✱ *The place.*

Smyrnium, as saith Dioscorides, groweth in Cilicia vpon the mount Amanus in stony rough and dry ground, but now some diligent herbozists do sowe it in their gardens.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *σμύριον*: in Latine, Smyrnium: in Cilicia, Petroselinon: and of some as Galen writeth, Hipposelinon agreste, that is wild Alexander.

✱ *The nature.*

Smyrnium is hot and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues and roote of Smyrnium do appease and mitigate **A** the old cough, and the hardnesse in fetching breath, they stop the belly, and are very good against the bitings and stingings of venemous

nemous beasts, and against the paine to make water.

The leaues of Smyrnion laid to, doth dissolue wens and hard swellings that be new, it drieth by sores, and exulcerations, and glueth together wounds.

The seed is good against the diseases & stoppings of the splene, the kidneies, and the bladder, it moueth womens naturall sicknesse, and driueth forth the after birth or secondines.

To be drunken in wine it is good against the sciaticke, that is the disease of the hips or hanch.

It staieth the windinesse and blattings of the stomacke, taken as is befoze said.

It prouoketh sweat, and helpeth much them that haue the dropisie, and is good against the comming againe of such feuers, as come by fits.

Of Cheruill Chap. l.

✥ The description.

Cheruill leaues are of a light greene colour, tender, brittle, much tagged and cut, somewhat hairy, and of good sauer. The stalkes be round, small and holowe, vpon the which growe rundels or spokie tufts with white flowers, and after them a long sharpe browne seed. The root is white and small.

✥ The place.

Cheruill is common in this country, and is sowne in all gardens amongst worts and potherbes.

✥ The time.

The Cheruill that is sowne in March or Aprill flowzeth betimes, and deliuereth his seede in Iune and Iuly, but that which is sowne in August, abideth the winter and flowzeth not befoze Aprill next folowing.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called of Columella, Charophyllum, and Charophyllum: of the apothecaries in our time Cerefolium: in French, *Cerfueill*: in high Douch, *Korffelkraut*, or *Kerbelkraut*: in base Almaine, *heruell*: in English, *Cheruill*, and *Cheruell*.

✥ The

✥ *The nature.*

This herbe is hot and drie.

✥ *The vertues.*

Cheruill eaten with other meates, is good for the stomacke, **A** for it giueth a good taste to the meates, and stirreth vp meate lust.

This herbe boiled in wine, is good for them that haue the **B** strangury, if the wine be dronken, and the herbe be laid as an implaister, vpon the place of the bladder.

It is good for people that be dull, old, and without courage, for **C** it reioiceth and comforteth them, and increaseth their strength.

Of Gingidium, in Spanish Visnaga.

Chap. Ij.

✥ *The description.*

Gingidium, in leaues, flowers, knobby stalks, and fashion, is like to the wild carrot, sauing that his leaues be tenderer, thicker set, and cut into smaller thrommes, or tagged fringes, and the stalks be slenderer and plainer, and the whole herbe is neither rough nor hairy as the wilde Carrot is, but plaine and smooth and of a bitter taste. The flowers be white and grow vpon spoky tops or tufts like the wilde carrot: after them commeth the seed, the which being ripe, the stemmes with their spoky tufts become stiffe, and ware strong and hard, like small staues or little stickes, and the spokes or little sticks of the tuft of this herbe, the Italians & Spaniards do vse as toothpicks. For the which purpose it is maruellous good and excellent. The roote is white and bitter.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth of his owne kinde in Spaine, and as Dioscorides saith, in Syria and Cilicia: it is not founde in this country, but amongst certaine herborists.

✥ *The time.*

This herbe flowzeth in this country in August, and deliuereth his seed in September.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *κινιδιον*: in Latine, *Gingidium*: in Syria, *Lepidion*: and of some also, as witnesseth *Dioscorides*, especially of the *Romaines*, *Bifacutum*: therefore it is yet at this day called in Spaine, *Visnaga*: unknowne in the shops of Douchland, Brabant, and this countrie: it may be called tooth-picke Cheruill.

✥ *The nature.*

Gingidium, as witnesseth *Galen*, is not so exceeding hot, but it is drie in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Gingidium eaten raw or boiled with other meats, is very good for the stomacke, as *Dioscorides* saith, because it is drie and comfortable, as *Plinie* writeth.

The same boiled in wine and drunken, is good for the bladder, prouoketh vrine, and is good against the grauell and the stone.

The hard stems of the great rundels or spokie tufts are good to cleanse the teeth, because they be hard, and do easily take away such filth and baggage as sticke fast in the teeth, without hurting the iawes or gummies: and besides this they leaue a good sent or taste to the mouth.

Of Shepheards Needle, or wild Cheruill.

Chap. liij.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe doth not much differ in the quantitie of his stalkes, leaues and flowers from Cheruill, but it hath no pleasant smell. The stalks be round and hard. The leaues be like the leaues of Cheruill, but greater and more finely cut, & of a browne Greene colour. The flowers which be white growe upon crownes or tufts, after the which come vp long seeds, much like to small packe needles. The roote is white, and as long as ones finger.

✥ *The place.*

We may finde it in this countrie in fat and fertill fields.

✥ *The*

✥ *The time.*

Sheepheards Needle flowreth in May and June, and in short space after it yeeldeth his seed.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *μαϊνδξ* : in Latine, Scandix, herba scauaria, Acus pastoris, or Acula, because his seed is like to a needle : in French, *Aiguille de berger* : in Spanish, Quixones : in base Almaigne, Paeldenkeruel : in English, Sheepheards Needle, wild Cheruell, and needle Cheruill.

✥ *The nature.*

Scandix is hot and drie in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Scandix eaten is good and wholesome for the stomach and belly, and in times past hath bene a common herbe amongst the Greeks, but of small estimation and value, and taken but onely for a wild wort or herbe. Aristophanes in times past by occasion of this herbe tanted Euripides, saieing, that his mother was not a seller of worts or good pot herbes, but onely of Scandix, as Plinie writeth.

The same boiled and dronken, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, kidneies, and the bladder, and is good for all the inward parts, and bowels of man.

Of Myrrhis Casshes or Caxes. Chap. liij.

✥ *The description.*

Myrhis in leaues and stalks is somewhat like Hemlocke : it hath great large leaues, very much cut and iagged, and diuided into many partes, hauing sometimes white speckles or spots. The stalks be round (somewhat crested) and two or three foote long : at the top of the stalks growe rundels, or spokie tufts with white flowers, and after them commeth a long seede. The root is long and round, not much differing in taste and sauour from Carrot. The whole herbe, but especially the first leaues are beset with a soft downe or fine haire, and are in smell and sauer much like to Cheruill, and therefore it is called in base Almaigne, wild Keruel, that is to say, wild Cheruell.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth of his owne kinde in some medowes of Douchland : in this countrie the herbozists do sowe it in their gardens.

✥ *The time.*

This herbe bloweth in May, and his seed is ripe in June.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *μύρρις* : and in Latine, Myrrhis, of some also *μύρρα*, Myrrha : and of the writers at these daies, Cicutaria, bicause it doth somewhat resemble hemlocke, which is named in Latine, Cicuta : in French, *Cicutaire*, or *Perfil d'asne* : in high Douch, *Wilder Kozffel* : in base Almaigne, *Wilder Keruel* : in English, as Turner saith, *Calthes*, or *Cares*, bicause Spinsters vse the stems both of this herbe & hemlocke for Quils and Cares to wind yarne upon : it may be called also wild Cheruell, or mocke Cheruill.

✥ *The nature.*

Myrrhis, especially the root is hot in the seconde degree, and of subtile parts.

✥ *The vertues.*

The root of Myrrhis drunken with wine prouoketh womens flowers, deliuereth the secondine and dead child, and purgeth and clenseth women after their deliuerance.

The same taken in like sort prouoketh vrine, and is good against the bitings of feldie spiders, and such like venemous beasts.

The same boiled in the broth of flesh, doth clense the brest from fleme and other corruption, and is very good for such as are leane and vnlusty, or falling into consumption.

They say also that it is good to be drunken in wine, in the time of pestilence, and that such as haue drunken three or foure times of the same wine, shall not be infected with the plague.

Of Asparagus. Chap. liij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Asparagus, the garden and the wilde Asparagus.

✥ *The*

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he Asparagus of the garden at his first comming forth of the ground, putteth forth long shutes or tender stalkes, plain, round, without leaues, as big as ones finger, grosse, and thicke, hauing at the top a certaine bud or knop, the which afterward spreadeth abroad into many branches hanging like haire. The fruit groweth vpon the branches like round berries, first greene, and afterward of a yealowish red, euen of the colour of corall, within that berry is a blacke seed. The roots be long and slender and interlaced or wouen one in another.

2 The wild Asparagus in his first springs and fruit, is much like to the garden Sparagus, the rest is altogether rough & pricking, for in stead of the long soft haire, wherewithall the garden Asparagus is couered, this hath nothing else but thornes, very small, hard, short, and prickley, wherewithall the branches are furnished.

✥ *The place.*

1 The manured or tame Asparagus groweth in Burgundy and some other countries as in Almaine, in stony places, where as is good earth, and fat ground: in this country it is planted in the gardens of herborists.

2 The wild kind groweth in certaine places of Italy, and thoroughout all Languedoc.

✥ *The time.*

The bare stalkes or first tender springs of Asparagus shoot vp in April, at what time they be boiled and eaten in salet, with oile, salt, and vineger. The fruit is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

1 Garden Asparagus is called in Greeke *ἀσπράγος*: in Latine, Asparagus, and in shops Sparagus: in high Douch, Spargen: in base Almaine Cozaelcruyt: in English, Sperage.

2 The wild Asparagus is called in Greeke *ἀσπράγος πτερόεις, ἡ πικρὰ γοδύνη*: in Latine Asparagus sylvestris, and Curruda: vnknowne in the shops of this country.

✥ *The nature.*

Asparagus, especially the roots are temperate in heat and cold, taking part of a certaine drynesse.

✱ *The vertues.*

The first tender springs of Asparagus parboiled and eaten **A** with oile & vineger, prouoke vrine, and are good against the strangury, and they soften the belly.

The decoction or broth of Asparagns, by it selfe (or with rich **B** peason) drunken, openeth the stoppings of the liuer and kidneies: & also it is good against the iaundice, stopping of the water, strangury, and the grauell and stone.

Some say, that if it be taken in the same maner, it easeth and **C** consumeth the sciatica and paine of members out of ioint.

The root boiled in wine is good for them that are bitten of any **D** venemous beast.

Of Senuy, or Mustard. Chap. lv.

✱ *The kinds.*

1 **T**here be two sorts of Senuy, the tame and the wilde, whereof also the tame or garden Senuy is of two sorts: the one with a great white seede, the other hauing a little browne seed.

✱ *The description.*

The tame white Mustard hath great rough leaues, at the first not much vnlike y leaues of turnep, but after the first leaues there followe other that are smaller and more iagged, growing vpon the stalks which be hairy and three or foure foot long, and diuideth it self into many branches, alongest the which grow yealowish flowers, and after them long hairy husks or cods, wherein is the seed which is round and pale, greater than rape seede, in taste sharpe and hot.

2 The second kind of tame Mustard with y browne seed, which is the black Mustard & common Senuy, is like to the aforesaid in leaues, stalks and growing. The flowers be yealow. The seed is browne, smaller than rape seed, and in taste also sharpe and hot.

3 The wild kinde hath great large leaues, very much iagged and rough with stalks like the other, but it groweth not so high. The flowers be of a pale yealowe, fashioned like a crosse, after which commeth the seede which is reddish, inclosed in long and round husks.

✱ *The*

✥ *The place.*

- 1.2. Mustard or Senuie is sown in gardens and fields.
3. The wild kind groweth of his owne nature, in stonie places, and waterie grounds, and alongst the high waies.

✥ *The time.*

The Mustard and charlock do flower in June and July, and during the same time they yeld their seede.

✥ *The names.*

Mustard is called in Greeke *σινάπι*: in Latine, Sinapi: in shops Sinapis, and Sinapium: in high Douch, Seuff: in base Almaine, Mostaert: in English, Senuie and Mustard.

1 The first kind is called *σινάπι κωμική*, Sinapi hortense: and in the shops of this countrie Eruca: in French, *Blanche Moustarde*: in high Douch, *Weisser Seuff*: in base Almaine, *Wit Mostaert*: in English, white Senuie, and white Mustard seede.

2 The second is also counted for a kind of Mustard, and of the latter writers is called Sinapi commune: in French *Senene de iardin*, or *Moustarde noire*: in high Douch, *Zamer Seuff*: in base Almaine, *Chemene Mostaert*: in English, the common Senuie or Mustard.

3 The wild kind is called of the latter writers *σινάπι άγρια*: Sinapi sylvestre: in French, *Sanele*: in high Douch, *Wilder Seuff*: in base Almaine, *Wilden Mostaert*.

✥ *The nature.*

The Mustard, especially the seede which men call Senuie, is hot and drie almost in the fourth degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Senuie bruised or ground with vineger is a wholesome sauce meete to be eaten with hard and grosse meats, either flesh or fish: for it helpeth their digestion, and is good for the stomacke to warme the same, and prouoketh appetite.

It is good to be given in meats, to such as be short winded, and are stopped in the brest: for it ripeth and causeth to cast forth tough flume, that troubleth or lodeth the stomack and brest.

Mustard seede chewed in the mouth draweth downe thinne flume from the head and braine: appeaseth toothach: it hath the same vertue, if it be mingled with Beade, and holden in the mouth,

mouth, and gargled.

They vse to make a good gargarisme with honie, vineger and mustard seed, against the tumors and swellings of the buula and the almonds about the throte, and root of the tong.

For the same intent, especially when such tumors are become hard and wahren old, they make a necessary and profitable gargarisme with the iuice of mustard seede and meade, for it slaketh, wasteth, or consumeth such swellings and hardnes of the almonds and throte.

Sennie drunken with Hydromel or honied water, is good against the terroze and shaking of agues, prouoketh the flowers and vrine.

The same seede snufft vp into the nostrils, causeth one to sneeze, helpeth them that haue the falling sicknes, and women that haue the strangling of the mother, to waken them vp againe.

The same pound with figs, and laid so in maner of a plaister, taketh away the humming noise and ringing of the eares or head, and is good against deafnes.

The iuice of the same dried in the sunne, and afterward delaid with honie, cleareth the sight, and taketh away roughnes of the eie browes.

They make an emplaiſter with the same & figs, very good for to be laid vpon the heads of such as are fallen into the Lethargie or drowſie euill, and cannot waken themselves: it is likewise good against the Sciatica or paine of the hanch, the hardnes of the splene or milt, and against the dropſie, to be laid as an emplaiſter to the bellies of such as are greaued therewithall. To be ſhort, this emplaiſter is of great force against all cold grieſs and diseases, especially when they are wahren old, for it doth warme and bring heate againe into the diseased parts, it digeſteth colde humors, and draweth them forth.

Sennie mingled with honie and new grease, or with a Cerrote made of ware, cureth the naughtie scurffe or scales in the head which cause the haire to fall off, it scoureth the face from all freckles and spots, and taketh away the blew marks that come of bruising.

If it be laid to with vineger, it is good for lepers, wilde scabs, and running scurffe, and is good against the bitings of Serpents.

The perfume or saour thereof driueth away all venom, and venomous beasts.

Of Rapiſtrum, or Charlocke. Chap. lvi.

✥ The description.

Charlocke hath great rough brode leaues, like the leaues of Turnep, the stalks be rough and slender most commonly of a fote long, with many yellow flowers, cods and seede like the Turnep, but hot or biting sharpe like to mustard seede. The roote is small and single.

✥ The Place.

Charlocke groweth in all places alongſt the waies, about old wals and ruinous places, and oftentimes in the fields, especially there, where as Turneps and Pauewes haue bene sown, so that it should seeme to be a corrupt and euill weede, or enimie to the Pauew.

✥ The time.

Charlock flowereth from March or Aprill vntil midsummer, & the seede also ripeth from time to time in the meane space.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called of the latter writers Rapiſtrum, and of some also Synapi syluestre: in French *Velar*, or *Tortelle*: in high Dutch, *Hederich*: in base Alman Herick, in English, Charlock.

✥ The nature.

Charlocke, & specially the seede is hot and drie in the third degree, and of temperament like Senuie.

✥ The vertues.

This herbe of the latter Physicians is not vſed in medicine, but some with this seede do make Mustarde, as with Senuie, the which they eat with meate in ſteede of Mustarde: where by it is euident, that the seede of this herbe doth not much differ from Senuie in vertue and operation, and that it may be taken in ſteede thereof, although it be not all thing so good, and therefore it was reckoned of Theophrast and Galen amongst those
seeds,

seedes, wherewithall men vsed commonly to prepare and dresse their meats.

Of Rocket. Chap.lvij.

✥ *The kinds.*

Of this herbe be found two kinds, the one tame which is the common Rocket most vsed, the other is wilde.

✥ *The description.*

1 The tame Rocket hath leaues of a browne Greene colour, very much and deeply ragged or rather torne vpon both sides, of a hot biting taste, the stalks be a foote long, or somewhat more: vpon which grow many yelow flowers, and after them little cods, in which the seede is contained. The roote is long with hairie strings, and doth not lightly die in winter, but putteth forth new stemmes euery yeere.

2 The wilde kind is much like to the garden Rocket, sauing that it is altogether smaller, especially the leaues and flowers, which be also yellower, and do bring forth small cods.

3 Besides these two kindes, a man shal finde in the gardens of this countrie another kinde of Rocket, called Rocket gentle, or Romane Rocket, in leaues and flowers much like to the wilde mustarde, whereof we haue before spoken, sauing that his leaues be not so rough nor hairie, and are more conuenient to be eaten.

✥ *The place.*

1 The garden Rocket is planted in gardens, and is also found in this countrie in certaine rude vntoiled and stonie places, and vpon olde broken wals.

2 The wild Rocket is found also in stonie places about high waies and paths.

✥ *The time.*

Rocket flowzeth chéeily in Iune and Iuly.

✥ *The names.*

Rocket is called in Greeke *ωζαριον*: in Latine, *Eruca*: in French *Roquette*: in Dutch, *Roket*: in base Almaine, *Rokette*.

1.3 The first and also the third kinde is called *Eruca satiuia*, & *hortensis*: in French, *Roquette domestique*, or *cultivee*: in base Almaine,

Almaigne, Romsche Rakette: in English, Garden or tame Rocket, or Rocket gentle.

The wild is called *Eruca sylvestris*, that is to say, wilde Rocket: in base Almaigne, wilde Rakette.

✧ *The nature.*

Rocket is hot and drie in the third degree.

✧ *The vertues.*

Rocket is a good Salade herbe to be eaten with letuce, purcelaine, and other like cold herbs, for being so eaten it is good and wholesome for the stomacke, and causeth that such cold herbs do not hurt the stomacke: but if Rocket be eaten alone, it causeth headach, and heateth too much, therefore it must neuer be eaten alone, but alwaies with letuce or purcelaine.

The vse therof stirreth vp bodily pleasure, especially of the seed, also it prouoketh vrine, and helpeth the digestion of the meates.

The seede thereof is good against the poison of the scorpion, and shrow, and such like venemous beasts.

The seede laid to with honie, taketh away freckles, lentils, and other faults of the face, also it taketh away blacke and blew spots and scars, laid to with the gall of an ore.

Men say, that who so taketh the seede of Rocket befoze he be beaten or whipt, shall be so hardened, that he shall easily endure the paine, according as Plinie writeth.

The roote boiled in water, draweth forth shards and splinters of broken bones being laid thereupon.

Of Tarragon or biting Dragon. Chap. lviiij.

✧ *The description.*

Tarragon hath long, narrow, darke, greene leaues, in taste very sharpe, and burning or biting the tong almost like rocket, not much vnlike the leaues of common hysope, but much longer, and somewhat larger. The stalks be round of two foote high, parted into many branches, vpon which grow manie small knops or little buttons, the which at their opening shew many small flowers as yellow as gold, intermingled with black. They being past commeth the seede. The roote is long and small, very threddeie creeping alongst the ground hither and thither, and

and putteth forth yearly here and there new stalks and springs. Ruellius in his second booke, chapter xcvi. saith, that this herbe commeth of Linsæde put into a radish roote, or within the scale of the sea Onion, called Scylla in Latine, & so set into the ground and planted, and therefore he saith, it hath part of both their natures, for it draweth partly towards vineger, & partly towards salt, as may be iudged by the taste.

✱ *The place.*

Tarragon is planted in gardens, but yet it is not very common.

✱ *The time.*

Tarragon abideth greene from the moneth of March almost to winter, but it flowzeth in July.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe hath not bene written of by any learned man before Ruellius time, neither is it yet well known, but in some places of Englande, France, and certaine townes of this countrie, as Anwarpe, Buxelles, Malines, &c. whereas it was first brought out of France. And therefore it hath none other name, but that which was giuen first by the Frenchmen, who called it *Targon*, and *Dragon*: and according to the same it is called in Latine, *Draco*: and of some *Dracunculus hortensis*: that is, the little Dragon of the garden: it is also called in English, *Tarragon*, which should seeme to be borrowed from the French, neuertheles it was allowed a Denizon in England long before the time of Ruellius writing.

✱ *The nature.*

All this herbe is hot and burning in the mouth and vpon the tong, whereby it is certaine that it is hot and drie in the thirde degree, and in temperature much like to rocket.

✱ *The vertues.*

This herbe is also good to be eaten in sallet with letuce, as rocket, for it correcteth the coldnes of letuce and such like cold herbs. Moreover, where this herbe is put into the sallet, there needeth not much vineger or salt, for as Ruellius writeth, it is sharpe & salt ynough of it selfe.

Of Cresses. Chap.xlix.

✥ The description.

Garden Cresses haue small narrow iagged leaues, of a sharpe burning taste: the stalks be round of a foote long, and bring forth many smal white flowers, and after them little round flat husks, within which the seede is contained of a browne reddish colour.

✥ The place.

Cresses are commonly sown in all gardens of this countrie.

✥ The time.

Cresses that are timely sown bring forth their seed by time, but that which is latter sown bringeth forth flowers and seede moze lately.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *κρησση*: in Latine, *Nasturtium*: of some latter writers *Cressio*: in French, *Cresson* *alnoys*, or *Nasitort*: in high Dutch, *Kress*, & *Garten Kress*: in base Almain, *Bersse*: in English, *Cresses*, *Towne Kars*, or *Towne Cresses*.

✥ The nature.

Cresses are hot and drie almost in the fourth degree, especially the seed, and the herbe when it is drie: for being but yet greene they do not heate nor drie so vehemently, but that they may be eaten with bread, as Galen saith.

✥ The vertues.

Cresses eaten in sallet with letuce, is of vertue like to rocket, and good amongst cold herbs, for eaten alone it ouerturneth the stomacke, and hurteth the same, bicause of his great heate and sharpenes.

The seede loseth the bellie, and killeth, and driueth forth worms, it diminisheth the milt, prouoketh the flowers, and putteth forth the secondine and the dead child.

It is good against serpents and venemous beasts, and the perfume of the same causeth them to auoid.

The same taken with the broth of a pullet or chicken, or any other like moist meats, doth ripe and bring forth tough flemme, where withall the best is cumbered or charged.

The

The same laid to with honie, cureth the hardnes of the milt, scowzeth away scuruines, and soyle spreading scabs, dissolueth cold swellings, and keepeth the haire from falling off.

Being laid to with honie and vineger, it is good against the sciatica, and paine in the hips, and the headach that is olde, and against all old cold diseases.

To conclude, the seede of Cresses is in vertue very like sennie, as Galen writeth.

Of Water Cresses. Chap. lx.

The kinds.

Water Cresses are of two sorts, great and small.

The description.

The great water Cresse hath round hollow stalks of a foot and a halfe long, with long leaues made of diuers other little roundish leaues standing together vppon one stemme. The flowers be small and white, growing at the top of the branches alongst the stemmes, after which followe small rods or husks, within which is the seede, which is small and yellowe. The root is white and full of hairie laces or strings.

The lesser water Cresse at the first hath round leaues, then commeth the round stalke of a foote long, vpon the which growe long leaues iagged on both sides, almost like the leaues of rocket. The flowers grow at the highest of the stalks, of colour somewhat white, or of a light carnation, after which come smal husks wherein the seede lieth.

The place.

The greater water Cresse groweth in ditches, standing waters, and fountaines or springs.

The lesser water Cresse groweth in moist grounds and meadowes that are ouerwhelmed and drenched with water in the winter season, also in standing waters and ditches.

The time.

The great water Cresse flowzeth in Iuly and August.

The lesser flowzeth in May, & almost vntil the end of Iomer.

The names.

The first kind is called in high Dutch, Braun Kers; in base

base Almaine, Waterkerse : in shops also Nasturtium aquaticum: and seemeth very well to be that Sium of the which Cras-
tenas maketh mention, in English, water kars, & water Cresse.

2 The seconde kinde is called in Græke σισυμβριον ἕτερον, ἢ καρδάμιν:
in Latine, Sisymbrium alterum, cardamine : of some also Sium:
in French *Passerage sauvage*, or *Petit Cresson aquatique*: in high
Douch Gauchblum, wilder Kres, and Wilsen Kres: in base Al-
maine, Coeckoeerbloemen, and Clein Waterkerse: of the Her-
borists, Flos cuculi, of some Nasturtium aquaticum: in English
the lesser Watercresse, and Cockow flowers. This is not Iberis
as some haue deemed it.

✥ *The nature.*

These two herbs are hot and dry in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

Water Cresse is good to be eaten in salade, either by it selfe or
with other herbes, for it causeth one to make water, it breaketh
and bringeth forth the grauell and stone, and is good for such as
haue the strangurie, and against all stoppings of the kidneies
and bladder.

The lesser water cresse taketh away spots and freckles from
the face and all such blemishes, if it be laid therto in the euening
and taken away in the morning.

The wild Passerage boyled in lie, driueth away lice, if the head
or place where they be, are washed therewithall.

The kine feeding where as store of the wilde Passerage or
Cockow flowers growe, giue very good milke wherewithall is
made excellent swete butter.

Of winter Cresses. Chap. lxj.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe hath græne grosse leaues, broad, smooth, and some-
what rounde, not much vnlike the leaues of Smalage, or
garden rape, but greater and larger then Smalage leaues.
The stalkes be round and full of branches aboue, bringing forth
many little yellowe flowers, and after them long rounde cods,
wherein is enclosed a little Seede. The Roote is thicke and
long.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth in the fieldes and sometimes also in gardens of potherbes, and places not toiled or husbanded.

✥ *The time.*

This herbe is græne most commonly all the winter, but it flowreth and seedeth in May and June.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Douch *S. Barbara kraut* : and according to the same in Latine, *Sanctæ Barbaræ herba* : we have named it *Barbaræa* : the Frenchmen *Herbe de S. Barbe* : in some places of Brabant they call it *Stéencruyt*, because it is good against the stone and gravel : in Holland and other places *Winterkerse*, because they do vse to eate of it in the winter time in salades, in stead of Cresses, and therefore it is called *Nasturtium*, or *Cardamum hybernium*. This seemeth to be *ψευδοβουνιον*, *Pseudobunium*, of Dioscorides : for surely this is not *Sideritis latifolia*, or *Scoparia*, as some do take it : *Herbe Sainberbe*.

✥ *The nature.*

This herb is hot and dry in the second degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

Herbe S. Barbe is a good herbe for salade, and is vsed in the winter season for salads like cresses, for the which purpose it doth as well as cresses or rocket.

It doth mundifie and cleanse corrupt woundes and vlcers, and consumeth dead flesh that groweth to fast, being either laid thereto, or the iuice thereof dropped in.

Also it is certainly proued by experience, that the seede of this herbe causeth one to make water, driueth forth grauell, and cureth the *Strangurie*, which vertues be likewise attributed to *Pseudobunium*.

Of Thlaspi. Chap. lxij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be foure kindes of wilde Cresse, or Thlaspi, the which are not much vnlike one another, nor vnlike Cresse in taste.

✥ *The*

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he first kinde of Thlaspi, hath long narrow leaues. The stems be hard & pliant or tough, of a foote and a halfe long, vpon which grow litle branches bringing forth smal whit flowers, & afterwarde flat huskes & round, with a certain clouen brim or edge all about at the vpmost part of ech huske, which chap or clift, causeth the huske to resemble the hart of a man, within the said husks is found small seede the which is rounde, eger, and burning the mouth, and in the end it tasteth and smacketh of garlike or onions, and is of a brownish colour.

2 The second kind hath long leaues & meetely large, longer and broader then the first, & ragged or cut about the edges. The stalks be round of a foote long divided into sundry smal branches, vpon which grow smal husks, almost like the seed of the sheards pouch, within which huske is likewise found a sharpe biting seede.

3 The third kind of Thlaspi hath smaller stalks and leaues then the aforesaid, and hath more smal slender branches, vpon which grow flowers and seed like to the other but altogether smaller.

4 The fourth kind hath long, smal, rough, white Greene leaues, the stalks be of a woody substance, round & tough or pliant, vpon the same grow small white flowers, the which past, it bringeth forth broad husks or seed vessels, hauing a brownish kinde of seede, very hot in taste like to the seede of Cressis.

✱ *The place.*

These herbs do grow in fields, & al alongst the same in vntoiled places about waies, & there is store growing together, y^e one kind in one place, & the other in another.

✱ *The time.*

These herbs do flower & are in seede at sommer from Maie to August.

✱ *The names.*

This herb is called in Greek *Θλασπι*, *ἡ θλασπιδιστον*, *ἢ σίμητιν ἀγριον*; in Latin Thlaspi, Capsella, & Scandulaceum, of some also Myitis, Bytron, Dasmophon, Myopteron: in high Douch, Wilder Cress: in French, *Senene sauvage*: in base Almain, Wilde Kerse: it may be also called in English Thlaspi.

1 The first kind is the right Thlaspi of Dioscorides: & is called in base Almain Wisselcruyt: and of som in Latin, Scordothlaspi: that is to say, Garlikethlaspi.

2 The second kind is called of the later writers, Nasturtium rusticum, and Sinapi rusticum: in high Dutch Bauru Seuff, or Bauru Kresz, and the neather Dutchmen in following the same call it Boeren mostaert, or Boeren kersse, that is to say, Seneui, or Charles Cresse: or Charles Cresse: Turner calleth Thlaspi, treacle mustard, Bowlers mustard, or dish mustard: but I thinke it best next to Thlaspi, which is the Greeke name to call it Charles mustarde, both bicause of the strong and violent nature of this naughty plant, as also in respect of the Bowlers, who began to be more milchieuos to the state of their countrey, then this Herbe is to mans nature.

3 The third kind is called Thlaspi angustifolium, and Thlaspi minus: in high Dutch, Bysemkraut: in base Almaine Bessem-crypt: that is to say, Bessem weed, or the herb seruing for bisoms. Turner calleth this Iberis Dioscorides.

4 The fourth without all doubt is a kind of Thlaspi, but it hath no other particular name.

✥ *The nature.*

Thlaspi, especially the seed therof, is hot and dry almost in the fourth degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seed of the first Thlaspi eaten, purgeth choler both upward and downward, it prouoketh womens flowers, and breaketh inward impoistumes.

The same as a Clister polozed in at the fundement, helpeth the Sciatica. And it is good for the same purpose to be laide vpon the greened place, like Mustard seede.

✥ *The danger.*

Seeing the seed of Thlaspi is very hot and of a strong or vehement working, insomuch that being taken in to great a quantitie, it purgeth or scoureth even vnto blood, and is very hurtfull to women with child, therefore it may not rashly be giuen or ministred inwardly.

Of Candy Thlaspi. Chap. lxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe groweth with narrow leaues, to the length of a foote, almost like to the leaues of Iberis. The floweres grow
at

at the top of the plant in rounde tuftes like the flower of Elder, of a white or light Carnation colour: after them come flat huskes fashioned like the huskes of the other Thlaspi, but much smaller, within the which is contained a seede of a sharpe biting tast, like the seede of the other Thlaspi.

✱ *The place.*

This herbe is not found in this Countrey, but in the gardens of some diligent herbozistes.

✱ *The time.*

It flowzeth in May, and shortly after the seede is ripe.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *δρυφονον*: in Latine, Arabis and Draba: of Plinie as some men hold, Dryophonon: of the Herbozistes at these daies, Thlaspi de Candie, unknownen in Shops.

✱ *The nature.*

Candie Thlaspi is in complexion like to the other Thlaspies.

✱ *The vertues.*

They vse to eate the dyed seede of this herbe with meates in steede of Pepper, in the Countrey of Capadocia, as Dioscorides writeth.

Of Erysimon Dioscoridis. Chap. lxiiij.

✱ *The description.*

Erysimon hath long leaues deepely rent, and iagged vppon both sides, not much vnlike the leaues of Rocket gentle or Romaine Rocket, or wilde Mustarde. The stalkes be smal, slender, and pliant, and will twist and winde like Dyer withie, vppon the same stalkes or branches grow many yellow flowers, and after them come little slender huskes, wherein also is a seede of a sharpe biting tast: the roote is long and thicke, with many small stringes or hearie threds.

✱ *The place.*

This herb groweth in all places of this Countrey alongst the waies, and in vntoiled stonie places.

✱ *The time.*

Erysimon flowzeth very plentifully in this Countrey, in the moneth of Iune and Iuly.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Græke ἐρύσιμον: in Latine, Irio: of some χαμαίπλιον: Chamæplion. This is the Erysimum of Dioscorides, and not of Theophrastus, for the Erysimum of Theophrastus, is not all one with that of Dioscorides, as we haue sufficiently declared else where. Cooper Englisheth Irio: by the name of Winter Cresses.

✥ *The nature.*

Erysimon is hot and dry like cresses.

✥ *The vertues.*

The seed of Erysimon taken with honie in maner of a Lohoc, and often licked, ripeth and causeth to spet out the tough & clammy fleame gathered within the breast and lungs: likewise it is good against the shortnes of breath, and the old cough: it shall be the more conuenient for the same purpose, if you steepe the seede first in fair water, and then drie it by the fire, or else lap it in paste and bake it, for else it will be too hot.

The same seed so prepared and put into the medicines, is good against the iaunders, and gripings of the belly, against the Sciatica, and against all venome and poison.

The seed of Erysimon mingled with honie and water, auaieth much to be laid vnto hidden cankers, hard swellings, impostumes behind the eares, the olde and harde impostumes of the breastes, and genitours: for it wasteth and consumeth cold swellings.

Of Iberis. Chap.lxv.

✥ *The description.*

Iberis hath round stalkes of a cubite long, full of branches: the small leaues be narrowe, yet a little greater then the leaues of cresses. The flowers be smal and white, after which there followe smal shels or husks wherin the seed is, the roote is somewhat thicke and white, in taste hot and sharpe.

✥ *The place.*

Iberis groweth in Italy and other hot countries, about olde wals and other vntoiled places. The Herboristes of this country do sow it in their gardens.

✥ *The*

✱ *The time.*

Iberis flowreth and is in seed at Midsummer.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ἰβηρίς καὶ καρδαμάντις*, and of some *Λατίνος*: in Latine, Iberis, Cardamantice, Lepidium, and of some Nasturtium sylvestre: in English, Iberis, and of Turner Sciatica Cresse.

✱ *The nature.*

Iberis is very hot and dry, of nature like to cresses.

✱ *The vertues.*

The Ancient Physicians, especially Damocrates, say that the Roote of Iberis mingled with swines grease, cureth the sciatica Colic, if a man bind of this ointment to his hanch, huckle bone, or the aking place the space of foure houres, and the women two houres, but immediatelie after the removing of this ointment, they must enter into a bathe. Reade Turner for the rest of this cure vnder the title Iberis.

Of Dittander Dittany, but rather Pepperwoort.

Chap. lxxj.

✱ *The description.*

Dittany which we may more rightlie call Pepperwoort, hath long broade leaues, not much vnlike the Baye Tree leafe, but a great deale larger and longer, and a little natched or toothed about like a Sawe. The stalkes and branches be rounde, vneaste or harde to be broken, and about two foot high: at the top whereof grow a number of small white flowers, and after them a small seede. The roote is long and single creeping vnder the earth, and putteth forth yeerely in diuers places new springs and leaues.

✱ *The place.*

Dittanie is sown in some Gardens of this Countrey, and where as it hath bene once sette, it abideth or continueth well, so that afterwarde it can not bee easilye destroyed.

✱ *The time.*

Dittany flowzeth and is in seed in June and July.

✱ *The names.*

This herbe is called of the later wꝛiters in these daies, in Latine Piperitis, of some also Sylvestris Raphanus: in French *Pas-serage*: in high Almaine, Pfefferkraut: in base Almaine, Pfeffercruyt. This should seme to be λεπιδιον, Lepidium, of Paulus Aegineta, and of Plinie: yet for al that, this is not Lepidium of Dioscorides, neither yet Plinies Piperitis, although it be of some men sometimes so called: it is fondly and vnlearnedly named in English Dittany. It were better in following the Dutchmen to call it Pepperwozt.

✱ *The nature.*

This herb is hot and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Some in these daies vse this herbe with meates in steele of pepper, bicause it hath the nature and taste of pepper, whereof it toke the name of Piperitis.

And bicause the root of this herb is very hot, and of complexion like to mustard or rocket, it is therfore also very good against the Sciatica, being applied outwardly to the huckle bone or hanche, with some soft grease, as of the goose or capon.

Of water Pepper. Chap. lxxvij.

✱ *The description.*

Water Pepper hath plaine, rounde, smooth, or naked stalkes and branches, full of ioints, the leaues be long and narrow, not much vnlike the leaues of withy, of a hot burning taste like pepper, at the top of the stalks amongst the leaues growe the flowers vpon short stems clustering or growing thicke together, almost like the flowers of Blite, small and white, the which past, there commeth a broade seede somewhat browne, which biteth the tong, the roote is hearie.

✱ *The place.*

This herb groweth in all this countrey in pooles and ditches, standing waters and moist places.

✱ *The*

✥ *The time.*

It flowzeth most commonly in July and August.

✥ *The names.*

This Herbe is called in Greeke *ιδρυμεναι*: in Latin Hydropiper, and Piper aquaticum: in French *Poyvre aquatique*, or *Curaige*: in high Douch *Wasser Pfeffer*, or *Duckenkraut*: in base Almain, *Water Pepper*: in English *Water pepper*, or *Water-pepperwozt*, and of some *Curaige*.

✥ *The nature.*

Water pepper is hot and dry in the third degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues and seede of water pepper or curaige, do waste and consume cold swellings and old hardnes, also it dissolueth & scattereth congeled or clotted blood that commeth of stripes and bruises being laid therto.

The dried leaues be made into powder, to be vled with meate in steede of pepper, as our *Dittanie*, or *Passerage* is vled. B

Of Arsesmart. Chap. lxxviii.

✥ *The description.*

This herb is like to water pepper, in leaues, stalks, & clustering flowers, but it is neither hot nor sharp, but most commonly without any manifest taste. The stalkes be round & haue many knobby ioints like knees. The leaues be long & narrow like the leaues of water pepper, but browner, with blackish spots in the middle, which are not found in the leaues of water pepper. The flowers be of a carnation or light red color clustering together in knops, after which commeth abroad browne seed. The root is yellow & hearty.

✥ *The place.*

This herb groweth also in moist marrish places, & amongst the water plashets, & is oftentimes found growing neare to the water pepper.

✥ *The time.*

It flowzeth in July and August, and shortly after it is in seede.

✥ *The names.*

This herb is called of the later writers in Latin, *Persicaria*: in French, *Persicaire*, of some *Curaige*: in high Douch *Persichkraut*, or *Flochkraut*: in base Almain, *Persickcruyt*, & of some *Wlocruyt*:
in

in Englishe, Arselmart, or Ciderage.

✥ *The nature.*

Arselmart is cold and dry of complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

The greene Arselmart pound, is good to be laide to griene or fresh woundes, for it doth coole and comfort them, & keepeth them both from inflammation and apostumation, and so doth the iuice of the leaues dropped in.

Of Indian Pepper. Chap. lxi.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be three sortes of this Pepper, the one with huskes of a meane length and greatnes, the others husks be long and narrow, and the third hath short broad huskes in all thinges els not much vnlike one another, in figure & manner of growing.

✥ *The description.*

The Indian Pepper hath square stalkes somewhat browne of a foote high, vpon which growe brownish leaues, smooth and tender, almost like to the leanes of common Mozrell or Nightshade, but narrower and sharper pointed. Amongst the leaues grow flowers vpon short stemmes, with five or six small leanes, of colour white, with a greene starre in the middle. After the flowers come smooth and plaine huskes, which befoze they be ripe are of a greene colour, and afterward red and purple. The huskes of the first kind are of a finger length. The huskes of the second kind be longer and narrower. They of the third kind are large, short and round. In the said huskes is found the seede or graines, of a pale yellow colour, broad, hot, and of a biting tast like Pepper.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe groweth not of his owne kind in this Countrey, but some Herboristes doe set and maintaine it in their gardens, with great care and diligence.

✥ *The time.*

The seede of this pepper is ripe in this Countrey in September and befoze winter.

✥ *The names.*

This strang herbe is called of Actuarius in Greeke *καυκαριον*: in Latine,

Latine Capficum : of Auicen, Zingiber caninum : of Plinie after the opinion of some men, Siliquastrum, and Piperitis : of such as write in these daies, Piper Indianum, Piper Calecutium, and Piper Hispanum : in high Dutch, Indianischer Pfeffer, Calecutischer Pfeffer : in French, *Poyure d' Inde*, or *d' Espagne* : in base Almanie, pepper van Indien, & Brasilie pepper : in English, Indian pepper, or Calecute pepper.

✱ *The nature.*

The Indian pepper is hot and dry in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Indian Pepper is used in diuers places for the dressing of meats, for it hath the same vertue and tast as the usuall Pepper hath : furthermore it coloureth like Saffron, and being taken in such sort, it warmeth the stomacke, and helpeth greatly the digestion of meats.

The same doth also dissolue & consume the swelling about the Throte called the kinges euil, all kernelles, and all cold swellings, and taketh away all spottes and Lentilles of the face, being laied therevnto with hony.

✱ *The danger.*

It is dangerous to be often used or in to great a quantitie : for this pepper hath in it a certaine hidden euill qualitie, whereby it killeth dogs, if it be giuen them to eate.

Of Pepper. Chap.lxx.

✱ *The kinds.*

The olde and ancient Physicians do describe and set forth three kinds of Pepper, that is to say, the long, the white, and the blacke pepper, the which a man shall euen in these daies find to be sold in the shops of the apothecaries and grossers.

✱ *The description.*

As touching the proportion and figure of the tree or plant that beareth Pepper, we haue nothing else to write, sauing that we haue founde described of the Ancients, and such as haue trauailed into India, and the Countries about Calecute: and bicause this is a strange kinde of Fruite, not growing amongst vs, wee will write no more thereof, but as wee haue

haue gathered from the writings of the Ancients and others, which lately haue trauailed into those Countries, who notwithstanding be not yet al of one mind or opinion: for Plinie writeth that the tree which beareth Pepper is like to our Juniper: Philostratus saith, the Pepper tree with his fruit, is like to Agnus castus: Dioscorides with certaine others do write, that Pepper groweth in India vpon a little or small tree. And that the long Pepper (the which is like to the knops or agglettes that hang in the Birch or Hasell trees before the comming forth of the leaues) is as it were the first fruite which commeth forth immediatly after the flowers, the which also in proceſſe of time do ware long, great & white bringing forth many berries hanging together, vpon one and the ſelfe ſame ſtem. The which berries being yet vnripe, are the white Pepper: And being ripe and blacke is our common blacke pepper. Such as trauell to the Indians, Calcutte, and the Countries there aboutes do ſay, that Pepper groweth not vpon trees, but vpon a plant like Iuie or Windweede, the which doth twiſt and wrap it ſelfe about trees and hedges, bringing forth long weake ſtemmes, where vpon hang the Pepper cornes or berries, euen like the ribbes, or beyondſea Goſeberryes, as ye may ſee in this Countrey: for Pepper is brought from the Indians to Anwarpe preſerued in comfiture with the ſtems, and ſoote ſtalkes hanging in it. The græne and vnripe berries, remaine white, and it is that we call white Pepper, but when they be thorough ripe they ware blacke, and full of ſhrivelled wrinckles, and that is our common blacke Pepper. The ſame authoꝝ or later trauaylers do affirme, that long pepper is not the fruit of this plant, but that it groweth vpon other trees, like the thinges that you ſee hanging like Cattes tailes, or Agglets, vpon the Nut trees and Birche trees in the winter, the which fruite they call long pepper, bicauſe in taſt and working it is like pepper.

✱ *The place.*

Pepper groweth in ſeuerall Iles of the Indian ſeas, as Taprobane Sumatra, & certaine other Ilands adjoining, from which Ilands it is brought to Calcutte, the which is the moſt famous & chiefeſt city, as alſo the greateſt mart towne of the Indians: & there it is ſolde not by waight, but by meaſures as they ſell coꝝn in this country.

✱ *The*

✱ *The names.*

Pepper is called in Greeke *πέπερι*: in Latin Piper, in high douch Pfeffer: in base Almaine Deper: in English pepper.

1 Long pepper is called in Greeke *μακρόν πέπερι*: in Latine, Piper longum: in shops, Macropiper.

2 The white pepper is called in Greeke *λευκόν πέπερι* in Latin Piper album: in shops, Leucepiper.

3 The blacke pepper is called in Greeke *μαλᾶν πέπερι*: in Latin Piper nigrum: in shops Melanopiper.

✱ *The nature.*

Pepper is hot and drie in the third degré, especially the white and the blacke, for the long pepper is not so drie, because it is partaker of a certaine moisture.

✱ *The vertues.*

It is put into sauces to giue a good smack, and taste vnto meats, A to prouoke appetite, and help digestion.

It prouoketh vrine, driueth forth windines and paines in the B belly, to be taken with the tender leaues of bay or commin: it is also very good against poison, and the bitings and stingings of venomous beasts, and therfore it is put into treacles and preservative medicines.

The same dronken before the comming of the fit of the Ague, C or laid to and annointed outwardly with oile, is good against the shakings and brusings of agues.

The same licked in with honie, is good against the cough coming of a cold cause, and against all the colde infirmities of the D breast and lungs.

The same chewed with Raisons, draweth downe from the E head thin flume, and purgeth the braine.

Laid to with honie it is good against the Squinancie, for it consumeth and wasteth the swellings and tumours. F

The same with Witche dissolueth the kings euill and kernels, G or wens, or hard colde swellings, and draweth forth shordes and splinters.

Pepper, but especially long Pepper, is good to be mingled H with eie medicines or colliries made to cleere and strengthen the sight.

Of Garlike. Chap. lxxi.

✱ *The kinds.*

Ther be threé sortes of Garlike, that is the common or garden Garlike, wild Garlike, and Ramsons.

✱ *The description.*

1 **G**arden Garlike hath leaues like grasse, or Leekes, amongst which (the yere after the sowing) come vp round hollow stems, which beare flowers and seede like to the Onion. The root is round swelling out like the onion, heaped vp with many cloues or kernelles ioyned together, vnder which hangeth a beard or tassell of many small hearie stringes.

2 The wilde Garlike hath no leaues, but in seede thereof it hath long, round, small, hollow, piped blades, amongst which springeth vp a rounde hard stemme of two or threé foote long, vpon which growe the flowers and seede. The root is also round, Bulbus fashion, without cloues or kernelles growing in it, yet sometimes it hath ioyned therevnto newe heades or rootes, from which spring new plantes.

Of this sorte is found another kinde which is smaller, in all thinges els like the other, aswell in leaues, or blades, stemmes, and seede, as also in rootes, the which do grow most commonly in medowes.

3 The third kinde of Garlike (called Ramsons) hath most commonly two brood blades or large leaues, almost like the leaues of Liricumphancy, or Day Lillies: betwixt which commeth vp a stem or twaine, bearing many small white flowers. The root is like to a young Garlike heade, of a very rancke saour and tast.

✱ *The place.*

1 Garden Garlike is planted in Gardens.

2 The wilde Garlike groweth by it selfe in fieldes, and hedges, and medowes, especially the smaller sort, for the bigger keepeth the fieldes and pastures most commonly.

3 Ramsons grow in moist darke places.

✱ *The time.*

2 The wild Garlike flowreth and is in seede in Iune and Iuly.

3 Ramsons flowreth in Aprill and May.

✱ *The*

✱ *The names.*

Garlike is called in Græke *σκόροδος*: in Latine, *Allium*: in high Douch, Knobloch, or Knoblauch: in base Almaine, Loeck.

1 The first kinde is called *Allium sativum*: in Englishe, Garden Garlike, and poore mens treacle: in French *Ail de iardin*: in Douch, Lam Loeck, or Loeck.

2 The second kind is called in Græke *ὀφιοσκόροδος*: in Latin, *Allium anguinum*, and *Allium sylvestre*: in French, *Ail sauvage*: in high Douch, Wilder Knobloch, or feld Knobloch: in base Almaine, Wilt Loeck: in English, Crow Garlike, and wild Garlike.

3 The third kind is called of the later writers in Latin, *Allium ursinum*: in French, *Ail d'ours*: in high Douch, Waldt knoblauch: in base Almaine, Das Loeck: in Englishe, ramsons, Buckrames, and Beares Garlike. This should seeme to be that Garlike, which Dioscorides calleth *Scorodoprassum*, or as some others thinke *Ampeloprasum*.

✱ *The nature.*

Garlike is hot and drie almost in the fourth degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Garlike eaten rawe and fasting, nourisheth not, but contrarie-
wise it ingendzeth euill blood, bicause of his exceeding heate: **A**
Neuerthelesse being boiled untill it hath lost his sharpnes, it en-
gendzeth not so euill blood, and although it nourisheth but little,
yet it nourisheth more then when it is eaten rawe.

It is good for such people as are full of grosse, rawe, and tough **B**
humours, for it wasteth and consumeth cold humours.

It dispatcheth windines, openeth all stoppings, killeth and **C**
driveth forth bad wormes, and prouoketh brine.

It is good against all venome and poison, taken in meates or **D**
boiled in wine and dronken, for of his owne nature it withstand-
deth all poison: insomuch that it driveth away all venemous
beasts from the place where it is. Therfore Galen prince of phy-
sitions, called it poore mens Treacle.

It is laide with great profit to the bitings of mad dogs, & upon **E**
the bitings & stingings of venemous beasts, as spiders, scorpions,
vipers, and such like: and for the same purpose it availeth much to
drink the decoction or broth of Garlike sod in wine.

It

It is also good to keepe such from danger of sicknes, as are forced to drinke of diuers sortes of corrupt waters.

The same eaten rawe or boiled cleareth the voice, cureth the old cough, and is very good for them that haue the dropie: for it drieth the stomack and consumeth the water: and doth not much alter nor distemper the bodie.

The decoction thereof made with Origan and wine, being drunken, killeth lice and nittes.

It is very good against the tooth ache, for it slaketh the same, pounde with vineger, and laide to the teeth: or boiled in water with a little incence, and the mouth washed therewith, or put into the hollownes of the corrupt teeth. It is of the same vertue mixt with goose grease and powred into the eares.

The same brused betwixt the handes and laide to the temples, slaketh the olde headache.

The same burned into ashes and mingled with hony, healeth the wild scab, and scurffe of the head, and the falling of the heare, being laide thereupon.

Laid to in the same manner, it healeth black and blew scarres, that remaine after bruises and stripes.

It is also good against the foule white scurffe, leproie, and running vlcers of the head and all other mangines, pound with oile and salt, and laide thereupon. Also it is good against the hot inflammation called wilde fire, which is a spreading scab like a tetter.

With swines grease it wasteth and dissolueth hard swellings, and laide to with Sulpher and Rosen, it draweth forth the euill qualitie or noughtie humour from fistulas, as Plinie writeth.

It moueth womens naturall sicknes, driueth forth the secondine, if women sit ouer the decoction thereof, or if it be cast vpon the quicke coles, and women receiue the fume of it through a funnell or hollow stole.

They cure the pipe or roupe of Pultrie and Chickens with Garlike.

✥ The danger.

Garlike is hurtfull and nought for cholerique people, and such as be of a hot complexion, it hurteth the eies and sight, the head
and

and kidneies. It is also naught for women with child and such as giue sucke to childzen.

Of Sauce alone or Iacke by the hedge.

Chap. lxxij.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe at his first springing vp, hath roundish leaues, almost like to March violets, but much greater & larger, & of a paler colour. Amongst those leaues commeth vp the stalke of two foote high, with longer & narrower leaues than the first were, and creused or iagged about, not much vnlike the nettle leaues, but greater. The which being brused betwene the fingers, haue the sauour & smell of garlike. About the highest of the stalke grow many small white flowers, and after them long cods or husks wherein is blacke seed. The root is long and slender, and of wooddy substance.

✥ *The place.*

This herbe delighteth to growe in lowe vntoiled places, as about the borders of medowes, and moist pasture grounds, & sometimes in hedges, and vpon walles.

✥ *The time.*

This herbe flowreth most commonly in May and June, and afterward commeth the seed.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called of the latter writers in the Latine tongue, Alliaria, of some also Scordotis: but this is not the true Scordotis, the which is also called Scordium, and is described in the first booke of this history: Pandectarius calleth it Pes Asininus: it is named in French, *Alliaire*: in high Dutch, Knoblochkraut, Leuzchel, or Salzkrant: in base Almaine, Look sonder Look: in English, Sauce alone, and Iacke by the hedge.

✥ *The nature.*

This herbe is hot and dry in almost in (the third degree) fourth degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

This herbe is not much vsed in medicine: but some do vse it with meats in steede of garlike.

The ignozant apothecaries do vse this herbe for Scordium, not without errour, as it is manifest to all such as are learned in the knowledge of simples.

Of Onions. Chap.lxxij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be diuerse sorts of Onions, some white, some red, some long, some round, some great, and some small: but all of one saour and property, sauing that the one is a little stronger than the other. Yet they differ not in leaues, flowers, and seed.

✥ *The description.*

The Onion hath leaues or blades almost like garlike, holowe within. The stemmes be round, vpon which growe rounde balles or heads, couered with little fine or tender white skinnes, out of which breake many white flowers like starres, which turne into small pellets or buttons, in which are contained two or thre blacke cornered seedes. The root is round or long, made of many foldes, pilles, or couerings, growing one vpon another, whereof the vpmost pilles or scales are thinnest. In the neather part of the root is a beard of hairy roots, or strings like a tassell.

✥ *The place.*

They are sowne in euery garden of this country, but they loue a soft and gentle ground.

✥ *The time.*

They are commonly sowne in February and March, and are full growne in August, and are then pluckt out of the ground to be kept. And if they be planted againe in December, January, or February, then they will blowe in June, and bring forth in July and August.

✥ *The names.*

The Onion is called in Greeke *ρεγμμιν*: in Latine, Ceba, & Cepe: in high Douch, Zwibel: in base Almaigne, seede Ayeuyn.

✥ *The nature.*

The Onion is almost hot in the fourth degree, and rather of grosse, than subtile parts.

✥ *The*

✥ *The vertues.*

The Onion ingendzeth windinesse, and causeth appetite, and **A** it doth scatter, and make thin grosse & clammy humours, without nourishing : especially to be eaten rawe. But being boiled twice or thrise it is nothing so sharpe, and it nourisheth somewhat, but not much.

Onions eaten in meat, open the belly gently, & prouoke vrine **B** plentifully.

They open the hemorroides, so called in Greeke, laid to the **C** fundament or siege with oile or vinegar, and so doth the iuice or the whole Onion mingled with roasted apples, and laid vpon the fundament with cotten.

Onions sodden and laid to with raisens and figs, do ripe and **D** breake wens and such like cold swellings.

The iuice of them dropped into the eies, clæreth the dimnesse **E** of the sight, and at the beginning remoueth the spots, clouds, and halwes of the eies.

The same iuice dropped into the eares, is good against deafe- **F** nesse, and the humming noise or ringing of the same, and is good to cleanse the eares from all filthinesse, and corrupt matter of the same.

The same powred or smit vp into the nosethilles, causeth one **G** to snee, and purgeth the braine.

Being put vnder in a pellarie, it bringeth forth the flowers & **H** secondine.

It is laid to the bitings of dogs, with hony, rue and salt, with **I** good successe.

It cureth the naughty scab and itch, and the white spots of all **K** the body, and also the scurffe and scales of the head : and filleth againe with haire the pild places of the head, being laid thereto in the sunne.

The same laid to with capons grease, is good against the **L** blisters of the fete, and against the chafing and galling of the shoe.

✥ *The danger.*

The often vse of Onions, causeth headach, & ouermuch sleepe, and is hurtfull to the eies.

The fift Booke of Of Leeks. Chap. lxxiiij.

✥ The description.

The Léeke hath long brode blades, folden together with a keele or crest in the backside, in taste and saour not much vnlike the Onion, betwixt which leaues in the second yere groweth a round stemme, which bringeth forth a round head or ball, with his flowers like the Onion, and after the flowers it beareth seed, in fashion like to onion seed, but that it is of a grayish colour. The root is white and lesser than a meane onion, with a beard or tassell of hairy strings.

✥ The time.

The Léeke is planted almost in euery garden of this country, and is but seldome suffered to seede: but the blades are cut almost euery day hard by the ground, to be dayly vsed in pottages, and other meats, and therefore it can vnneeth or scarcely growe vp.

✥ The time.

The Léeke flowereth in May and June, a yere after the sowing, if it hath not bene cut, for if it be continually cut, it beareth very seldome flowers or seede, and therefore some do write that the Léeke bringeth forth neither flowers nor seede, which is untrue, for the Léeke which hath not bene cut bringeth forth both flowers and seede.

✥ The names.

The Léeke is called in Greeke *περίστον*: in Latine, Porrum: in French, *Pourreau*: in high Douch, Lauch: in base Almaigne, *Paray*: in English, a Léeke, or Leeks.

The vncut Léeke is called in Greeke *περίστον κεφαλαϊκόν*: in Latine, *Porru capitatum*: that is to say in English, the headed or knopped Léeke.

The cut Léeke is called of Columella and of Palladius in Latine, *Porrum sectium*: in English, French Léeke, vnset Léeke, maiden Léeke.

✥ The nature.

The Léeke is hot and dry in the third degré, of nature like the onion, but not so strong.

✥ The

✥ *The vertues.*

Leeks ingender grosse and euill blood, bꝛeade winde, and cause A
heauy dreames, especially to be eaten raw: but boiled in water
twise oꝛ thꝛise, it will be the better and moze conuenient to be
eaten.

It stirreth one to make water, it maketh the humours fine & B
thin, and softeneth the belly.

The iuice of Leeks dronken with hony, is good against the bi- C
tings and stings of venenous beasts.

The iuice of Leeks taken in an electuary of lohoc, doth mun- D
difie and clense the bꝛeast, causeth one to spet out, & is good against
hoarsenesse and the old cough.

A bath of Leeks made with salt sea water, pꝛouoketh wo- E
mens flowers, openeth the stoppings of the matrix, & doth molli-
fie and soften all hardnesse of the same, if they sit ouer the fume
thereof.

The leaues, oꝛ as we say the blades of Leeks will stanch blée- F
ding, especially nose bléeing: the same vertue hath the iuice
mingled with vineger, and fine powder of frankencense to be put
into the noſethꝛils.

The seed is good to be mingled & put into medicines, that serue G
to bꝛeake the stone.

It stoppeth and stancheth all superfluous bléeing to be taken H
with the like quantity of myꝛtill berries.

✥ *The danger.*

Leeks ingender euill humoꝛs, and windinesse: they cause hea-
uy and terrible dreames, they darken the eie sight, and are very
hurtfull foꝛ them that haue any exulcerations oꝛ going off, of the
skin of the bladder, oꝛ raines.

Of Cyues, or Rush Onions Leeks.

Chap. lxxv.

✥ *The description.*

CYues oꝛ Rush Onions, in the steele of leaues haue little,
small, holow, and slender piped blades, like to small ru-
shes, growing thicke together, in tast not much vnlike the

tast of léeke. Amongst the Rushléeke leaues growe small rounde stems, with small bowles or round knopped heads, like the ball in the top of the seed onion, but much smaller, & full of smal purple flowers. The roots be like to small onions, but a great deale smaller, growing close and thicke together, full of long hairy threds or strings, like the beard of the onions, or léeke.

✥ *The place.*

It is set in gardens amongst pot herbs, or worts.

✥ *The time.*

It flowreth in May and June a yeare after the sowing, newe planting or setting.

✥ *The names.*

This kind of léeke is called in English, Cyues, and of Turner in Latine, *Cepa pallacana*, and in Greeke *Gethyum*, which he englisheth by al these names a Ciue, a Ciuet, a Chiue, or Sweth, & giueth to the same a very strange figure: but this kind is called in French *Des Oignoncettes*, or *Porrettes*: in high Douch, *Schnittlauch*, *Bryzlauch*: in base Almaign, *Biesfloock*, that is to say, rush Garlike, bicause in steed of leaues it bringeth forth small rushes like crow garlike. It hath neither Greeke nor Latine name that I knowe. Therefore in following the Douch, we do call it in Greeke *χοιωνοειδον*: and in Latine, *Schoenophrasum*: which may be Englished, Rush Léeke: & if any man had called it in Greeke *χοιωνοειδον*, I without any presumption might haue called it rush Onions. Some take it to be *Porrum sectium*: but it appeareth well by that which Columella and Palladius haue witten, how shamefully they erre, & by the same authority of Columella and Palladius we haue sufficiētly proued in the former chapter, that the cut léeke, & the headed léeke, which is our common léeke are all one, & do com both of one seed, & do differ but only in this: that the one is suffred to grow & beare seed, & the other is oftentimes cut.

✥ *The nature.*

Cyues are hot and dry in the third degré, and of complexion or temperament like vnto léeke.

✥ *The vertues.*

Cyues are vsed in meats & pottages euen as léeke, which they do resemble in operation and vertue.

Of

Of wild Bulbus, or wild Onion. Chap. lxxvj.

✥ *The description.*

This herbe hath long leaues or blades like garlike, but berry seldome bringing forth more than two blades, betwixt which springeth vp a round holow stemme of a span long, at the top thereof growe many yealow starrelike flowers, the which do change into a three square or triangled huske or husks: in which the seede is contained. The root is rounde as an Onion.

✥ *The place.*

This Onion groweth in diuerse places of Almaigne, in sandy countries in dales and vallies about brooks and little streams, and sometimes also vnder hedges.

✥ *The time.*

This kind of Bulbus flowzeth in March, and is in seede in April, and in short space after it vanissheth away, so that in May following a man shall find neither stalks neither leaues.

✥ *The names.*

How this kinde of Bulbus hath bene called of the ancients or old writers is not certainly knowne, some thinke it to be Bulbina: some others would haue it *Bulbus idiosyncrus*, that is to say, Bulbus esculentus, but as some learned men and I do thinke, this Bulbus is neither the one nor the other. And therefore we call it Bulbus syluestris: the high Douchmen do call it *Feldswibel*, *Ackerzwibel*: and there after it is called in base Almaigne, *Welt Ayeuyn*: in French, *Oignon sauvage*: that is to say, wild Onion. Turner calleth it *Bulbine*, *wild Leeks*, and corne *Leeke*, lib. 1. fol. 97. and in the first impression, fol. 5.

✥ *The nature.*

This wild Onion is hot & drie in the second degree, the which is to be perceined by his bitter taste and rough astriction, or binding quality.

✥ *The vertues.*

Such as haue put this Bulbus in proof, do affirme that it softenneth and driueth away hard swellings being laid therevnto.

It is also (with great profit) applied and laid vnto moist, & corrupt,

corrupt, rotten, festered, fretting and consuming sores, being first roasted vnder imbers, and then pound with hony and laid to.

Of the white field Onion. Chap. lxxvij.

✥ The description.

This kinde of Bulbus at the first springing vp hath long small narrow grassie leaues or blades of a span long: from amongst which springeth vp a round greene stemme, of a span long or thereabouts, bringing forth foure or fve small flowers, greene without and white within, not much differing in proportion from the fashion of the lily flower, especially befoze they be fully spread abroad and opened, but they be much lesser. The root is rounde like an Onion or Bulbe, white both within and without, and very stony like comfrey, when it is brused or broken in peeces: in taste somewhat sharpe. This agreeth not with Ornithogalum of Dioscorides, for his Ornithogalum is described to haue a certaine aglet, or a thing called Cachrys, growing vp in the middle of the flower. Neither is it like to be Matthiolum Ornithogalum: for that which he setteth betwixt Ornithogalum and Trasi, hath a roote blacke without and white within.

2 This Ornithogalum maius is like the other, but much greater. The leaues of this be long and small, but bigger than the first. The stalke groweth a foote and a halfe high, and is very euen. There grow vpon the top of the stalke faire pleasant flowers, of colour white, like vnto small lilies, in the middle is a head like the seed that is named Cachrys. The roote is a Bulbus, the which lightly multiplieth into many other.

✥ The Place.

This herbe groweth in sandy places that lie open to the aire, and be manured or toiled, and is founde in many places of Brabant, especially about Malines or Mechelen almost in euery field.

✥ The time.

The leaues of this Bulbus do spring vp first in March and April, and the flowers in May, and about June they do so vanish, that they be not any longer to be seene or found.

✥ The

✥ *The names.*

1 This herbe is called in Græke ὀρνιθογάλον: and in Latine, Ornithogalum: unknownen in shops: in base Almaine it is called, Wit velt Ayueyn, that is to say, the wild white field Onyon: in some places of France, it is called Charles. It may likewise be very well called, Bulbus Leucanthemus.

2 The other Bulbus is likewise an Ornithogalum, and is called of some now in these daies, Liliū Alexandrinum, that is to say, Lilies Alexandria, because it is thought that it is first brought into knowledge in this countrie from Alexandria.

✥ *The nature.*

This Bulbus is temperate in heate and dries.

✥ *The vertues.*

Dioscorides saith, that it may be eaten either rawe or roasted as a pe list.

It is also very good to soulder & close vp fresh or græne wounds being laid vpon like comfrey.

Of the sea Vnion called Squilla.

Chap. lxxviiij.

✥ *The kinds.*

At this day there be found two kinds of Squilla, or sea Vnion: the one bearing straight or narrow blades, the which is the right Squilla: the other hath brode blades, and is commonly vsed for Squilla.

✥ *The description.*

1 The round bollens, or imbellid heads of the first and right Squilla, are very great and thicke, and whiter than the bollens or heads of the vsuall and common Squilla. The blades be long and narrowe, and of a white græne or grayish colour.

2 The common Squilla hath also great thicke heads or bollens, but they are most commonly redder, and the pills or scales are thicker than the scales or coverings of the other Squilla. The leaues be great and brode almost like to lillie leaues. The flowers be small and yellow growing at the highest and alongst the stalks or stems, after them cometh the seede.

✥ *The*

✥ *The place.*

Squilla groweth not of his owne accord in this countrie, but is brought from Spaine hither to serue for medicine, whereof some is planted in gardens.

✥ *The names.*

The first kind of this strange Union is called in Greeke *onida*: and in Latine, Scilla: in shops, Squilla: in French, Stiboule, Squille, Oignon de mer: in high Douch, Meerzwibel: in base Almaine, Zee Ayeuyt: of Serapio, Cepe muris, that is to say, Mouce Onion: in English, Squilla, and sea Onion.

2 The second kind is taken of the greater number of Apothecaries for Squilla, albeit it is not the right kind, but of that sort which the Greeks do call *πανκράτιον*: the Latins Pancratium, which is of nature like to Squilla, and therefore without any error it may be used in steede of Squilla. And this kinde of the learned Peter Belon is counted to be *Bulbus littoralis* of Theophrastus, whereunto it is very much like: for Dioscorides Pancratium, and Theophrastus *Bulbus littoralis* do seeme to be all one.

✥ *The nature.*

Squilla is hot in the second degree, and dry in the third degree, and of very subtil parts, also of a cutting or scouring nature.

✥ *The vertues.*

Squilla (being first couered round about with dowe, or lapt in a paste and baked in an ouen, or roasted vnder coles vntill it be soft or tender) then a spoonefull or two thereof taken with the eight part of salt, causeth a man to go to the stoule, and putteth forth plentie of tough and clammy humors.

The same roasted or prepared after the same maner is good to be put into medicines that prouoke vrine, and in such medicines as are used against the dropsie, the iauundise, belching or working vp of the stomacke, and gripings or frettings of the bellie.

Taken with honie and oile it driueth forth of the bellie, both the long and round worms.

Prepared in maner aforesaid, it is put with great profit into medicines that are made against an old inueterate cough, and shortnes of breath, which medicines do cause to spit out the tough and clammy flemes, that are gathered together within the hol-
lownes

lownes of the brest : for taken in the same maner it doth dissolue and loose grosse humors, and bringeth them forth.

The same ordered with honie loseth the bellie very gently : and the like vertue hath the seede to be taken with figges or honie.

A scale or twaine of the roote of Squilla being yet greene and rawe is good to be laid vnder the tong, to quench the thirst of them that haue the dropsie, as Plinie writeth.

Squilla sodden in vineger vntill it be tender and pound small, is good to be laid as an emplaister vpon the bitings of vipers and adders, and such other like venemous beasts.

The inner part of Squilla boiled in oile or turpentine, is applied with great profit to the chaps or rifts of the face, and also to kided or moldie heeles, and hanging warts, especially when it is first roasted vnder the imbers.

In the same maner it healeth the running sores of the head, and the scurffie scales or bran of the head being laid therevnto.

The leaues of Squilla doth dissolue and waste the kings euill and kernels vnder and about the throte, being laid therevpon by the space of fouer daies.

Pythagoras saith, that if Squilla be hanged ouer the doore or chiefe entrie into the house, it keepeth the same from all mishap, witchcraft or sorcerie.

Bertius writeth that when the flowers of Squilla be of a brownish colour and do not soone fall, or vade away, that the yeere shall be very fruitfull, and there shall be great store of corne.

Dancratium in vertue and working is much like to Squilla, sauing that it is not so strong nor effectuall. And it may be vsed for want of the right Squilla in all things as witnesseth Galen, and is to be prepared in the like order as they prepare Squilla, as saith Dioscorides.

✱ *The danger.*

Squilla is a very sharpe medicine, both subtile and wasting, hurtfull and forcing the nature of man, when it is taken or vsed rawe : and therefore Galen saith, it ought not to be vsed or taken into the bodie without it be first sodden or roasted.

OF

The fift Booke of

Of Affodill. Chap.lxxix.

✱ *The kindes.*

There be three kinds of Affodill, that is to say, the male and female, and a third sort with yellow flowers.

✱ *The description.*

1 The first kind of Affodill hath long narrow leaves like Leeke blades, amongst which springeth vp a rounde stalke of a cubite, or cubite and a halfe long: vpon which from the middle vp to the top grow faire white flowers, or of a very pale carnation colour, which do begin to flower below, and do ende their flowering aboue. The flowers past there come small husks, round and writhed or turned about, and are found diuided and seuered into parts when they ware ripe: within the said husks is a browne seede. The rootes do growe by great numbers or companies, and like to the rootes of the female Pionie, each one fashioned like to a long thicke kernell or somewhat longer, and within somewhat open or spongie, in taste at the first somewhat astringent, and afterward bitter. Yet of no very strange taste, so that it is no maruell that men in times past did vse to eate of this root, as Hesiodus and certaine other do report.

2 The second kind of Affodill hath narrow blades also like to the abouesaid, but smaller and shorter, amongst which springeth forth a plaine straight stemme of two foote high, from the middle of the top set with pale flowers, diuided into sixe parts, not much vnlike the flowers of the other Affodill. They once past there appere small triangled husks, within the which lieth the seede. The root of this kinde is rounde as the head of an Onion, almost like the roote of garden Bulbus, but somewhat bigger. To conclude, this Affodill is not much vnlike the first kind but onely in the roote, wherin is al the difference betwixt these two herbs: for they varie not much one from another in leaues, stalks, flowers, and seedes, sauing that the leaues of this kind are shorter, the flowers stande further a sunder, and not so thicke set, or throng together.

3 Besides these two kindes there is found another Affodill, whole

whose leaues be longer and narrower than the leaues of the first kinde, the stalks be also round, and loden with pleasant yellowe flowers, after which appeereth round husks or knops like little heads, wherein the seede is contained: it hath a number of rootes growing thicke together like the first Affodill, but euery roote is longer and smaller. The leaues of this Affodill remaine greene all the winter, and do not vade and perish as the leaues of the other. And the rootes do put forth a certaine increase of new springs and blades, whereby it increbeth and winneth more ground, and doth so multiplie, that of one plant within a fewe yeeres you shall get a number of others.

✥ *The Place.*

Affodill is not found growing of his owne kind in this countrie, but in the gardens of Herbozists, whereas they do both sow and plant it.

✥ *The time.*

- 1 The first kind flowreth in May, and is in seed in June.
- 2 The second doth also flower and seed in June.

✥ *The names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ασφιδελος*: in Latine, Albucus, and Hastula regia: in shops, Affodilus: in French, *Hache royale*, or *Asphodel*: of the common Herbozists of Brabant, Affodilen. The flower with his stem is called in Greeke *ανθερικος*, Anthericos: and in Latine, as Plinie saith, Albucum: in English also Affodill, and Daffodill.

- 1 The first kind is called Asphodelus mas, and Hastula regia mas, and is that same which Dioscorides describeth.
- 2 The second is called Asphodelus foemina, and Hastula regia foemina, and is that which Galen describeth, in lib. de alimentorum facultatibus.

✥ *The nature.*

- 1 Affodill especially the roote of the first kind is hot and drie in the second degree.
- 2.3 The roots of the other kinde are hot and drie almost in the third degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The roote of the first kinde boiled and dronken, prouoketh A
baine,

byrne, and womens flowers.

The waight of a dram thereof taken with wine healeth the paine in the side, the cough, the shrinking of sinewes, cramps, and burstings.

It is very good against the bitings of venemous beasts, to drinke the quantitie of three drams thereof with wine, and to lay vpon the wound and hurted place the leaues, flowers, and rootes beaten together.

The seede and the flowers of the right Affodill drunken in wine, are very good against the poison of scorpions and other venemous beasts, also they purge the bellie.

The roote boiled in the lase of wine is good to be laid vpon corrupt festered sores, and vpon old vlcers, and the impostumes of the brests, and stones of genitoys. It is also good against new swellings and impostumes that do but begin, being laid vpon in manner of an emplaister with parched barlie meale.

The iuice of the roote boiled with good old wine, a little mirrhe and saffron, is a good medicine for the eyes to cleere and sharpen the sight.

The same iuice of it selfe, or mingled with frankincense, hony, wine, and mirrhe, is good against the corrupt filth and mattering of the eares, when it is powred or dropped in.

The same prepared and ordered as is aforesaid, swageth the toothach powred and dropped into the contrarie eare to the pain and græfe.

The ashes of the burned roote, and specially of the second kind do cure and heale scabs and naughtie sores of the head, and do restore againe vnto the pild head the haire fallen away, being laid therevnto.

The oile that is sodden in the rootes being made hollow, or the oile in which the roots haue bene boiled, doth heale the burnings with fire, mouldie or rawe kided heeles, and doth swage the paine of the eares, and deafnes, as Dioscorides writeth.

The roots do cure the morpheu or white spots in the flesh, if you rub them first with a linnen cloth in the sunne, and then anoint the place with the iuice of the roote, or lay the roote to the place.

Of the Vine. Chap.lxxx.

✱ *The kinds.*

There are diuers sorts of Vines, but aboue all the rest there are two most notable: that is to say, the garden or husbanded Vine, and the wilde Vine, as writeth Dioscorides and the Ancients. The manured or husbanded Vine is also of diuers sorts both in fashion and colour, so that it is not easie to number or describe all the kinds: wherof it shal be sufficient for vs to diuide the garden or husbanded Vine into three kinds: whereof the first is very red, and yeldeth a darke red liquoz, the which is called of some Tinctura. The second is blew, & yeldeth a cleere white liquoz, the which yet notwithstanding wareth red, when it is suffered to settle in the vessell. The third Vine is white, and yeldeth a white wine or liquoz, the which continueth white. And al these sorts of the manured or garden Vines are like one another in leaues, branches, wood, and timber.

✱ *The description.*

The Vine hath many weake and slender branches, of a woodie substance, ouercovered with a clonen barke, or chinking rind (from which branches) groweth forth new increase of knottie shootes or springs, bringing forth at euery knot or ioint, brode jagged leaues, diuided into five cuts or parts, also it putteth forth at the aforesaide ioints with the leaues certaine tendzels or clasping capziols, and tying tagglets, wherewithall it taketh hold vpon trees, poles, and perches, & all things else that it may attain vnto. The same new springs and branches do also bring forth for the most part, at the second, third, and fourth knot or ioint, first of all little bushie tufts, with white blossoms or flowers, and after them pleasant clusters of many berries or grapes, thick set and trussed together, within which berries or grapes are founde small graines or kernels, which be the seede of the Vine.

✱ *The place of clauing.*

The Vine delighteth to growe vpon mountaines that stande open to the south, in hot countries and regions, as in Canarie, and the ilands adioining in Barbaria, Spaine, Greece, Candie, Sicile, Italie, and diuers other hot regions. It groweth also

also in France, and Almaigne, by the river Rheyne, and in some places of Netherland, as Brabant, Haynau, and Liege: but that which groweth in these lower countries do bring forth very small or thin wines, for none other cause but onely because the sunne is not so vehement, and the nights be shorter. For (as Constantine Caesar writeth) The sunne must giue to the wine strength and vertue, and the night his sweetnes, and the moone shine his ripenes. And therefore are the vines of Canarie, of Candie, and other the like hot countries, both sweete and strong: for the sunne shineth vehemently in those countries, and the nights be longer than in this countrie. And for this consideration the wine of Rheyne, and of other the septentrionall or north regions are weaker, and not so sweete and pleasant, because the nights in those countries be shorter, and the sunne hath not so much strength. And for the same cause also it groweth not in Norweigh, Swedland, Denmarke, Westphale, Prusse, and other cold countries: for the nights be there in sommer short, and the power of the sunne is but small.

✥ *The time.*

The vine flowreth in high and base Germanie or Almaigne, about the beginning of June, and the grapes be thorough ripe in September. A moneth after, that is to say in October, they presse forth the wine, and put it into hogsheds and vessels fit for that purpose, and therefore they call the moneth of October in Dutch *Wijnmaent*.

✥ *The names.*

The manured vine is called in Græke *ἄμπελος οἰνόρρογος, ἢ ἄμπελος οἰνός*: in Latine, *Vitis vinifera*: in high Dutch, *Weinreb*: in base Almaigne, *Wijngaert*: in English, the garden or manured vine or grape.

✥ *The nature.*

The leaues, branches, and tendrils of the vine are cold, drie, and astringent, and so be the Greene berries or vnripe grapes: but the ripe grapes are hot and moist in the first degree, and the Raisen or dried grape is hot and drie, as witnesseth Galen.

✥ *The vertues.*

The iuice of the Greene leaues, branches, and tendrils of the A
vine

vine dronken, is good for them that vomit or spit blood, and is good against the bloody fluxe, and for women with childe that are giuen to vomit. The same vertue haue the branches and clasping tendzelles to be taken alone by themselves: and so haue the kernelles, that are found within the fruit, to be boiled in water and dronken.

The same tagglets or clasping tendzelles of the vine, pounce with parched barley meale, are good to be applied to the headach comming of heat, and vpon the hot vlcers of the stomacke.

The ashes of the drie boughs or cuttings of the vine burnt, & laid to with vineger, do cure the excrescence and swellings of the fundement, the which must first be scarrified or pared.

The same dissolued in oile of roses and vineger, is good to be laid to the bitings of serpents, to dislocations or members out of ioint, and to the inflammation, or heat of the splene or milt.

Greene grapes ingender windinesse in the belly or stomacke, and do lose the belly.

The dried raisens are very good against the cough, and all diseases of the lungs, the kidneies and the bladder.

They be also good (as Galen saith) against the stoppings and weakenesse of the liuer, for they both open the same, and strengthen it.

The broth of raisen kernelles, is good against the bloody fluxe & the laske, if it be altogether powred into the body at one glister.

It stoppeth also the superfluous course of womens flowers, if they bath themselves in the same broth or decoction of the kernelles.

The same kernelles pound very small and laid to with salt, do consume and wast hard swellings, and swageth the blastings and swellings of womens breasts.

Of the wild Vine or Grape. Chap. lxxxj.

✱ The kinds.

The wild vine is of two sorts, as Dioscorides saith, the one sort hath flowers, and grapes which neuer come to ripeness: and the other bringeth forth small grapes or berries which come to ripeness.

✥ *The description.*

The wild vine is much like to the garden vine, in branches, leaues, and clasping capreoles, whereof the first kind bringeth forth first his flowers, and afterward his fruit like to the garden vine: but the fruit commeth not to ripenesse.

2 The second kind bringeth forth small clusters, full of little berries or grapes, the which do become ripe, and they drie them like raisens. And of these are made the small raisens, which are commonly called cozants, but more rightly raisens of Corinth.

✥ *The names.*

The wild vine is called in Greeke ἀμπέλαιος: in Latine, *Vitis sylvestris*, and *Labrusca*: in English, the wild grape or vine.

1 The decaying or fading fruit of the first kinde of the wilde vine, & also the flowers of the same, is called in Greeke οἰνάνθη: & in Latine, *Oenanthe*.

The iuice which they presse out of the grapes of this vine, and of all other sorts of greene and vnripe grapes, as well of the garden as of the wild kind of vines, is called in Greeke οἰνός: and in Latine, *Omphacium*: in shops, *Agresta*: in French, *Verius*, and of some *Aigras*: in base Almaine, *Ueryus*: in English, *Uerius*.

2 The fruite of the seconde kinde is called in the shops of this countrie, *Passulæ de Corintho*: in French, *Raisins de Corinthe*: in base Almaine, *Cozintzen*: in English, *Cozants*, and small *Raisens of Corinth*.

✥ *The nature.*

The leaues, branches, and clasping capreoles of the wild vine, haue like power and vertue, as the leaues, branches, and clasping tendzelles of the manured or garden vine, & so hath the *Uerius* of the same. The *Raisens* or *Cozants* are hot and moist of nature and complexion, not much vnlike the common fraile *Raisens* in operation.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues, branches, and tendzelles of the wild vine, are of like vertue and operation, as the leaues, branches, and claspers of the garden vine, and do serue as well to all purposes, as they of the garden vine.

The

The flower with the vnripe and withering fruit of the first **B** kind of the wilde grape stoppeth the laske, and all other fluxe of blood.

Being laid outwardly vpon the stomack, they are good against **C** the debility and weakenesse of the stomacke, and solwer belchings and lothsomenesse of the same, and they be also of the same effect to be eaten.

It swageth headach, being laid vpon the same greene, or ming- **D** led with oile of roses and vineger, and is much profitable against the spreading and fretting sores of the genitals or priuities.

The Merius doth not much differ in operation & vertue, from **C** the withered and vnripe grape, especially when it is dried and made into powder: for being so prepared and occupied, it is an excellent medicine against the weakenesse and heat of the stomack, for it doth both strengthen and refresh or coole the same, howsoever it be vsed, whether in meats or otherwise.

They make a syrup with this Merius, sugar, or hony, the **F** which is very good against thirst and hot agues, and the wamb- ling, vomiting, and turning vp of the stomacke, that commeth through heat of cholerike humours.

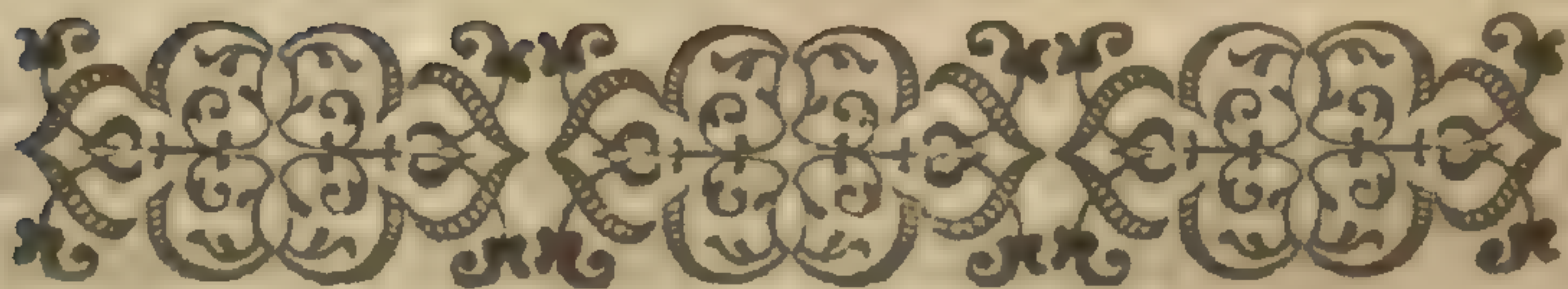
It is also good for women with childe to stirre vp in them good **G** appetite or meat lust, and to take from them all inordinate lusts or vaine longing, & also to stop the wambling in their stomacks and parbreacking.

Cozants or raisens of Cozinth, do not much differ in vertue, **H** from tapnet or fraile raisens.

The end of the fift part of the Historie
of Plants.

Ccc 2

THE



THE SIXT PART OF THE HISTORIE OF PLANTS,

Containing the description of trees, shrubs, bushes,
and other plants of wooddy substance, with their
fruits, rosins, gummes, and liquors : also of their
kinds, names, natures, vertues, and
operations.

By Rembertus Dodoneus.

Of the Rose. Chap.j.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be diuerse kindes of Roses, whereof some are of the garden, swæte smelling, and are set, planted, and fauoured, the others are wilde, growing of their owne kinde without setting about hedges, and the borders of fields.

✱ *The description.*

The first kinde of garden Roses, is the white Rose, whose stalkes, or branches are long, and of a wooddy nature or substance ten, twelue, or twentie foote high, and sometimes longer, if they be staid by or succoured. In many places set full of sharpe hooked prickles, or thornes. The leaues be long, and made of five or seauen leaues, standing one against another all vppon a stemme, whereof eache leafe by it selfe is rough, and snipt about the edges like to a sawe. The buds do growe amongst the leaues vppon short stemmes, closed in with fine small leaues, whereof two are bearded vppon both sides, two haue no beards, and the fift is bearded but vppon one side. When these buddes do open and spreade, the swæte and pleasant Roses do muster and shewe forth of colour white,
with

with diuers yellow haire or threds in the middle. The flowers fallen there come vp rounde knops, and red when they be ripe, within which is a hard seed wrapped in haire or wool. The root of the Rose bushe is of a woody substance like to the roote of other low trees and plants.

2 The second kind of garden Roses be red, and are like to the white in leaues, shoots, & branches, but they neuer grow so high nor so great, neither are the branches so large. The flowers be of a pleasant saour, of colour red, and fashioned like the white Roses.

3 The third kind are they which some call Roses of Province, whose shoots and springs be like them of the red Rose, sauing that they grow vp higher, and yet for al that they grow not so high as the white Rose, so that this Rose should seeme to be a middle sort or meane kind betwixt the red and the white Roses, which thing the very colour of the flowers declare to be true, for they be neither red nor white, but of a mixt colour betwixt red and white, almost carnation colour, in all things else like to the others.

4 The fourth kinde are the browne Roses of Province, the which be almost like to the others in shoots, springs and leaues. But their flowers be of a faire darke red colour, and of a very pleasaunt saour or sent, and these are best to be vsed in medicine.

5 The fift is a kinde of single Roses, which is small and called Cassia, or Canell Rose, or the Rose smelling like Cassia. The leaues wherof be smaller than the leaues of the other Roses, the shoots and twigs be also smal and thicke, set with thorny prickles of a browne russet colour, growing almost to the height of the Province Roses. The flowers be smal and single, sweet smelling, and of a pale red colour, and sometime carnation.

6 The sixt kinde of Roses called Muske Roses, hath slender springs and shoots, the leaues and flowers be smaller than the other Roses, yet they grow vp almost as high as the Damaske or Province Rose. The flowers be small and single, and sometimes double, of a white colour and pleasant saour, in proportion not much vnlike the wild Roses, or Canell Roses.

7 The wild Rose leaues be rough and prickley. The springs,

branches and shoots, are full of sharpe hooks or crooked prickles, like the white double Rose of the garden, but much lesser, and the leaues be smaller, the flowers be also single, white, and drawing towards carnation colour, and without saour. The which being fallen away, there rise round knops or buttons, like as in the garden Rose plant, within which red knops and buttons, the seede is couched and laid, in a hairy downe or rough cotton. Upon this plant or bush is sometimes found a spongiuous ball, rough haired, and of a greene colour turning towards red, and is to be found about the moneth of June.

8 Amongst the kinds of wild Roses, there is found a sort, whose shoots, twigs, and branches, are couered all ouer with thicke smal thorny prickles. The flowers be small, single, and white, and of a very good saour. The whole plant is base and low, and the least of all both of the garden and wild kind of Roses.

9 Besides the Roses aforesaid, there is yet an other kinde of Rose plant, which beareth yelloe Roses, in all things else like to the wild Rose plant, as in shoots, twigs, and leaues.

10 The Eglentine or swæte brier, may be also counted of the kinds of Roses, for it is like to the wild Rose plant, in sharpe and cruell shoots, spzings, and rough branches. The leaues also be not much vnlike, but greener and of a pleasanter smell. The flowers be single, smaller than the flowers of the wilde Rose, most commonly white and sometimes red, after which there come also little knops or long red berries as in the other Roses, in which the seed is couched.

✱ *The place.*

The same Roses, and the Eglentine are planted in gardens. The wild groweth in many places of Brabant and other countries, alongst by hedges and ditches, & other wild places alongst briers and thornes. The other wild kind groweth in certaine places vpon rampers and banks cast vp by mans hands, & vpon the sea coast of Flanders.

✱ *The time.*

The five first kinds of garden Roses do flower in May & June, & so do the wild Roses & the Eglentine: but the Muske Roses do flower in May, and againe in September, or thereabouts.

✱ *The*

✠ The names.

The Rose is called in Greeke *ῥόδον*: in Latine, Rosa: in high Douch, Rose: in neather Douchland, Rose. The leaues and flowers be called in Latine, Folia Rosarum, that is to say, Rose leaues.

The nailes, that is to say, the white ends of the leaues where by they are fastned to the knops (the which are cut off when they make conserue or syzup of Roses) is called in Latine, Ungues Rosarum, and in Greeke, *ὀνυχες τῆς ῥόδου*.

The yellow haire which groweth in the middle of the Rose, is called in Greeke *αὐδός τῆς ῥόδου*: in Latine, Flos Rosæ: in shops and of the Arabian physitians Anthera, that is to say, the blowing of the Rose.

The bud of the Rose before the opening is called Calix.

The five little leaues which stande rounde about the bud, or the beginning of Roses, are called in Latine, Cortices Rosarum, that is to say, the shelles or pilles of Roses: some do also call them, the five brothers of the Roses, whereof, as is before said, two haue beards, and two haue none, and the fift hath but halfe a one.

The rounde heads or little knops, vpon which the flowers do grow, and are fastened, and in which lieth the seede, are called in Latine, Capita Rosarum: and in Greeke *κεφαλαι τῆς ῥόδου*.

1 The first kind of garden Roses is called in Italy, Rosa Damascena, in this country, Rosa alba: in French, Rose blanche: in high Douch, Weiss Rosen: in base Almaine, Witte Roosen: in English, white Roses. And this kinde seemeth to be that, which Plinie calleth in Latine, Campana Rosa.

2 The seconde kinde of Roses is called Rosa purpurea, and Rosa rubra: in Englishe, red Roses, and of the common people, double Roses: in French, Rose rouge, and Roses Francois: in high Douch, Roter Rosen: in base Almaine, Roode Roosen. And vnder this kind are comprehended the Roses which Pliny calleth Trachinias, amongst which Rosæ Milesiæ are the deepest red.

3 The third kind is called in French, Rosee de Provinces: in base Almaine, Brouinsche Roosen: in high Douch, Liebfarbige

Rosen : the which peradventure are they which Plinie calleth Alabandicas Rosas : we call them in English, Roses of Province, and Damaske Roses.

4 The fourth kind is also called in French, *Rose de Provins* : in base Almaigne, *Provinsch Koole*, & *Brayn Provinsch Koole* : as a name of difference from the other, and these should seeme to be *Rosa Milefia* of Pliny.

5 The fift kind is called of the herborists of Brabant, *Caneel Kooskens*, that is to say, the Rose smelling like Canell or Cassia, and possible this is *Rosa Prænestina* of Plinie : some call it in English, the *Cyuet Rose*, or *bastard Muske Rose*.

6 The sixt is named of Plinie in Latine, *Rosa Coroneola*, of the wryters at this day *Rosa sera*, and *Rosa autumnalis* : in French, *Rose Musquée*, and *Roses de Damas* : in base Almaigne, *Musket Kooskens* : in English also, *Muske Roses*, bicause of their pleasant sent.

7 The seuenth kind is called in Greeke *κυνέεσδος* : in Latine, *Rosa canina*, and *Rosa sylvestris* : in French, *Rose sauvage* : in high Douch, *Wilder Rosen*, & *Heckrosen* : in base Almaigne, *Wilde Rosen* : in English, the *Brier bush*, the *wild Rose*, and *Heptree*. The spongiouse ball or that rounde rough excrescence which is found oftentimes growing both vpon the wild Rose and Eglenfine bushes, is called of some apothecaries *Bedegar* : but wrongly, for *Bedegar*, is not that thistle which is commonly called *Carlina*. *Gramine Bedegar*, lib. 4. fol. 361.

8 The eight is called of the neather Douchmen, *Duyn Kooskens*, of the place whereas it is founde growing, and it shoulde seeme to be that which the Grecians call *κυνόσβατον* : in Latine, *Canirubus*, and *Rubus canis*, and of Plinie, *Rosa spinosa*.

9 The Nint is called the yealow Rose : in French, *Roses iaulnes*.

10 The last is called of Plinie in Greeke *λυχνίς*, *Lychnis* : in Latine, *Rosa Græca* : in French, and base Almaigne, *Eglantier* : in English, *Eglantine*.

✱ *The cause of the name and historie thereof.*

The Rose is called in Greeke *Rhodon*, bicause it is of an excellent smell and pleasant saour, as Plutarch writeth.

We shall also finde this written of Roses, that at the first they were all white, and that they became red afterward with the blood of the goddesse Venus, which was done in this sort.

Venus loued the yonger Adonis better than the warrier Mars (who loued Venus with all his force and might) but when Mars perceiued that Venus loued Adonis better than him, he slew Adonis, thinking by this meanes to cause Venus not onely to forgo, but also to forget hir friend Adonis, and so to loue Mars onely: of the which thing when Venus had warning how and where it should be accomplished, she was suddenly moued, and ran hastily to haue rescued Adonis, but taking no care of the way at a sudden ere she was ware, she threw hir selfe vpon a bed of thicket of white Roses, whereas with sharpe and cruell thorns, hir tender feete were so prickt and wounded, that the blood sprang out abundantly, wherewithall when the Roses were bedewed and sprinkled, they became all red, the which colour they do yet keepe (more or lesse) according to the quantitie of blood that fell vpon them) in remembrance of the cleere and pleasant Venus. Some others write that for very anger which she had conceived against Mars, for the killing of hir friend the faire Adonis, she gaue hir tender bodie willingly to be spoiled and mangled: and in despite of Mars, she threw hir selfe into a bed of herbes of prickley Roses.

Some also say, that Roses became red with the casting downe of that heauenly drinke Nectar, which was shed by Cupide that wanton boy, who playing with the Goddesse sitting at the table at a banquet, with his wings ouerthrew the pot wherin the Nectar was. And therefore as Philostratus saith, the Rose is the flower of Cupid, or Cupids flower.

The nature.

Rose leaues, that is to say of the flowers, be hot of complexion, and somewhat moist, taking part of a binding qualitie. The flower that is to say, the little yellow haire that growe in the middle of the Rose, are manifestly drie & astringent: of the same nature are the buds, knops, and fruit, with the rough round hairie bawle or excrescence that is founde growing vpon the wilde Rose.

** The*

✠ *The vertues.*

The iuice of Roses, especially of them that are reddest, or the infusion or decoction of them is of the kind of soft and gentle medicines, which loose and open the bellie, and may be taken without danger. It purgeth downewarde cholerike humors, and openeth the stoppings of the liuer, strengthening and cleansing the same, also it is good against hot feuers, and against the iaunderers.

It is also good to be vsed against the shaking, beating, and trembling of the hart, for it driueth forth, and dispatcheth all corrupt and euill humors, in and about the veines of the hart.

It is likewise good to be laid to the inflammation of the eies, and all other hot infirmities, and specially against S. Antonies fire or wilde fire.

Roses pound and beaten small are good to be laid to the hot inflammation or swelling of the breasts or paps, and against the outragious heate of the midriffe and stomacke, also against S. Antonies fire, Erysipelas or Serpigo.

The wine wherein dried Roses haue bene boiled, is good against the paine of the head, the eies, the eares, the iawes or gummes, the bladder, the right gut, and of the mother or womens secrets, either powred in or annointed with a fether.

The yellow growing in the middle of the Rose (which of some is called the seede and flower of the Rose) staieyth the superfluous course of womens flowers, and specially the white flowers, and all other issues of blood.

The fruite eaten stoppeth the laske, and all other issues of blood.

The wilde Rose pounded with Beares grease (as Plinie saith) is very excellent to annoint the head against Alopecies, which some call the red scale or falling away of the haire.

The rough spongiuous bawle or excrescence that groweth in the wilde Rose bush, is of great efficacie and vertue against the stone and strangurie: for it bringeth forth the grauell and the stone, and prouoketh vrine.

Of Iasmine. Chap.ij.

✥ *The description.*

Iasmine groweth in maner of a hedge or quickset, and must be led alongst and carried as the rose or vine, it bringeth forth many small branches full of ioints or knots, the shootes and twigs whereof are filled full of a spongie pith, like the pith of Elder. The leaues be of a darke gréene colour, parted into five or seven other little leaues (growing vpon a stemme or foote • stalke, like to the Ash leafe) whereof each little leafe by it selfe is smooth and somewhat long, nothing at all natched, or toothed about the edges. The flowers be white and long of a swéete and pleasant saueur, and do grow fower or five together at the top of the branches.

✥ *The place.*

Iasmine groweth in some countries of his owne kinde, as in Spaine, and some places of England, in this countrie it is planted in gardens.

✥ *The time.*

Iasmine flowreth in Iuly and August, but the fruit in this countrie cometh not to perfection.

✥ *The names.*

This plant is called of the Arabians Zambach and Iesemin, and accordingly it is called amongst the Herborists of England, France, and Germanie Iasminum, and Ieseminum, and of som also Iosme, and Iosmenum. The latter writers do cal it also in Latine, Apiaria : bicause that bees delight greatly to be about the flowers thereof : some call it also Leucanthemum.

✥ *The nature.*

Serapio writeth, that Iasmine is hot almost in the second degree, which a man may also very wel perceiue by his bitter taste.

✥ *The vertues.*

Iasmine cureth the fowle drie scurffe, and red spots, it dissol- ueth cold swellings, and wens, or hard lumps, or gatherings, when it is applied and laid thereto.

The like vertue hath the oile of Iasmine, the which put into the nostrils or often smeld to, causeth nose bleeding, in them
that

that are of hot complexion, as Serapio and our Turner haue written.

Jasmine drieth reumes or stilling downe of humors from the head, and the moistnes of the braine, and profiteth much against the cold infirmities of the same.

Of Cistus. Chap. iij.

¶ The kinder.

There be two sorts of Cistus of Dioscorides, and the Ancients.

The one is a kind of plant. The other plant is of wooddie substance, vppon which is founde that humor or fat liquor, which they call Ladanum.

1 The first kind, which yeeldeth no Ladanum is also of two sorts, that is to say, the male and female.

2 The male hath red flowers, and the female white, but in all things else one is like the other.

¶ The description.

1 **T**he first kind of Cistus which beareth no Ladanum hath round, rough, or hairie stalks, and stemmes with knobbed ioints, and full of branches. The leaues be roundish and couered with a cotton or soft haire, not much vnlike the leaues of Sage, but shorter and rounder. The flowers growe at the top of the stalks, of the fashion of a single rose, whereof the male kind is of colour red, and the female white, at the last they change into knops or husks in which the seede is contained.

Whereas Cistus groweth naturally of his owne kind, there is founde a certaine excrescence or outgrowing about the roote of this plant, which is of colour sometimes yelloe, sometimes white, and sometimes greene: out of the which is a certaine iuice taken out by art, the which they vse in shops, and is called Hypocistis.

2 The second kinde of Cistus, which is also called Ledon, is a plant of a wooddie substance, growing like a little tree or shrub, with soft leaues, in figure not much vnlike the others, but longer and browner.

Vpon this plant is found a certaine fatnes, whereof they make

make Ladanum, the which about midsommer, and in the hottest daies is found growing vpon the new leaues of this Cistus, the which new leaues (after that the seede with the olde leaues are fallen off) do first bud forth and spring in sommer. The said fat or grease is not onely taken from the beards and feete of Goats, or goate bucks which feede vpon the leaues and branches of this plant (as Dioscorides and the Ancients do write) but also it is gathered and taken with things fit for that purpose, deuised by the industrie and diligence of man, as some of the learned writers of our time do report, especially the learned Peter Belon, the which hath much haunted and travelled the island of Crete or Candie.

✱ *The place.*

The first kind of Cistus groweth in sundrie places of Italie, Sicile, Candie, Cyprus, Languedoc, and many other hot countries, in rough, stonie, and vntoiled places.

The second kind is often found in Crete, Cyprus, and also in Languedoc.

✱ *The time.*

1 The first kinde of Cistus flowzeth in Iune, and sometimes sooner.

2 The second Cistus flowzeth and bringeth forth seede in the spring time, and immediately after the leaues fall off. About sommer it recouereth new leaues againe, vpon the which leaues about midsommer & in the hottest daies, is found a certaine fatnes, the which is diligently gathered and dried, to make that gumme which they call Ladanum.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first kind of these plants is called in Greeke *κίστος ή κίσδος*, of some *κίσταγρον ή κίσταγρον*: in Latine, Cistus, and Cistus non Ladani-fera: of Scribonius Largus, Rosa syluatica.

That which groweth about the roote of Cistus, is called in Greeke *υπocίστος*: of some Erythanon, and Cytinus, out of this they drawe forth a sap or liquoz the which they call Hypocistis, and in shops Hypoquistidos.

2 The second kinde of Cistus is called in Greeke *λίδον ή λιδόνιον*: in Latine, Ledum, Ladum, and of the latter writers, Cistus Ladanifera.

Ladanifera.

The fat dew or liquor, which is gathered from the leaues is called in Greeke *λιδανον*: in Latine Ladanum: and in shops Ladanum.

✱ The nature.

- 1 The flowers and leaues of Cistus are drie in the second degree, and somewhat astringent.
- 2 That which groweth about the roots is of like temperature, but more astringent.
- 3 Ladanum is full hot in the first degree, and reacheth neere vnto the second, and is somewhat drie and astringent.

✱ The vertues.

1 The flowers of Cistus boiled in wine and dronke, stoppeth the laske and all other issues of blood, and it drieth vp all superfluous moisture, as well of the stomacke as other parts of the bellie.

The leaues of Cistus do cure and heale small wounds being laid thereupon.

2 Hypocistis stoppeth all lasks and fluxes of the bellie, and is of a stronger operation than the flowers or leaues of Cistus: wherefore it cureth the bloodie fire and all other fluxes, especially the superfluous flowing of womens flowers.

3 Ladanum dronken with old wine stoppeth the laske, and prouoketh vrine.

It is very good against the hardnes of the matrix or mother, laid to in maner of a pessarie, and it draweth downe the seconds or after birth, when it is laid vpon quicke coles, and the fumigation or perfume thereof be receiued vp into the bodie of women.

The same applied to the head with mirrhe and oile of mirrhe cureth the scurffe, called Alopecia, and keepeth the haire from falling off, but whereas it is already fallen away, it will not cause the haire to grow againe.

Ladanum dropped into the eares with honied water or oile of roses healeth the paine of the same.

If it be laid to with wine vpon the scars or sores of wounds, it taketh them away.

It is also very profitably mixt with all ointments and plaisters,

sters that serue to heat, soften, and assuage pains, and such as be made to lay to the breast against the cough.

Of the Bramble or Blackbery bush. Chap. iij.

✱ The kinds.

The Bramble is of two sorts, as Ruellius writeth, the great and the small.

✱ The description.

1 The great Bramble hath many long slender branches or shootes, full of sharpe prickley thorns, whereby it taketh hold, and teareth the garments of such as go neere about them. The leaues are not smooth, but crumpled or frumpled, and deepely cut round about the edges, of colour white vnderneath, and browne aboue. The flowers be white, not much vnlike the flowers of Strawberries: after commeth the fruit of a swart red colour at the first, but after ward it is blacke, and it consisteth of diuers berries clustering together not much vnlike the Mulberrie, but smaller, and full of a red winie sap or iuice.

2 The lesser Brambles are much like to the greater, but this creepeth most commonly vpon the ground with his shootes and branches, and taketh roote easily in diuers places incroching ground with the tops of his branches. The branches or shootes of this Bramble be also set with prickley thorns, but the thorns or prickles be not so sharpe: the fruit is also like to a small Mulberrie, but lesser than the fruit of the other. The rootes of both kinds do put forth many slender shootes and branches, the which do creepe and traile alongst the ground.

✱ The place.

Brambles do growe much in the fields and pastures of this countrie, and in the woods and Coples, and such other covert places.

✱ The time.

The Bramble bush flowzeth from May to Iuly, and the fruit is ripe in August.

✱ The names.

1 The Bramble, especially the greater sort, is called in Greeke *Adros*: in Latin, *Rubus*, & *Sentis*: in high Douch, *Bremen*: in base Almaine,

Almaigne, *Wraemen* and *Wraemen*: in English, the *Wamble* or blacke berrie bush: in French, *Ronce*.

2 The fruit of the same is called in Greeke *μύρον τῆς βάρου*: in Latine, *Morum rubri*, and *Vacinia*: in shops, *Mora bati*, & of some ignorant people, *Mora bassi*: in French, *Meure de Ronce*, or *Murons*: in high Dutch, *Wombær*: in base Almain, *Wraembesien*, & *Haghebesien*: in English, *Wamble berries*, and *black berries*.

2 The lesser berrie is called of Theophrastus in Greeke *χαμαίβατος*, *Chamæbatus*, that is to say in Latine, *Humirubus*: and the fruit is called in French, *Catherine*: in English, a heare *Wramble*, or heath *Wamble*, a *Cocolas panter*, and of some a *bzier*. The fruit is called a *Dewberrie*, or *blackberrie*.

¶ The nature.

The tender springs and new leaues of the *Wamble* are colde and drie almost in the third degree, and astringent or binding, and so is the vnripe fruit.

The ripe fruit is somewhat warme and astringent, but not so much as the vnripe fruit.

¶ The vertues.

The new springs of the *Wamble* do cure the euill sores and A hot blcers of the mouth and throte, also the swellings of the gums, almonds of the throte, and the buula, if they be holden in the mouth, and often chewed vpon.

They do also fasten the teeth, when the mouth is washed with B the iuice or decoction thereof. The vnripe fruit is good for the same purpose, to be vsed after the same maner.

The iuice or decoction thereof is good to be drunken to stop C the laske, and womens flowers, and all other issues of blood.

The leaues be stamped, and with good effect are applied to the D region or place of the stomacke against the trembling of the hart, the paine and loosenes or ach of the stomacke.

They cure the Hemerhoides, and stay backe running, and E consuming sores, being laid thereto.

The vnripe fruit stoppeth the bellie, the bloodie fluxe, and all F other issues of blood.

The iuice of the same boiled with honie, is very good against al G hot blcers, and swellings of the mouth, the tong, and throte.

The

The roote of the Bramble is good against the stone and pruno, & bryne.

Of Framboys Raspis or Hindberie. Chap.v.

✱ The description.

The Framboye is a kinde of bꝛamble, whose leaues and bꝛanches are not much vnlike the other bꝛamble, but not so rough and prickley, noꝛ set with so many sharpe prickles, and sometimes without prickles, especially the new shutes and tender springes that be not aboue the age of a yēre. The fruite oꝛ berrie is red, but otherwise it is like to the other. The roote is long creēping in the ground, and putteth foꝛth euery yēre newe shutes oꝛ springes, the which the next yēre doe bꝛing foꝛth their flowers and fruite.

✱ The place.

The Framboye is found in some places of Douchland in dark woods: and in this Countrey they plant it in gardens, and it loꝛueth shadowie places, where as the Sonne shineth not often.

✱ The time.

The Framboye flowꝛeth in May and Iune, the fruite is ripe in Iuly.

✱ The names.

This Bramble is called in Græke *βατος ἰδαία*: in Latin, *Rubus Idæus*, of the mountaine Ida, in Asia minor, oꝛ the lesser Asia, not farre from Troye, wheras groweth abundance of this bꝛamble, and there it was first found: it is called in French, *Framboisier*: in Douch, *Hinnebꝛaemen*: in Englische, *Framboys, Raspis, and Hindberrie*. Joh. Agricola calleth it in Latine *Crispina*.

The fruit of this Bramble is called in Græke *μύρον τῆς βατος ἰδαίας*: in Latine, *Morum rubi Idæi*: in French, *Framboises*: in high Douch, *Hymbæren*, and *Horbæren*: in base Almaine, *Hinnebesien*: and *Frambesien*: in English, *Raspis, & Framboys berries*.

✱ The nature.

The Framboye of complexion is somewhat like the blacke berrie, but it is not of so astringent noꝛ drying qualitie.

✱ The vertues.

The leaues, tender springes, fruite and roote of this Bramble, **are**

are not much unlike in vertue & working to the leaues, Chutes, fruit, and rootes of the other Bramble, as Dioscorides writeth.

The flowers of Kaspis are good to be bruised with hony, and layd to the inflammations and hote humors gathered together in the eyes, and Erysipelas or wild fire, for it quencheth such hote burnings.

They be also good to be dronken with water of them that haue weake stomacks.

Of Broome. Chap. vj.

** The kinds.*

The common Broome is of two sorts, the one high and tall, the other low and small, vnder which groweth Broome Kape or Dzabanche.

** The description.*

1 **T**he great Broome putteth forth first from his roote, hard, strong, and wooddish stems, with many smal, long, square and limmer branches or twigs like rushes, the which are easie to ploy and twist any way without breaking. Upon the same grow smal blackish leaues, amongst the which grow pleasant yellow flowers of a sweet smell, in fashion not unlike the flowers of Pease. When the flowers be fallen there come flat cods, in which is found seed that is hard, flat, and brownish. The root is hard and wooddish. This Broome groweth commonly to the length of a long or tall man.

2 The small Broome is much like to that aforesaid, in wooddish stalks, small branches, litle leaues, cods, and flowers, sauyng that it is much smaller, and groweth not to length, but abideth alwayes lowe, not exceeding the height of three foote.

3 We shal often find at the roote of this smaller Broome a plant which the Brazanders do call Bzemrape, that is to say, Broome Kape, the which is tackt and fastened at the roote with a long string or threed, sometimes two or three foot off, or somewhat more, from the principal or master root. It is almost like to a litle Turn or Beare, broad beneath & narrow aboue, couered with litle scales or browne shales, and it groweth sometimes alone, and sometimes there

there are ioining vnto it other smal Kapes. Fro the same groweth vp a holow brownish stemme of a fote & a half long or more, which beareth a great cōpany of long whit brown flowers, clustering thick together round about the stem, & are fashioned like to an open helmet in which there apper 5. or 6. smal threeds, the which ye shal perceiue to come forth at the extremitie or vttermost part of the flower. The flowers past there commeth in their stead long round smal husks, in which is found a very smal seed like vnto sand of a whitish color, neuertheles it is both barren and vnprofitable.

4 There is also another plant much like to this Brome Kape or Paueau, whose stalks are also brownish, and they grow to the height of a fote, in flowers, forme, and color like to Brome Kape: sauing that it hath not so great a roote or Paueau in the ground, but for the most part it hath a small root or Paueau, & sometimes it hath no more but certain hairie threeds or laces wrapped together, especially that which groweth in dry and barren places.

✱ The place.

1.2 The great and smal Brome do grow in dry countries and sandie places alongst the ways, and sometimes in woods.

3 Brome Kape is also found in dry barren & hungry grounds, and in leane sandie places about the rootes of the lesser Brome, which neuer commeth to perfection, and beareth seldom or neuer any flowers.

2 The other kinde like to the aforesayd Paueau, is to be found in certayne fieldes amongst Otes, Pease, Beanes, Lentiles, and other grayne, where as there groweth no Brome at all, and also vpon dry bankes, and burned heapes alongst the sea coast.

✱ The time.

1.2 Brome flowreth in May and June. The cods and seed are ripe in July.

3.4 Brome Kape is found in June and July. And so is the other plant that is like vnto it.

✱ The names.

1.2 This plant is called of the later writers in Latin, Genesta, Genista, & Genestra: in english Brome: in French Genest, & Dugest, or Geneste: in high Dutch, Ginst, and Wrimmen: in base Al-

maine, Bzem, and without doubt it is a kinde of Spartium.

3 That excrecence comming from the roote of Bzome, is called of the Herbozistes, and of some other in Douch, Bzem Kape: in Latine, Rapum Geuista, and Rapa Genestra: that is to say, Bzome Kape, and is with out doubt a kinde of Orobanche, and Limodorum.

4 The other kinde which is like to the aforesaide Paueau, is called of Dioscorides in Greeke *οροβάνχη*: in Latine, Orobanche, *λεμνόςωρον*, Limodoru, of some other as of Photion also, *ιασφαλέων*, that is Leguminum Leo. It hath no French nor Douch name that I knowe: Turner lib. 2. fol. 72. calleth it Orobanche, Choke fitch, Strangle tare, Strangle weede, Drobstrangler, and Choke weed.

✥ *The nature.*

Bzome is full hot in the second degré, and reacheth almost to the thirde degré, it is scouring and of subtile partes.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues, bzanches and crops of bzome boiled in wine or water, are good for them that haue the Dropsie, and for all them that haue any stopping of the liuer, the splen or melt, the kidneies or bladder: for partly it purgeth and driueth out of the belly, and partlie it purgeth by vrine, all waterie, tough, and superfluous humors. The seed is of the same vertue to be taken the quantitie of a dram, or a dram and a halfe.

The same seed is very good to be mixt with all medicines which prouoke vrine and break the stone, for by his subtil nature it helpeth the operation of other medicines, seruing to the same purpose.

Bzome flowers mingled with swines grease, swageth the paines of the golwe, being applied therto.

This Bzome hath all the vertues of Spanish bzome, and it may be vsed against al such infirmities wherunto spanish bzome is required.

Bzome Kape is counted of som Empirikes (or practitioners) in these daies, for an excellent medicine against the stone, & to prouoke vrine, to be first boiled in wine and giuen to drinke, for as they say, it openeth the stoppings of the kidneies, prouoketh water, breaketh the stone, and driueth forth gruell.

The

The fresh and gréene iuice of Bzome Kape, doth cure and **F** heale all newe woundes, and clenseth those that are corrupt and rotten: it may be likewise vsed against other vlcers and corrupt sores, for it mundifieth and bringeth them to healing.

And for the better preservation of the same iuice, after it is **B** pressed or taken out of the gréene rootes, y^e must set it in the sun vntill it waxe thicke, or y^e must put to it a little hony, and set it in the Sunne, for then it will be better, and more apt to mundifie and cleanse woundes and rotten vlcers: it may be also taken out of the rootes that be halfe dry, with oile, and will serue to all intents, euen as the iuice.

The same oile of Bzome Kape doth scoure and driue away all **H** spots, lentilles, freckles, pimples, wheales, & pushes, as wel from the face, as the rest of the body being often annointed therewithal. **I**

Dioscorides writeth, that Drabanche may be eaten, either raw or boiled as the springes of Asparagus.

Of Spanish Broome. Chap. vij.

** The description.*

1 **T**he Spanish Bzome also, hath wooddish stemmes, from which grow forth long slender pliant twigs, the which be bare and naked without leaues, or at least hauing very few small leaues, set here and there far a part one from another. The flowers be yelloiw, not much vnlike the flowers of the common Bzome, after which it hath coddies, wherein is the seede browne and flat, like the other Bzome seede.

2 There may be well placed with this Bzome, a strange plant which beareth also long shutes or smal twigges, of a swart colour and straight: and vpon them are small browne gréene leaues, alwaies three ioyned together, like the leaues of trefoyle, but smaller. The flowers be yelloiw, round, and cut into five or six partes, in fashion not much vnlike the flowers of the common buglosse, afterward they do bring forth grains or berries, as big as a pease, and blacke when they be ripe, in which is found the seede, the which is flat as a lentil seede. The roote is long and smal, creeping hither and thither vnder the earth, & putteth forth new springes in sundry places.

✱ *The place.*

This Broome groweth in dry places of Spaine, and Langue-
doc, and is not found in this Countrey, but in the Gardens of
Herboristes.

✱ *The time.*

This kind of Broome flowreth in this Countrey in June, and
somewhat after, the seede is ripe in August.

✱ *The names.*

This broome is likewise called in Latine, Genista : and some-
time also Genistra, of the Herboristes of this Countrey, Geni-
stra Hispanica : in base Aimaïne, Spaensche brem : in Englishe,
Spanish broome: and it is not *αμάριον* in Latine, Spartum, where
of Dioscorides and Plinius do write.

The strange plante hath no name that I knowe : for albeit
some would haue it to be Cytisus, this plant is nothing like ther-
to, and is likewise named Trifolium fruticans.

✱ *The nature.*

Spanish broome is hot and dry of complexion.

✱ *The vertues.*

The flowers and seede of Spanish broome, are good to be dron-
ken with meade or honied water in the quantitie of a dram, to
cause one to vomit strongly, euen as white Helleboe or Peeling
powder, but yet without ieopardie.

The seede taken alone loseth the belly, and for the quantitie it
bringeth forth great plentie of waterie and tough humours.

Out of the twigs or litle branches steeped in water, is pressed
forth a iuice, the which taken in quantitie of a Ciat or litle glasse
full fasting, is good against the Squinancie, that is, a kind of swell-
ing with heate and paine in the throte, putting the sicke body in
danger of choking, also it is good against the Sciatica.

Of base Broome or Woodwaxen. Chap. viij.

✱ *The description.*

This broome is not much vnlike the common broome, sauing
that it is not so high nor so straight, but lyeth along almost
vpon the ground, with many small branches, proceeding
from a woody stennne, and set with litle long small leaues, and
at

at the top with many faire yellow flowers not much unlike the flowers of the common broome, but smaller : after them come narrow huskes or coddies, wherein is a flat seede. The roote is harde and of a wooddish substance like to the others.

✧ *The place.*

This kinde of broome groweth in vntoiled places that stande low, and sometimes also in moist clay grounds. It is found about Anwarpe.

✧ *The time.*

It flowreth in Iuly and August, and sometimes after, and shortly after the seede is ripe.

✧ *The names.*

This plant is doubtlesse a kinde of broome, and therefore it may be well called in Latine, Genista humilis : in Italian Cerretta : that is, low and base broome : in base Almaine, Ackerbroem : the high Germanes do make of it Flos tinctorius, that is to say the flower to staine, or die withall, and do terme it in their language, Herbbblumen, Gæl Herbbblumen, and Heyden smucke, because the Dyers do vse of it to dy their clothes yellowe : in English, Woodwarden, and base broome.

✧ *The nature.*

This plant is of complexion hot and dry.

✧ *The vertues.*

Woodwarden or base broome in nature and operation is like to the common broome, but not so strong.

Of Furze or Thorne Broome. Chap. ix.

✧ *The description.*

This Furze or prickley Broome, hath many twigs or small branches, of a wooddish substance, the which in the beginning being yet but young and tender, are full of little greene leaues, amongst which grow smal thorns, which be soft & tender, and not very prickley : but when as the twigs or branches are above one yeer old, then are they (for the most part) cleane without leaues, & then do their thorns ware hard & sharpe with cruell prickles. Amongst the little small leaues are the flowers of a faint or pale yellow color, & in shape & proportion like to broome flowers, but much smaller : after the which come small

cods full of round reddish seed. The roote is long and pliant.

2 The plant which the Brabanders do call *Gaspeldoze*, should seeme to be a kind of thorne *Brome*, the which is rough and very full of prickles, and bringeth forth straight springs or shutes, of a wooddish substance, and without leaues, set thicke and full of long sharpe pinnes or prickles, very rough, boistrous, hard and pricking, amongst which grow small yealow flowers, and afterward cods, like to the *Brome* flowers or cods. The roots be long, growing ouerthwartly in the ground, and almost as pliant and limmer, as the roote of *Kest harrow* or *Cammocke*.

✧ *The place.*

1 *Furze* or thorne *Brome* groweth in vntoiled places, by the way sides, and is found in many places of *Brabant* & *England*.

2 The common or great *Furze* groweth also in the like places, and is found in certaine places of *Campany*, *Brabant*, *Italy*, *France*, *Buscay*, and *England*.

✧ *The time.*

Thorne *Brome* flowzeth in *May* and *June*.

At the same time flowzeth the common *Furze*.

✧ *The names.*

1 The first plant is called of the latter writers in *Latine*, *Genistella*, and *Genestella*, that is to say, the small *Brome*: in high *Dutch*, *Erdtfrymmen*, of some, *clein Streichblumen*, & *Stechende Wfrymmen*: in base *Almaigne*, *Stekende Bzem*: in *English*, *Thornebrome*.

2 And bicause the second kind in his flowers and coddess is like *Brome*, it should therefore seeme to be a prickley and wild kinde of *Brome*, wherfore it may be called in *Latine*, *Genista spinosa*, and *Genista sylvestris*: they call it in *French* *Du ionc marin*: in base *Almaigne*, *Gaspeldozen*: in *English*, the common *Whyn*, or great *Furze*. This is not *Tragacantha*, that is to say, *Hirci spina*, or *Paliurus*, as some do thinke: nor yet *Nepa* or *Scorpius*.

✧ *The nature.*

Furze (but especially the leaues) are of nature dry and astringent.

✧ *The vertues.*

The leaues of *Furze* boiled in wine or water, and dronken, do stop

Stop the excessive course of womens flowers, and the laske also.

The seed dronken in wine, is good against the bitings and stings of venemous beasts.

Of Cammocke, Rest Harrow, or Petie Whin.

Chap. x.

✥ The description.

Cammocke or ground Furze hath many smal, lithie, or weak branches, set ful of swart green & roundish leaues, & sharpe, stiffe prickley thorns : amongst which are sweete smelling flowers like Pease flowers or blowings, most comonly of a purple or carnation colour, somtimes all white, & somtimes yealow like Bzome flowers, but that it is very seldom seen or found : after the flowers come smal cods or husks, ful of broad flat seed. The root is long & very limmer, spreading his branches both large and long vnder the earth, & doth oftentimes let, hinder, and stay, both the plough and Wren in toiling the ground, for they be so tough and limmer, that the share and coulter of the plough cannot easily diuide, and cut them asunder.

✥ The place.

Cammocke or ground Furze is found in some places of Brabant & England, about the borders of fertil fields & good pastures.

✥ The time.

It flowzeth most commonly in June.

✥ The names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *ανωνις η κορυνη* : and in Latin, Anonis, and Ononis : of the latter writers Arresta bouis, Resta bouis, and Remora aratri : of some also Acutella : of Cratenas *Ægopyros* : in French, *Arreste beuf* : in high Dutch, *Halwechel*, *Wchsenbrech*, and *Stalkraut* : in base Almaine, *Wiangwortell*, and *Stalcruyt* : in English *Rest Harrow*, *Cammocke*, *Whyn*, *Pety Whyn*, or *ground Furze*.

✥ The nature.

The roote of Rest Harrow is dry in the third degré, and somewhat hote.

✥ The vertues.

The barke of the roote taken with hony, prouoketh vrine and breaketh

breaketh the stone. The decoction or broth of the same sod in wine and dronken, hath the same vertue.

The same broth boiled in hony and vineger is good to be dronken against the falling euill, as Plinie writeth.

The same boiled in water and vineger & holden in the mouth whiles it is warme, cureth the toothach.

The tender springs and crops befoze they bring forth leaues, preserved and kept in brine or salt, are good to be eaten in salads, for the prouoke brine, and bring forth the stone and grauell being sometimes vsed to be eaten.

Of Whorts and Whortelberries. Chap.xj.

The kinds.

There be two sorts of Whorts, and whortelberries, wherof the common sort are black, and the other are red.

The description.

1 The plant which bringeth forth blacke Whortes, is base and low, of a wooddish substance, bringing forth manie branches of the length of a foot or somewhat more: the leaues be round and of a darke greene colour, like to the leaues of Bore or Myrtel, the which at the coming of winter do fall away as the leaues of other trees, and at the spring time there come forth again new leaues out of the same branches. The flowers be round and holow, open befoze, and grow amongst the branches amongst the leaues. The fruite is round, green at the first, then red, and at the last when it is ripe, it is black and full of liquoz, of a good and pleasant taste. The roote is slender, long and souple.

Of this sort there are found som that beare white berries when they be ripe, howbeit they are but seldome seene.

2 The plant that bringeth forth red Whorts, in his growing & branches, is like to that which beareth the blacke berries or Whorts, sauing that the leaues be greater and harder, almost like the leaues of a great bore bush, and they abide the winter without falling away or perishing. The flowers be of a carnation color, long, and round, & do growe in clusters at the top of the branches. The fruit is red, but els not much unlike the other, in taste rough & astringent, or binding, and not altogether so full of liquoz

as

as the black whozt. The root is of a woody substance and long.

3 Amongst these whoztes or whoztell berries we may reckon those which the Germanes or Almaines do cal *Ueenbesien*, that is to say, marrish or fenberries, of which the stalks be smal, short, limmer & tender, crēping and almost laid flat vpon the ground, beset & deckt with small narrow leaues, fashioned almost like to the leaues of the common Thyme, but smaller, the berries growe vpon very small stems at the end or top of the little branches, almost like the red whoztes, but longer and greater, of coloꝝ sometimes al red, and sometimes red speckled, in taste somewhat rough & astringent.

✥ *The place.*

1.2 Whozts grow in certaine woods of Brabant and England. The black are very common and are founde in many places: but the red are daintie, and found but in few places.

3 Marrish or fen whoztes grow in many places of Holland, in low, moist places.

✥ *The time.*

Whozts do blow in May, & their berries be ripe in June. Fen or Marrish whozts are ripe in July and August.

✥ *The names.*

1.2 The two first fruits are called in some places of Fraunce, *des Cusins*, or *des Morets*: in high Douch, *Heydelbæren*, *Dumperbæren*, and *buchbæren*, in Brabant, *Crakebesien*, *Postelbesien*, and *Hauerbesien*. It may verie well be called in Latine *Vacinia*, bicause they be little berries, in Latin, *Baccæ*: for as some learned men write, the word *Vacinium*, cometh of *Baccinium*, & was deriued of *Bacca*: & without doubt this name agréeth better with them, then the name of *Myrtilli*, the which some do call them by: yet these berries be not the right *Vacinia*, wherof Virgil writeth sayeng, *Alba ligustra cadūt, Vacinia nigra leguntur*. Their true English name is whozts, & of som whoztel berries.

3 The thurd kind is called of y^e Hollanders according to the place of their growing, *Ueenbesien*, & *Uancozen*, that is to say, Marrish berries, or fen berries: and we bicause of the likenes betwixt them and the other whoztel berries do call them in Latine, *Vacinia palustria*, that is to say, Marrish whozts, & fen berries: for ther is none other name known vnto vs, except it be *Samolus* of Plinie,

Plinie, or Oxoycocron of Valerius Cordus.

✥ *The nature.*

Whortes, but especially those that be blacke, do coole in the second degree, and somewhat they dry and are astringent. Of the like temperament are marriſh whortes.

✥ *The vertues.*

Whortes, and especially those that be black, eaten raw or stewed with sugar, are good for those that haue hot and burning feuers, and against the heat of the stomacke, the inflammation of the liuer, and interioꝝ partes.

They stop the belly, and put away the desire or will to vomit. **B**

With the iuice of them (especially of the blacke kinde) is made a certaine medicine called of the Apothecaries Rob, the which is good to be holden in the mouth against great dꝛieth and thirst in hot agues, and is good for all the purposes whereunto the berries doe serue. **C**

Ifen or Marriſh Whortes doe also quench thirst, and are good against hot feuers or agues, & against all euill inflammations or heate of blood, and the inwarde partes, like to the other whortes wherunto they are much alike in vertue and operation. **D**

To conclude, the blacke and Marriſhe whorts are much like in nature, vertue, and operation unto Ribes, or the red, & beyond-sea goſeberries, and may be taken and vsed in ſteede of them. **E**

Of wilde Rushe or Sumac. Chap. xij.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**his is a low shrub or wooddise plant, with many brown hard branches, vpon which grow leaues somewhat long, and not much vnlike the leaues of the greater Bore tree but longer. Amongst the leaued branches, come vp other little branches, vpon which grow many spokie eares or tuftes, full of many small flowers, and after them store of square or cornered seeds clustering together. This seed is of a strong sauer and bitter taste, and full of fat and Oylie sap. The roote is hard as the roote of Whortes or Whortell plantcs.

2 We may well ioine to this, that wild plant which Hierome Booke calleth hedg hylope, which bringeth forth from a wooddise roote,

roote, slender stalks, spread abroad upon the ground covered with little grayish leaues, something rough, in fashion like to Garden hysope, but shorter, at the top of which plant come forth flowers fashioned like to the flowers of wild tansie, of colour sometimes a faint yellow, and sometimes white, after which come up small round knops or buttons, in which is found a yellow seed.

✱ *The place.*

1 The first plant groweth in Brabant, and in manie places of the same Countrey about Kempen.

2 Hedge Hysope is found in certaine places of Germanie and Fraunce, in wilde vntoiled places and mountaines.

✱ *The time.*

1 This Rhus flowzeth in May and June, the seede is ripe in July and August.

2 Hedge Hysope flowzeth in June and Iulie.

✱ *The names.*

1 The first plant is called of the Brabanders Gage, and is of some apothecaries called Myrtus, and the seede thereof Myrtilli: notwithstanding, it is not Myrtus. Wherefore it is called of some of the later wryters, Pseudomyrsine, and Myrtus Brabantica, & in som places of Almaine, they call it altsein, and Bozst, som take it to be *ελεάγνος*, Oleagnus of Theophrastus, whereunto it is not very much vnlike, but it seemeth to be that kind of wilde Rhus which Plinie speaketh of in the xxiiij. Chapter of the xj. booke of his excellent worke, called the historie of nature.

2 Hedge Hysope is called in high Douch Heyden Psop, Felde Psop: in base Almaine, Heyden Hysope, because it groweth in Hedges, & wilde places. Some do call it in Latine, Gratia Dei, howbeit it is nothing like Gratia Dei, or Gratiola, which is a kind of lesse Centaurie, set forth in the third part of this historie Chap. xliij. It seemeth to be Selago Plinij, Valerius Cordus calleth it Helianthemum.

✱ *The nature.*

The wilde Rhus or Sumac, especially the seed is hot and drie almost in the third degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Wilde Rhus or Sumac is not vsed in medicine, but serueth to be laid in wardrobes & presses to keepe garments from mothes. A
Of

Of Kneeholme. Chap.xiij.

✱ *The description.*

Kneeholme is a low wooddith plant, like the wilde Rhus or Sumack, with round stalkes ful of branches, covered with a brownish thicke barke or rinde, set full of blackish leaues which are thick and prickley, nothing differing from the leaues of myrtell tree, or the smaller bore, sauing that eache leafe hath a sharpe prickle in the toppe. The fruite groweth in the middle vppon the leaues, the which is faire and redde when it is ripe, with a harde seede or kernell within. The roole is white and single.

✱ *The place.*

Kneeholme groweth in Italy, Languedoc, and Bourgoyn, and in some places of England, as in Essex, Kent, Barkeshire, and Hamshire, in many places it is planted in gardens.

✱ *The time.*

This plante keepeth his leaue both winter and sommer, and in Italy and such like places where as it groweth of his owne accord, it bringeth forth his fruit in August, but in this Countrey it beareth no fruite.

✱ *The names.*

This herb is called in Greeke *μυρτίμ ἄγρια, ὀξύμυρτίμ, μυρτιάνα, θά, ἢ μυάναθα*: in Latine Ruscum, Ruscus, and Myrtus syluestris, and Scopa Regia, as Marcellus an Auncient writer saith. In Shoppes it is called Ruscus: in Englishe, Kneeholme, Kneehull, butchers brome, and Betigrée, also we may call it the wilde Myrtell: it is called in Frenche, *Myrte sauvage*, of some Buys poignant, and Housson: in high Douch, Deusdorn, and Kærbesien: in base Almaine, Stekende palme, that is to say, Prickley bore, bycause it is somewhat like bore, the which they doe commonly call Palmboom: of some also Duydozne.

✱ *The nature.*

The rootes and leaues are hot in the second degré and dry in the first.

✱ *The vertues.*

The decoction of Kneeholme or Ruscus made in wine and
 10. dronken

Dronken prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and driueth forth grauell: and is good for them that can not with ease make their water.

It is good to be taken in the like maner against the Jaundise, the headache, and to prouoke womens flowers.

The leaues and fruit be of the same working or facultie, as the rootes be, but not so effectuell or strong, wherefore they be not much occupied or vled.

Of Horfe tong, Double toong and Laurus of Alexandria. Chap.xiiij.

✱ The description.

Double toong hath round stalkes like Salomons scale, of a foote and a halfe long, vpon which grow vpon each side thicke brownish leaues, not much vnlike to Baye leaues, vpon the which there groweth in the middle of euery leafe another small leafe fashioned like a toong, and betwixt those small & great leaues, there growe round red berries as big as a pease or thereabouts. The root is tender, white, long and of a good sauor. 2 There is found another kind of Double toong, as some learned men write, the which also bringeth forth his fruite vpon the leaues, and is like to the aforesaide, in stalkes, leaues, fruit, and roots, sauing that there grow none other small leaues by the fruite vpon the great leaues.

3 The learned Batthiolus setteth forth a third kind, the which is much like to the abovesaide in roots and leaues: but the fruite thereof groweth not vpon the leaues as in the others, but euery berrie groweth vpon a stem by it selfe comming forth betwixt the stem and the leaues: the saide berries be red, and as big as Liche peason.

✱ The place.

Double toong groweth in Hungarie and Austriche, and in some darke woods of Italy. The Herborists of this countrey do plant it in their gardens.

✱ The time.

It deliuereth his seede in September.

✱ The

✥ *The names.*

1 The first of these herbs is called in Græke *ἵππογλωσσον*, or *ὑπόγλωσσον*, or *ἐπιγλωσσον*, and as some write, *ἐπρυλλόχαστον*: in Latine also Hippoglossum, and Hypoglossum, of the later writers, Vunlaria, Bonifacia, Lingna pagana, and Bissingua: in high Douch, Zapf-Linkraut, Hauckblat, Aussenblat, Beerblat, and Zungenblat: and according to the same in base Almaine, Bælcruit, Tongenbladt, and Tapkenscruit, that is to saye, Tong herbe, or Tong worste, also the Pagane or vplandish tong, Horse tong, and double tong, and tong blade.

2 The second seemeth to be a kind of Hippoglossum, and therefore some call it Hippoglossum fœmina, and the first they call Hippoglossum mas.

The third is called in Græke *δάφνη ἀλεξάνδρεια*, or *δάφνη ἰδαία*: in Latin Laurus Alexandrina, and Laurus Idæa, of some late writers, Victoriola: in French, *Laurier Alexandrin*: in base Almain Laurus van Alexandrien: in English also, Laurus of Alexandria, or tong Laurell.

✥ *The nature.*

Tong blade or double tong his nature is to assuage paine, as Galen saith.

But the Laurell of Alexandria is hot and dry of complexion.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues and roots of double tong, are much commended against the swellings of the throte, the buula, and the kernels vnder the tong, and against the vlcers and sores of the same, taken in a gargarisme.

Marcellus saith, that in Italy they vse to hange this herbe about the neckes of yong children that are sicke in the buula: a garland made therof and woꝛne, or set next vpon the bare head, is good for the headach, as Dioscorides writeth.

Baptista Sardus writeth, that this herbe is excellent for the diseases of the mother, and that a spoonefull of the powder of the leaues of double tong causeth the strangled matrix or mother to descend down to his naturall place.

The roote of Alexandria Laurell boiled in wine and dronken, helpeth the strangury, prouoketh vrine, and womens naturall sicknes,

sicknes, easeth them that haue harde tranell, expelleth the secon-
dine, and all other coꝛruption of the matrix.

Of Tamarisk. Chap.xv.

✥ The kinds.

Tamarisk is of two sortes, as Dioscorides saith, great and
small.

✥ The description.

1 Tamarisk is a little tree oꝛ plant, as long as a man, with
many branches, of coloꝛ sometimes pale greene, and som-
times brownish, vpon the which growe little grayish
leaves, almost like the leaves of Heath oꝛ Hather, oꝛ like to Sa-
uine. The flowers be of browne purple coloꝛ, and like wool oꝛ cot-
ton, the which at their falling off, are carried away with y^e winde.

2 The greater Tamarisk hath leaves like the other, but it
groweth much higher, that is to say, to the length of other great
trees, and beareth a fruite like to the lesser oke apples oꝛ gals.

✥ The place.

1 The small oꝛ low Tamarisk groweth by slow streames and
standing waters: and is found in some places of Germanie, by
the course oꝛ streame of the riuer Rhene.

2 The greater Tamariske groweth in Syria and Egypt, the
which is yet vnknownen to them of our time.

✥ The time.

The little Tamarisk flowereth in the spring of the yeere, but
especially in May.

✥ The names.

This plant is called in Greeke *μυρίκη*: in Latine Myrica, and
Tamarix: in the best apothecaries shops, Tamariscus, and accor-
ding to the same in English Tamarisk: in French *Tamarix*, of
some *Bruyere sauvage*: in high Dutch *Tamariscen holtz*, of some
Birtzenbertz: in base Almain *Tamarischboom*.

✥ The nature.

The leaves & new springes of Tamarisk, are somewhat warme
& abstersiue, without any manifest dꝛouth oꝛ dꝛines. The fruite &
the bark thereof are dꝛy and astringent, and of the nature of gals.

✥ The vertues.

Tamarisk is a medicine of excellent power and vertue against A
the

the hardnes and stopping of the milt or Splœne, and for the same purpose it is so good and founde true by experience, that Swine which haue bin daily fed out of a trough or vessell made of the Tamarisk tree or timber, haue bene seene to haue no milt at all. And therefore it is good for them that are splenitique to drinke out of a cup or dish made of Tamarisk wood or timber.

The decoction of the leaues and yong springes of Tamariske boiled in wine with a little vineger and dronken, doth heale and vnstop the hardnes and stoppings of the milt or splene. The same vertue hath the iuice therof dronken in wine, as Plinie saith.

Against the toothach it is also very good to holde in the mouth the hot decoction of the leaues and tender branches of Tamarisk boiled in wine.

The decoction of the leaues made in water, doth stay the superfluous course of womens flowers, if they sit or bath in the same whiles it is hot.

The same decoction made with the yong shuts and leaues killeth the lice or nits, if the place wheras they be, be washed therewithall.

The fruit of the great Tamariske is good against the spetting of blood, the superfluous course of womens flowers: against the laske and bitings of venemous beasts.

They vse this fruit in steed of Gals in medicines, that are made for the disease of the mouth and eyes.

The barke of Tamarisk is of the same vertue as the fruit is, and is good to stop laskes and all issue of blood.

Of Heath. Chap.xvj.

** The kinds.*

There is in this Countrey two kindes of Heath, one which beareth his flowers amongst the stems, and is called long Heath. The other bearing his flowers in tutteis or tufts at the tops of the branches, the which is called small Heath.

** The description.*

Heath is a wooddish plant full of branches, not much vnlike the lesser Tamarisk, but much smaller, tenderer and lower, it hath very small iagged leaues, not much vnlike the leaues of garden

garden Cypres (which is our lavender cotton) but browner and harder: the flowers be like smal knops or buttons parted in foure, of a faire carnation coloꝝ, and somtimes (but very seldom) white, growing alongst the branches from the middle upwarde even to the top. The roots be long and wooddish, and of a darke red coloꝝ.

The second kind of Heath, is also a litle base plant, with many little twigs, or small slender shuts comming from the roote, of a reddish browne coloꝝ, with very small leaues, in fashion not unlike the leaues of common thyme, but much smaller and tenderer, the flowers growe at the top of the strigs or twigs, five or six in a company together, hanging downwards, of coloꝝ carnation and red, of making long and round, hollowe within, and open at the ende like a little tonnell, smaller then a coꝛnell which is the fruit of a Coꝛnell tree. The roote is tender and creeꝑing alongst, and putteth foꝛth in diuers places manie new twigs or strigs.

✱ *The place.*

Heath groweth vpon mountains that be dry, hungrie and barren, and in plains, woods and wildernes.

✱ *The time.*

1 The first kinde of Heath flowzeth both at the beginning and the end of sommer vntill September.

2 The second kind flowzeth about Midsummer.

✱ *The names.*

1 Heath, Hather, and Lyng is called in high and base Almaine, Heyden: and is thought of the later wziters to be that plant which Dioscorides calleth in Greeke *ἑρίκη* in Latine Erice, and Erica.

2 The smaller kind also without doubt is a heath: & therfoze it may truly be called in Latin Erica altera: in Greeke *ἑρίκη ἁγία*.

✱ *The nature.*

Both kinds of Heath haue a manifest and euident drying.

✱ *The vertues.*

The iuice of the leaues of Heath dropped into the eies, doth A heale the paine of the same, taketh away the rednes, and strengtheneth the sight.

If Heath be the true Erica of Dioscorides, the flowers and 15 leaues thereof are good to be laide vpon the bitings and stingings

of serpents, and such like venemous beasts.

The learned Matthiolus in his Commentaries vppon Dioscorides lib. j. doubteth not of this plant but that it is Erica of Dioscorides, wherevnto he hath set two other figures of strange Heath, sent vnto him by one Gabriel Fallopius a learned physician. Moreover he commendeth much the decoction of our common Heath made with faire water to be dronken warme both morning and euening, in the quantitie of five ounces, thrée houres before meate, against the stone in the bladder, so that it be vled by the space of thirtie daies: but at the last the patient must enter into a bath made of the decoction of heath, and whiles he is in the said bath, he must sit vpon some of the heath that made the foresaid bath, the which bath must be oftentimes repeated and vled. For by the vse of the saide bath and diet or decoction, he hath knowen many to be holpen, so that the stone hath come from them in very small peeces. Also Turner saith, that for the diseases of the Gilt, it were better to vse the barkes of Heath (instead of Tamarisk) then the barke of Quickebeme. Tur. li. i. fol. 210. li. 2. fol. 59.

Of Cotton or Bombace. Chap. xvij.

✱ The description.

This plant is but a shrub or low tree that groweth not berie high: the leaues be broad with deepe cuts or slits, smaller then vine leaues, but else somewhat like. The flowers be yellowe, and somewhat purple in the mids, iagged about the edges. The fruit is almost like to filbeards, broad and flat, and full of faire white cotton, or the downe that we cal bombace in which the seede lieth hidden.

✱ The place.

Cotton Tree groweth in Egypt and the Indians, and is Planted in Candie, Haltha, and other such Countries.

✱ The names.

Cotton is called in Greeke *ξύλον ή γοσσίμιον*: and also in Latin, Xylum, and Gossipium: in shoppes Cotum, Bombax, and Bombasum: in high Douch Baumwol: in base Almain Bommwolle.

✱ The

** The nature.*

The seede of Cotton is hot and moist, as Serapio saith.

** The vertues.*

The seede of Cotton swageth the cough, and is good against all cold diseases of the breast, augmenteth naturall strength, and encreaseth the seede of generation.

Of Capers. Chap.xviii.

** The description.*

The Caper is a prickley plant or bush almost like the Bramble, with many shutes or branches spread abroad and stretched alongst the ground, vppon which doe growe harde sharpe and croked prickles with blackish rounde leaues, standing one against another, not much vnlike the leaues of Asarabacca, or solefoote, or the leaues of a Quince Tree, as Dioscorides saith, but much rounder. Amongst the leaues spring vp small knops or buds, the which doe open into faire starrelike flowers, of a pleasant smel or saour: afterwardes commeth the fruite which is long and rounde, smaller then an Oliue, and hath in it small coynes or kernelles (like to them in the Pomgranate, as Turner saith.) The roote is long and wooddish, couered with a white thicke barke or rinde, whereof they vse in Physicke.

** The place.*

Capers grow in rough vntoiled places, in stony sandy ground, and in hedges: and it groweth plentifully in Spaine, Italy, Arabia, and other such hot Countries: it groweth not in this countrey, but the fruite and flowers are knowen vnto vs, because they be brought to vs from Spaine preserued in brine and salt.

** The names.*

Capers are called in Greeke *καππάρις*: and in Latine, Capparis, of some also *κυνόβατος*. Cynosbatos, that is to say in Latine, Rubus Canis, and Centis Canis: in high Douch, Capperen: in base Almaine, Cappers.

** The nature.*

The Capers that growe in Africa, Arabia, Lybia, and other

hot Countries, are very hoate even almost in the thirde degré, causing Wheales, Puslles, and blcers in the mouth, consuming and eating the fleshe even to the bones, but they which growe in Italy and Spaine be not so strong (and, as Simeon Sethy writeth, they be hoate and dry in the seconde degré) and therefore are fitter to be eaten, bycause they be moderately hot, dry, and astringent, especially the bark of the roote which is most desired in Physick: for the flowers and young leaues be not of so strong operation, and therefore doe serue better to be eaten with meates.

✱ The vertues.

The barke of the roote of Capers is good against the hardnesse **A** and stopping of the milt, to be taken with Drimel, or mingled with oyles and oyntmentes fit for that purpose, and applied or laide to outwardly vpon the place of the milt.

Also they vse with great profite to giue of this roote in drinke, **B** to such as haue the Sciatica, the Palsie, and to them that are bzu- sed or squat, or haue fallen from aboue.

It stirreth vp womens desired sicknesse, and doth so mightily **C** prouoke vrine, that it wareth bloody, if it be too much vsed and in too great a quantitie.

It clenseth olde blcers and rotten sores that are hard to heale, **D** and laide to with vineger, it taketh awaie fowle white spottes and morphew.

The fruite and leaues of Capers haue the like vertue as the **E** rootes, but not so strong, as Galen saith.

The seede of Capers boyled in vineger, and kept warme in the **F** mouth, swageth tooth ache.

The iuice of the leaues, flowers and young fruite of Capers, **G** killeth the woymes of the eares when it is dropped in.

The Capers preserved in salt or pickle, as they be brought **H** into this Countrey, being washed, boyled, and eaten with vine- ger, are meate and medicine: for it stirreth vp appetite, openeth the stoppings of the liuer and milt, consumeth and wasteth the cold flumes that is gathered about the stomack. Yet they nourish very little or nothing at all, as Galen saith.

Of Gooseberries. Chap. xix.

** The description.*

The Gooseberrie bushe is a wooddishe prickley plante growing to the height of two, three, or foure foote, with many whitishe branches, set full of sharpe prickles, and smoth leaues of a light gréene colour, somewhat large and round, cut in, & snipt about almost like to vine leaues. Amongst the leaues grow small flowers, and after them round berries, the which are first gréene, but when they waxe ripe, they are somewhat yellowe or reddishe and cleare thzough shining, of a pleasant tast somewhat swéete. The roote is slender, harde, wooddishe, and full of hearie stringes.

** The place.*

The Gooseberrie is planted commonly almost in euery garden of this Countrey, alongest the hedges and borders of the same.

** The time.*

The Gooseberrie bush springeth betimes, and wareth gréene in Marche, yea and sometimes in Febzuarie, it flowzeth in Aprill, and bringeth forth his fruite in May the which is much vsed in meates. The fruite is ripe at the ende of June.

** The names.*

The Gooseberrie is called of the later wziters in Latin, Grossularia. Gesnere thinketh it to be *αμυρτα καυοθος*, Spina Ceanothos of Theophrastus.

The fruite is called in Latine, Vua crispa: of some Grossula: of Matthiolus, Vua spina, which may be Englished, Thorne grape: in French, *des Groisselles*: in high Douch, Kreuzbeër, and Kruselbeër: in base Almaine Stekelbesien, or Kroesbesien, and of some also Knoeselen.

** The nature.*

The fruite befoze it is ripe (for then it is most vsed) is cold and dry in the second degré, and binding, almost of the same nature that the vnripe grapes of the vine are.

** The vertues.*

The vnripe Gooseberrie stoppeth the belly, and all issue of blood, especially the iuice of them pzedled forth and dzed.

The same græne Gooseberries or their iuice, is very good to be laid vpon hot inflammations, Erysipelas, and wilde fire. The leaues be likewise good for the same purpose, but not all things so vertuous.

The græen Gooseberrie eaten with meates prouoketh appetite, and cooleth the vehement heat of the stomack and liuer, and doth swage and mitigate the inwarde heate of the same, and is good against agues.

The yong leaues eaten rawe, do prouoke bzine, and are good for such as are troubled with the grauell and stone.

Of red Gooseberries. Chap.xx.

✥ The kinds.

Of these berries there be two sorts in this Countrey: the one beareth a red fruite of a pleasant taste, the other beareth a blacke fruite of an vnpleasant taste.

✥ The description.

1 **T**he red beyond sea Gooseberrie, hath woodish pliant branches, couered with a brownish barke, and brode blackish leaues not much vnlike vine leaues, but smaller. The flowers grow amongst the leaues, vpon the yong sprigs or sprais clustering together, and a great many hanging downewarde by small strings or stems: when those flowers be past there growe vpon euerie side of the saide stringes many small græne berries at the first, the which afterward waxe red, of a pleasant quicke & sharpe taste.

2 The blacke Gooseberries are like to the aforesaide, in branches, leaues, flowers and fruite, sauing they be of a blacke colour and vnpleasant taste, and therfore not vsed.

✥ The place.

1 Beyond sea Gooseberries are planted in diuers gardens, where withall they vse to make twisted hedges alongst by the allies and borders of gardens.

2 The blacke Gooseberries growe of themselves in moyst vntoyled places, alongst by the ditches and water courses.

✥ The time.

Beyond sea Gooseberries are most commonly ripe in July.

✥ The

✠ *The names.*

This plant is called of the later writers in Latine, *Grossularia rubra*, *Grossularia transmarina*, *Ribes*, and *Ribesum* : yet this is not right *Ribes*.

The fruite is also called of the later writers *Grossulæ transmarinæ*, and it shoulde seeme to be the fruite the which Galen lib. 7. de medicamentis secundum loca calleth ἀριτον σαφυλαί, *Vuæ vrsi* : in shoppes they call it *Ribes* : in French *Groiselles d'outremer* : in high Dutch, *Saint Johans treuble*, or *Treublin*, *Saint Johans Bærlin* : in base Almaine, *Besiekens ouer zea*, and *Aelbesiekens*.

1 The first kinde is called *Grossulæ rubræ*, *Ribes rubrum* : in English, *red Gooseberries*, *Beyondsea Gooseberries*, *Bastarde Cozinthies*, and *common ribes* : in French *Groiselles rouges* : in base Almaine, *Kode Aelbesien*, and of this sort onely they vse in shops and meats.

2 The second kind is called *Ribes nigrum* : in English *Blacke Gooseberries*, or *Blacke Ribes* : in French *Groiselles noires* : in base Almain, *Swerte Aelbesien*.

✠ *The nature.*

The red *Goose berries* are colde and drie in the second degré, and astringent or binding.

✠ *The vertues.*

Redde *Goose berries* do refresh and coole the hot stomack and liuer, and it is very good to be taken against all inflammation, and burning heate of the blood and hot agues.

The same holden in the mouth and chewed, is good against all inflammation and hot tumors in the mouth, & quencheth thirst in hot agues.

It stoppeth the Laske comming of a Cholirique humour, and the Blooddie Flire, especiallie the Robbe or dyed iuyce thereof.

The robbe made with the iuyce of common *Ribes* and Sugar, is verie good for all diseases abouesaid, it stoppeth vomitings, and the vpbreakings of the stomacke, and is verie good in hot agues to be dronken with a little cold water, or to be holden in the mouth against thirst.

The

The blacke Gooseberries are not vsed in phisick.



Of Berberis. Chap. xxj.

✥ *The description.*

The Barberie plant is a shrub or bush of ten or twelue foote high or more, bringing forth many wooddish branches, set with sharpe prickley thornes. The leaues be of a whitish greene and snipt round about the edges like a sawe, set with fine prickles, of a sharpe sower taste, and therfore is vsed in salues in stead of sorrel. The flowers be small, of a pale yealowish colour, growing amongst the leaues vpon short clustering stems, after the flowers there hang by the said stems litle long round berries, red at the first when they be ripe, but when they be dry, they are blackish, in taste sower and astringent, with a hard gray or blackish kernel in the middle which is the seed. The roote is hard and long, diuided into many branches, very yealow within as all the rest of the wood of this plant is, of taste somewhat rough or sower binding.

✥ *The place.*

The Barberie bush is found in Brabant about the borders of woods and hedges. It is also much planted in gardens, especially in the gardens of Herbozists.

✥ *The time.*

The Barberie bush putteth forth new leaues in April, as the most part of other trees doth: it flowzeth in May, and the fruite is ripe in September.

✥ *The names.*

This plant is called in shops Berberis, especially the fruite thereof, the which to them is best known: the learned Matthi-olus calleth this plant in Latin, Crespinus: in English, Barberries, and the Barberie bush or tree: in French *Espine vinette*: in high Dutch, *Paisselbeer*, *Saurich*, *Erbfel*, *Wersich*: in base Almaine *Sauseboom*. This is a kind of Amyrberis, that is to say, Oxyacantha in Auicen and Serapion, the which do set out two kindes of Amyrberis: The one hauing a red fruit which Dioscorides calleth Oxyacantha, and is described hereafter in the 31. chap. the other with a long blackish fruit, and is counted for the best Amyrberis, and is that which the later writers do call Berberis,

beris, it is also very like to be the Oxyacantha, described by Galen, lib. 2. de Alimentor. facultat. amongst these kindes of shrubs or plants whose yong shutes and springes are good to be eaten.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues and fruit of Barberies, are of complexion colde and dry in the second degré, and somewhat of subtile partes.

✱ *The vertues.*

With the greene leaues of the Barberie bush they make sauce to eate with meates as they do with Sorrel, the which doth refresh and prouoke appetite, and is good for hote people and them that are vexed with burning agues.

The fruit stoppeth the laske, and all superfluous fluxes of women, and all vnnaturall fluxe of blood.

The roote thereof stieped in lie, maketh the haire yealowe, if it be often washed therewithall.

Of Acatia. Chap. xxij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Acatia, the one growing in Egypt. The other in the countries of Pontus.

✱ *The description.*

1 The first kind of Acatia is a litle thornie tree or bush with many branches, set full of sharpe prickles, amongst which do arise leaues parted into many other smal leaues. The flowers are white. The seed is brode like Lupines, inclosed in long cods, from out of which they draw a iuice or blacke liquor, the which is called Acatia. Matthiolus first figure of Acatia hath leaues like Asarabacca, and beareth timber oftwelue cubits long, fit for buildings, especially of ships. Some haue called it a thorne, because all the tree is set full of prickles.

2 The second kind is also a thornie plant, set with long sharpe prickles, and the leaues be almost like to the leaues of common Rue. The fruit likewise is inclosed in coddies, as the fruit of the first kind.

✱ *The place.*

1 The first Acatia groweth in diuers places of Egypt, in the wilderness

bernes or deserts.

2 The second groweth in Pontus and Capadocia, as Dioscorides writeth.

✱ *The names.*

1 This thornie tree or plant is called in Greeke *αἰγία*: in Latine Acatia, of Theophrastus *αἰγανθος ἢ αἰγανθα*, in Latine Spina. The gum comming out of this tree is called in shops Gummi Arabicum, and is well knownen, howbeit the liquour or iuice of Acatia which is also called Acatia, is unknowne: for in steed of Acatia they vse in shops the iuice of flos, or snags, which is the fruite of blacke thorns (called in base Almaine, Sleen) and wrongly Acatia.

2 The other, wherof we haue giuen the figure as of the second Acatia, is taken of som learned men for *ἀσπάλαθος*, Aspalathus, and not for Acatia. Matthiolus setteth it forth for the second kinde of Acatia, called Acatia Pontica, and Acatia altera.

✱ *The nature.*

Acatia, especially the iuice thereof (which the Auncientes vsed) is drye in the thirde degree, and colde in the first, as Galen saith.

✱ *The vertues.*

The iuice of Acatia stoppeth the laske, and the superfluous course of Womens flowers: and bringeth backe againe, staying and keeping in his naturall place, the matric or mother that is loosed and fallen downe, if the Acatia be dronken with red wine.

It is good to be laide to Serpigo, which is a disease of the skin, called wilde fire, and vpon inflammations and hotte tumors, also it is good to be laid to the wheales or hot blisters of the mouth.

It is also a very excellent medicine for the eies, to heale the inflammation, blastings, and swelling out of the same, to be applied therunto.

Acatia maketh the haire black, if it be washed and often wet in the water wherin it hath bin soked.

The leaues and tender crops of Acatia do settle and strengthen members out of ioynte, if they be bathed or soked in the hot bath or stue made with the broth thereof.

Of the Myrtel tree. Chap.xxiiij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There is now two sortes of Myrtell, the one called the great or common Myrtell, the other the fine or noble Myrtell.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he great Myrtell is a small tree growing in this country to the height of a man, with many branches couered with blackish leaues, in fashion and quantitie almost like the leaues of periuinkle: amongst which leaues (in a hot season) there is found in this countrey faire white and pleasant flowers, not much vnlike the flowers or blossoms of the Cherrie Tree, but somewhat smaller.

2 The smal or noble myrtel is a little lowe plant in proportion and making not much vnlike the other, but much smaller. The leaues be smal and narrow, smaller and straighter, or narrower then the leaues of Bore, of coloꝝ not so blackish as the leaues of the greater myrtel. The flowers be also white, nothing differing from the others, sauing that they be somewhat smaller, and sometimes in leaues more double.

3 Also there is now found a kinde of Myrtell whose leaues be greatest, which be almost as large as the leaues of periuinkle, called in Latine Periuinca, in all things else like to the others.

✱ *The place.*

The Myrtell tree or bush, groweth plentifully in Spaine and Italy about Naples. It groweth not in this countrey, but in the gardens of certaine Herbozistes, the which do set it in paniers or baskets, and with great heed and diligence they preserve it from the cold of winter: for it cannot indure the colde of this Countrey. The small myrtell is more common in this countrey, than the greater.

✱ *The time.*

The Myrtel tree flowzeth but seldome in this Countrey, except sometimes in a very hot sommer: then it flowzeth in June, without bearing either fruite or seede.

✱ *The names.*

The Myrtell is called in Græke *μυρτίνη*: in Latine Myrtus: by
the

the which name it is knowen in the Shoppes of this Countrey.

The fruite of the Myrtell is called in Shoppes, Myrtilli.

✥ *The cause of the name.*

The Myrtell is called in Greeke *μυρτιν*, bycause of a yong Mayden of Athenes named Myrsine: who in beautie excelled all the Maydens of that Citie, and in strength and actiuitie all the lusty laddes, or yane yong men of Athenes, wherfore she was tenderly beloued of the Goddesse Pallas or Minerva. Who willed her to be alwaies present at tourney, and tilte, running, vaulting, and other such plaies of actiuitie or exercise: to the intent she should afterwarde as a iudge giue the Garlande or Crowne of honour to such as wan the pize, and best deserued the same: but some of them who were vanquished, were so much displeased with her iudgement, that they stue her. The which thing as soone as the Goddesse Minerva perceiued, she caused the swæte Myrtell to spring vp, and called it Myrsine, after the name of the Damosell Myrsine, to the honour and perpetuall memorie of her, which tree or plant she loueth asmuch as ever she loued the yong Damosel Myrsine.

✥ *The nature.*

Myrtell is dry in the third degree, and cold in the first.

✥ *The vertues.*

Myrtell berries are good to be giuen them, which do spet, vomite or pisse blood, for they stop all issue of blood, and the superfluous course of the menstruall flowers.

The same be also good against the laske, and the sores or vlcers of the bladder.

The dried iuice of Myrtelles serueth well for all the aforesaid purposes, and also for the weake and moist stomacke, and against the stinging of Scorpions and the field spider.

The decoction of Myrtel berries maketh the heare blacke, and keepeth it from falling, it cureth the euill sores of the head, and clenseth the same from roome, or scurvie scales, if the head be often washed therewithall,

It is good to walthe outward vlcers and sores with the wine in which the seede of Myrtel hath bene boiled. It is also profitable to be laide to the inflammations of the eies, with a litle fine flower:

and

and against the filthy matter or running of the eares, being drop-
ped therein.

It keepeth from drunkenness, if it be taken before hand.

The decoction of the seed & leaues of Hyssop, stoppeth the super-
fluous course of the flowers, if you cause them to sit or bathe in it.

It is good to wash such members as haue bene bursten or out
of iointe : for it doth strengthen and comfort them.

The greene leaues of Hyssop, are good to be laide vpon moist
sores, and vpon all parts in which ther is any great falling downe
of humours.

The same with oyle of Roses, or any other of the same opera-
tion, is good against consuming sores, and rotten blcers, wilde fir-
er, spreading tetters, and other such hot scabs or pustules.

The dry leaues of mirtell laide to with conuenient ointements
or salues, do heale the exulceration of the nailes, aswell of the
hands as of the fete, and do take away the sweat of all the bodie.

Of the Bay tree. Chap. xxiiij.

** The kinds.*

There are two sortes of Bay Trees, the one with greene
boughes and branches and harde thicke leaues, the other
hath reddish branches, especially when it is yong, and sof-
ter leaues, and moze gentle then the first.

** The description.*

1 The first kinde of Bay groweth sometimes verie high,
with a harde or thicke stem, bodie or tronke, the which
parteth it selfe into many boughes and branches couered with
a greene rinde or barke, and beareth leaues that be broade, long,
hard, thick, and sweet swelling: amongst which there rise small
white or yellowish knops, the which do open into flowers of an
herbish coloz, and do change afterward into a long fruite, couered
without with a thick black broken pill or bark, in which the ker-
nel lieth, of a whitish gray coloz, fat & oily, in tast sharp & bitter.

2 The second kind of bay is not much vnlike the first, sauing that
it groweth not so high, & it putteth forth oftentimes new shoots or
branches from the roote, the which do often grow as high as the
principall branches, so y this bay doth seldom grow to the fashion

of shape of a tree The shutes and branches of this Bay are reddish, and sometimes very red, and when they ware olde, they are browne red. The leaues be like to the others, sauing that they be moze tender and soft, and as well swelling as the other.

✱ *The place.*

Bay groweth plentifully in Spaine and the like hot countries, in this lowe Countrey they plant it in gardens and defend it in the winter time from cold with great diligence, sauing Zealand and by the Sea side in saltish groundes: for there it groweth wel of his owne accorde, and dieth not in the winter season, as it doth in swete groundes.

✱ *The time.*

The Bay tree loseth not his leaues, but abideth græne both winter and sommer. And about March or Aprill it putteth forth new leaues and springes, it bringeth forth no fruit in the lower Germanie, but in England it beareth plentie.

✱ *The names.*

1 The Bay is called in Greeke *δάφνη*: in Latine, *Laurus*: in high Douch, *Lozbeerbaum*: in base Almaine, *Laurus boom*: in English, bay or Laurell tree.

2 The fruite is called in Latine, *Lauri bacca*: in English, Bay berries: in French, *Bayes*, or *Graines de Laurier*: in high Douch, *Lozbeeren*: in base Almaine, *Bakelées*.

✱ *The cause of the name.*

The Bay tree is called in Greeke *δάφνη*, by the name of a yong Pimphe, called Daphne the daughter of Ladon, and the earth, whom the God Apollo loued, and was much enamoured of her, so that he followed her euery where so long, that at the last he tooke hold of her and held her fast. But she not other wise able to auoid the importunate suite of Apollo, sodainely called for succour of her mother the earth, who presently opened and swallowed in her daughter Daphne, and in steede of her brought forth a faire Bay Tree. When Apollo sawe this change, he was much astonied, and named the Tree Daphne, after the name of his beloued Daphne, and tooke a branch therof and twisted a garland or cap, and set it on his head. Wherby from that time hitherto the Bay hath stil continued as a token of prophesie, & is dedicated to Apollo,

Apollo, that is to say, the Sunne. Therfore the heathen say, that the Bay tree withstandeth all euill spirits and enchantments: so that in the house where as is but one branch of Bay, they affirme that neither enchantments, lightnings, nor the falling euill may hurt any bodie that is within. They say also, that the Bay or Laurell bringeth health. And for these causes (in times past) there was giuen a branch of Bay to the Romane Senators euerie New yeeres day. And for these causes also the Poets were crowned with garlands of Bay, bicause that Poetrie, or the works of Poets is a kinde of pzophesie or soothsaying, the which Apollo gouerneth and ruleth.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues and fruit of the Bay tree are hot and drie in the second degreé, especially the fruit, the which is hotter than the leaues. The barke of the roote is hot and drie in the thirde degreé.

✱ *The vertues.*

Bay berries taken with wine are good against the bitings and stings of scorpions, and against all venom and poison.

The same pownd very small and mingled with honie or some Brope, and often licked, and kept in the mouth, is good for them that ware drie, and are in consumption, and that haue the paine to fetch bzeeth, and haue their bzeeth charged with fleme.

The decoction thereof in wine, or the iuice thereof dropped into the eares, cureth the singing or humming noise of the same, and is good against hardnes of hearing and deafnes.

Bay berries are put into medicines that are made to refresh them that be tired or wearied, against cramps and drawing together of sinewes, moist and drie scuruinesse, being applied with oiles or ointments seruing to the same purpose.

The oile of Bay berries is of the same vertue: also it is good against bruises, and blacke and blew marks, that chance after stripes or beatings.

The barke of the roote of Bay dronken in wine, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and drieth it forth, and grauell also.

The same taken in like maner openeth the stoppings of the liuer, the splene, or milt, and to conclude, all other stoppings of the

inner parts : wherefore it is good against the iaudise, that is inueterate or rooted, the hardnesse of the splene or milt, the beginning of the dzopsie, and bzingeth to women their desired sickness.

Of Priuet. Chap.xxv.

✥ The description.

Priuet is a base plant, very seldome growing vpight, but is rather like to a bush or hedge than a tree, with many slender twigs and branches, and leaues somewhat long, of a darke gréene colour, like the leaues of periuinkle, but somewhat larger and longer. At the tops of the branches grow tufts of white flowers, somewhat like the flowers of elden, after them come small berries, at the first gréene, but afterward blacke.

✥ The place.

Priuet groweth of his owne kind in many places of Germany and England, and is also planted in many gardens.

✥ The time.

Priuet flowreth in May and June, and his fruit or berries are ripe in September.

✥ The names.

This plant is called in Græke (of Dioscorides *κνίδα*) who ioi-
neth *οὐμπία* next to Cypros : in Latine of Plinie, *Ligustrum*: yet
this is not that *Ligustrum*, whereof Virgill and Columella haue
written, whereof we haue treated before, lib. 3. cap. 52. in Eng-
lish, Priuet, or Primpint : in French, *Troefne* : in high Dutch,
Bienholtzlin, *Hundholtz*, *Keinweiden*: in base Almaine, *Kein-*
wilghen, *Hondthout*, and *Kaelcruyt*.

✥ The nature.

The leaues of Priuet are cold, dry, and astringent. The fruit hath a certaine warmnesse, but else in nature like to the leaues.

✥ The vertues.

The leaues of Priuet do cure the swellings, apostumations, A
and vlcers of the mouth, and the sores, and pustules, or blisters
of the throte, if the mouth be well washed, and the throte gargled
with the decoction or iuice thereof.

The same leaues made into powder, are good to be strowed **B**
vpon

Upon hot blcers, and naughty festerling or consuming sores. And the fruit vsed in like maner, serueth to the same purposes.

Whatsoever is burned or scalded with fire, may be healed with the broth of *Prinet* leaues. The flowers laid to the forehead, swage the paine thereof. The oile heateth and softeneth the sinewes, if it be mingled with things that are of a hot nature, as *Turner* writeth, lib. 2. fol. 3. 2.

Of *Agnus Castus*. Chap. xxvj.

The description.

Agnus Castus groweth after the maner of a shrubby bush or tree, with many pliant twigs or branches, that wil bend and plie without breaking. The leaues are most commonly parted into fīue or seauen partes, like to the leaues of hempe, whereof each part is long, and narrow, not much vnlike the wythie leafe, but smaller. The flowers grow at the vpmost of the branches like to spikie eares clustering together round about the branches, and are of colour sometimes purple, and sometimes of a light purple mixed with white. The fruit is round like pepper cornes.

The place.

Agnus Castus (as *Dioscorides* saith) groweth in rough vntoiled places alongest by rivers, & water courses, in Italy and other hot countries, but here it is not to be found, but in the gardens of some diligent herborists.

The time.

In this country *Agnus Castus* flowreth in August.

The names.

This plant is called in Greeke *ἀγνος*, *Agnos*; and of some *λέγος* ἢ *ἀγνος*: in Latine, *Vitex*, *Salix marina*, or *Salix amerina*: and of some *Piper agreste*: in shops, *Agnus Castus*: by the which name it is known of the herborists: in English, *Agnus Castus*, *Hempe tree* or *Chast tree*: in Germany it is called *Scafmulle*.

The nature.

Agnus Castus is hot and drie in the third degree: and of nature very astringent.

* The vertues.

Agnus Castus is a singular remedy and medicine for such as **A** would line chaste : for it withstandeth all uncleanness or the filthy desire to lechery, it consumeth and drieth up the seede of generation, in what sort soever it be taken, whether in powder, or in decoction, or the leaues alone laid on the bed to sleepe vpon: and therefore it was named Castus, that is to say, chaste, cleane, and pure.

The seed of Agnus Castus drunken, driueth away and dissol- **B** ueth all windinesse & blastings of the stomack, entrails, bowels, and mother : and from all other parts of the body, where as any windinesse is gathered together.

The same openeth and cureth all hardnesse and stoppings of **C** the liuer and milt, & is good in the beginning of dropsies, drunken with wine in the quantity of a dram.

It moueth womens naturall sicknesse, to be taken by it selfe, **D** or with pennyriall, or put vnder in manner of a pessary or mother suppository.

They mingle it profitably amongst oiles and ointments that **E** are made to heat, mollifie, and heale the hard or stiffe members, that are warden dead, a sleepe, benumbed, or wearied : it cureth also the clifts, or rifts of the fundement, and the great gut, being laid to with water.

Agnus Castus is good against all venemous beasts, it chaseth **F** and driueth away all serpents, and other venemous beasts from the place where as it is strowed or burned : it healeth all bitings and stingings of the same, if it be laid vpon the place grieved: the like vertue hath the seed thereof drunken.

It helpeth the hardnesse, stoppings, apostumations, and bl- **G** cers of the matrix, if women be caused to sit in the decoction, or broth thereof.

The leaues thereof with butter, do dissolve and swage the **H** swellings of the genitours or coddies, being layed thereun- to.

Some write that if such, as iourney or trauell, do carrie a **I** branch or rod of Agnus Castus in their hand, it will keepe them both from chaffing and wearinesse.

Of Coriers Sumach. Chap.xxvij.

✥ *The description.*

Sumach groweth like a bushie shrub, about the height of a man, bringing forth diuerse branches, vpon which growe long soft hairy or veluet leaues, with a red stem or sinew in the middle, the which vpon euery side hath sixe or seauen little leaues, standing one against an other, toothed and snipt about the edges, like the leaues of agrimony, wherevnto these leaues are much like, the flowers grow amongst the leaues vpon long stems or footstalks, clustering together like the cats tailes, or blowings of the nut tree, of a white Greene colour. The seed is flat and red, growing in round berries clustering together like grapes.

✥ *The place.*

It groweth abundantly in Spaine and other hot countries. It is not found in this country, but amongst certaine diligent herbors.

✥ *The time.*

Sumach flowreth in this country in July.

✥ *The names.*

This plant is called in Greeke *ῥύς*, and of Hypocrates, *ῥύς*: in Latine, Rhus, of some Rhos, of the Arabian apothecaries and physitians Sumach: in Brabant of the coriers and leather dressers, which for the most part do trim and dresse leather like Spanish skins, Smack: in English Sumach, and leather Sumach, or coriers Sumacke.

The seed of this Rhus is called in Greeke *ῥύς ὀνιόριον*, and *ῥύς*: in Latine Rhus obsonorium: in English, meat Sumach, & sauce Sumach.

The leaues are called in Greeke *ῥύς ῥυσοειδής*: in Latine, Rhus Coriaria, and with the same leaues they dresse and tan skinner in Spaine and Italy, as our tanners do with the barke of oke.

✥ *The nature.*

The leaues, iuice, and berries of Sumach, are colde in the second degree, and drie in the third degree, and of a strong binding power.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Sumach haue the same power as Acatia hath: A wherefoze they stop the laske and the disordered course of womens flowers, with all other issues of blood, to be first boiled in water or wine, and dronken.

The water wherein the same leaues haue bene boiled, B stoppeth the laske and bloodie fluxe, to be posyred in as a glister, or to bathe in the same decoction: it drieth up also the running water and filth of the ears, when it is dropped into the same, and it maketh the haire blacke that is washed in the same decoction or broth.

The seed of Sumach eaten in sauces with meate, doth also C stop all fluxes of the bellie, with the bloodie fluxe, and womens flowers, especially the white flowers.

The same laid vpon new bruises or squats that are black and D blew, greene wounds and new hurts, defendeth the same from inflammation or deadly burning, apostumation or euill swelling, also from exulceration.

The same pownd with oken coles, and laid to the Hemerhoydes E or flowing blood of the fundament healeth and drieth vp the same. The same vertue hath the decoction of the leaues or seede to wash or bathe the Hemerhoydes therein.

Of Licorise. Chap. xxviij.

✱ *The description.*

Licorise hath straight twigs & branches, of three or fouer foot high, set with brownish leaues, made of manie small leaues standing nere together amongst the stemmes, one directly against another, like the leaues of the Masticke tree, and Tragium or bastard Dictam, the flowers growe vpon short stemmes betwixt the leaues and the branches, clustering together like to small pellets or balles, the which being past, there followeth round rough prickley heads, made of diuers rough husks clustering or set thicke together, in which is contained a flat seed. The roote is long and straight, yellow within, & browne without, not much vnlike the fashion of the roote of Gentian, but swete in taste.

There

There is another kinde of Licozise, whose stalkes and leaues be like to the aforesaide: but the flowers and coddcs thereof grow not so thicke clustering together in round heades or knoppes, but they growe together like the flowers of Spike vpon small foote-stemmes, or like the flowers of Galega, or that kinde of wilde fsetche, which some iudge to be Onobrychis, or Medica Ruellij, in French, *Saint Foin*. The rootes of this Licozise growe not straight, but trauerling ouerthwart with many branches, of a brownish colour without, and yellow within, in taste sweete, yea sweeter then the aforesaid.

✧ *The place.*

1 Licozise, as Dioscorides saith, groweth in Pontus and Capadocia.

2 The second sorte is found in certaine places of Italy and Germanie. In this Countrey they growe not of themselves, but planted in the gardens of some Herboristes: but the second sort is best knowen.

✧ *The time.*

Licozise flowzeth in July, and in September the seede is ripe.

✧ *The names.*

Licozise is called in Greeke γλυκυρριζα: in Latine Dulcis radix, and Dulci radix: in shops Liquiritia: in high Douch Suzholtz, and Suzwurtzel: in base Almaine Suethout, Galisthout, and Calisthout: in French *Riglice*, *Rigoliste*, and *Erculisse*.

1 The first kind of Licozise or Glycyrrhiza, whereof Dioscorides writeth, may very well be called Glycyrrhiza vera, or Dioscorides Glycyrrhiza: that is Dioscorides Licozise & the right Licozise.

2 The second is Glycyrrhiza communis, or Glycyrrhiza Germanica, the which Licozise is common in the shops of this countrey. This is that roote which Theophrastus calleth σκυθυκήριζα, and εὐτεργλυκεία: and of Plinie, Radix Scythica. Also this is the roote called in Greeke αλμος, Alimos, without asperation.

✧ *The nature.*

Licozise is temperate in heate and moiffure.

✧ *The vertues.*

The roote of Licozise is good against the rough harshnes of the Throte and Breast, it openeth and dischargeth the Lunces that

that be stufte wth loden, ripeth the cough, and bringeth forth flume being chewed and kept a certaine space in the mouth. The iuice of the root hath the same vertue to be taken for the same intent or purpose.

For the same cause they vse to make a kinde of small cakes or bread in some abbeies of Holland against the cough, with the iuice of licorise, mixt with ginger and other spices, but the same serueth but against old coughs and cold, and the like infirmities chancing to the lungs and breast.

The root of Licorise quencheth thirst, and doth coole and comfort the hot and drie stomacke, and is good against the hot diseases of the liuer, to be chewed in the mouth, or dronken in a decoction.

The same is good against the vlcers of the kidneies, and scabs or sores of the bladder, it cureth the sharpenesse and smarting of vrine, & also the filthy corruption or mattering of the vrine, being boiled in water and often dronken.

The same is good to be laid to with hony vpon the sores or vlcers of the outward parts: for it cureth the same, as Plinie writeth.

To conclude, Licorise and the iuice thereof is a very good and wholesome medicine, fit to assuage paine, to soften, & make whole, very proper and agréable to the breast, the lungs, the reines, the kidneies, and bladder.

Of Rhamnus. Chap. xxix.

✥ The kinds.

After the opinion of Dioscorides, there be three sortes of Rhamnus, one with long, fat and soft leaues: the other hath white leaues: and the third hath roundish leaues and somewhat browne.

✥ The description.

All the kinds of Rhamnus are plants of a wooddish substance, the which (as Dioscorides writeth) haue many straight twigs and branches, set with sharpe thornes and prickles, like the branches of white thorne.

1 The first kind of Rhamnus hath many long, narrow, tender, flat

flat leaues, amongst the which rise long, hard, and sharpe thorns.

2 The second kinde hath long narrow white leaues, in proportion not much vnlike Oliue leaues, but much smaller, amongst which there growe short thorns with stiffe prickles.

3 The third kinde hath leaues somewhat brode, and almost round, of a brownish colour drawing towards red. The thornie prickles of this kind, be neither so great, nor yet so strong as the prickles of the first kind. The flowers be yellowish, the which past, there commeth vp the fruit which is large, and almost fashioned like to a wherrow or buckler in the which lieth the seede.

✱ *The Place.*

Rhamnus (as Dioscorides writeth) groweth in hedges and bushes.

1 The first kinde is not known in this countrie, but in Languedoc there groweth plentie.

2 The second kind groweth in some parts of Germanie vpon banks or ditches by the sea side, specially in Flanders, whereas in certaine places it groweth plentifully.

3 The third kind is to be found in Brabant in the gardens of some Herborists, and there is store of it found in the countrie of Languedoc.

✱ *The names.*

This kind of bush is called in Greeke *ῥαμνος*: in Latine, Rhamnus: vnknown in shops.

The third kinde of Rhamnus is called in Italie Christs thorne.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues of Rhamnus are drie in the second degree, and cold almost in the first degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Rhamnus do cure Erysipelas, that is hot and cholericke inflammations, and consuming sores and fretting blisters, when it is small powdred and laid thereto.

The physicians of Picmont haue found by experience, that the seed of the third kind of Rhamnus, is very excellent against the grauell and the stone, to be taken in the decoction or otherwise.

Some hold, that the branches or bowes of Rhamnus stick at C
mens

mens doyes and windowes, do driue away sorcerie and inchantments that witches and sorcerers do vse against men.

Of Buckthorne, or Rheinberries. Chap.xxx.

✥ *The description.*

This plant groweth in maner of a shrub or small tree, wherof the stem is oftentimes as big ones thigh, the wood or timber whereof is yellow within, and the barke is of the colour of a Chesnut, almost like the barke of the Cherrie tree. The branches be set with sharpe thorns both hard and prickley, and roundish leaues, somewhat like the leaues of a gribble, grab tree, or wilding, but smaller. The flowers are white, after which there come litle round beries, at first greene, but after ward black.

✥ *The place.*

This plant groweth in this countrie in fields, woods and hedges.

✥ *The time.*

It flowzeth in May, and the frut is ripe in September.

✥ *The names.*

This thorne is called in Brabant, Rhyn besien dozen : in French, Nerprun, or Bourg espine : in high Douch, Weghedorn, that is to say, Way thorne : bicause it groweth alongst the high waies and paths : in Latine of Matthiolus, Spina infectoria, and of some others, Rhamnus solutius, the which name I do subscribe vnto, bicause I know none other Latine name, albeit it is nothing like to Rhamnus of Dioscorides, or of Theophrastus, & therfore not the right Rhamnus. The Italians do call it Spino Merlo, some call it Spino ceruino, Spin guerzo, and of Valerius Cordus, Cerui spina : we may well call it in English, Bucke thorne.

The fruit of the same thorne is called in Brabant, Rhynbesien, that is to say in Latine, Baccæ Rhenanæ : in English, Rhein berries, bicause there is much of them found alongst the river Rhene : in high Douch, Weghedornbeer, and Cruetzbeer.

✥ *The nature.*

It is hot and drie in the second degree.

✥ *The vertues.*

The berries of Bucke thorne do purge downward mightily, A
driuing

driving forth tough fleme and cholerike humors, and that with great force and violence, and excesse, so that they do very much trouble the bodie that receiueth the same, and oftentimes do cause vomit. Wherefore they be not meete to be ministred, but to yong, strong, and lustie people of the countrie, which do set more store of their monie than their liues. But for weake, fine, and tender people, these berries be very dangerous and hurtfull, bicause of their strong operation. And also bicause hitherto there is nothing found wherewithall to correct the violence thereof, or to make it lesse hurtfull.

Of the same berries before they be ripe, soaked, or delaied in Allom water, they make a faire yellow colour, and when they be ripe, they make a greene colour, the which is called in France, *Verde Vessie* : in high Douch, *Safftgrun* : in base Almaine, *Sapgruen* : in English, *Sap greene*.

Of the white Thorne, or Hawthorne tree.

Chap. xxxj.

✱ The description.

The white Thorne most commonly groweth low and crooked, wrapped and tangled as a hedge, sometimes it groweth vpight after the manner and fashion of a tree : and then it waxeth high as a Perrie, or wilde Peare tree, with a trunke or stemme of a conuenient bignes, wrapped or couered in a barke of gray or ash colour. The branches do sometimes grow very long and vpight, especially when it groweth in hedges, and are set full of long sharpe thornie prickles. The leaues be brode and deepe, cut in about the borders. The flowers be white and sweete smelling, in proportion like to the flowers of Cherry trees and Plum trees : after the flowers cometh the fruit which is round and red. The roote is diuided into many waies, and groweth deepe in the ground.

✱ The place.

White Thorne groweth in hedges and the borders of fields, gardens, and woods, and is very common in this countrie.

✱ The time.

It flowzeth in May, and the fruit is ripe in September.

✱ The

✥ *The names.*

This thorne is called in Greeke *ὀξύανθα*: in Latine, *Spina acuta*, of some *πυρίνα*, *Pyrina*, and *πυτυάνθη*, *Pytyanthe*: it is *Oxyacantha* of Dioscorides, and the first kind of Auicens *Amyrberis*: in English, *White Thorne*, and *Hawthorne*: in French it is called *Anbe espine*: in high Douch, *Hagdozn*: in base Almaigne, *Haghedozen*, and witte *Haghedozen*.

It seemeth also to be *κυνοςβίτος*, that is to say, *Rubus canis*, and *Canina sentis*, whereof Theophrastus writeth lib. 3. cap. 18.

✥ *The nature.*

The fruit of white Thorne is drie and astringent.

✥ *The vertues.*

The fruit of this Thorne stoppeth the laske, and the flowers of women.

And as some of the latter writers affirme, it is good against the grauell and the stone.

Of Boxe tree. Chap. xxxij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There are two kinds of Bore, that is to say, the great and the small, and both are meetly common in this countrie.

✥ *The description.*

The great Bore is a faire great tree with a big bodie or stem, that is hard, and meete for to make diuers and sundrie kinds of works and instruments: for the timber thereof is firme, hard, and thicke, very good to be wrought, and cut all maner wates: and lasteth a long space without rotting or corruption. It hath many bowes and hard branches, as big as the arms and branches of some other trees, couered with manie smal darke greene leaues, the which do not fall away in the winter, but do remaine greene both winter and sommer. The flowers grow amongst the leaues vpon the little smal branches, after which cometh the seed which is black, inclosed in round cups or husks somewhat bigger than coriander berries, of colour greene, with thre feete or legs, like the fashion of a kitchen pot wherein meat is prepared and boiled, the which is very liuely pictured in Matthiolus last edition.

2 The smaller Bore is a little bush, not lightly exceeding the height of two foot, but spreadeth his branches abroad, the which most commonly do grow very thick from the root, and sometimes they grow out of a small trunk or stubbed stem. The leaues of this kind are of a clearer greene or lighter colour, and they be also rounder, and somewhat smaller than the leaues of the greater Bore, in all other parts like to the aforesaid.

✱ *The place.*

Bore delighteth to grow vpon high cold mountaines, as vpon the hills and deserts of Switserland, and Sauoye, and other like places, where as it groweth plentifully. In this countrie they plant both kinds in some gardens.

✱ *The time.*

Bore is planted at the beginning of Nouember, it flowreth in Februarie and March, and in some countries the seede is ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

Bore is called in Greeke *μύρος*: in Latine, Buxus: in French, *Grand Buys*: in high Dutch, *Burbaum*: in base Almaine, *Burboom*, and of the common people *Palmbom*, that is to say, the Bore tree, and *Palme tree*, because vpon Palme Sunday they carry it in their churches, and sticke it round about in their houses.

The small Bore is called of some in Greeke *χαμαμύρος*: in Latine, *Humi Buxus*: that is to say, ground Bore, or Dwarf Bore: in French, *Petit Buys*.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues of Bore are hot, drie, and astringent, as the taste doth plainly declare.

✱ *The vertues.*

Bore is not vsed in medicine, and amongst the ancient writers a man shall find nothing to any purpose written of the faculties therof. Notwithstanding there be some ignorant women (which do aduance themselves, and take in hand to cure diseases that they know not) who do minister the crops of the Bore tree to people sicke of the Apoplexie, which is contrarie to all reason. For Bore taken into the bodie doth not only hurt the braine, but it is very hurtfull for the braine when it is but smelled to.

Some

Some learned writers at this time do affirme, that the lye in **W**hich Boreen leaues haue been steeped, maketh the haire yellow if the head be often washed therewithall.

Of the prickley Boxe. Chap. xxxiiij.

✥ The description.

Prickley Bore is a tree not much unlike to the other Bore, with many great armes or branches of five or six foote long or more, the leaues be thicke and somewhat rounde, like Boreen leaues, and amongst them growe sharpe pricking thornes, the flowers also growe amongst the leaues, and after them there cometh a blacke rounde seede, as bigge as a pepper corne. The rootes are wooddish, and spreade much abroad.

Of the small branches and rootes of this tree, soaked in water and boiled, or of the pressing forth of the iuice of the seede they make Lycium, the which in times past was much vsed of Physicians.

✥ The place.

This prickley Bore groweth in Cappadocia and Lycia, and in some parts of Italie and Slaunonia, it is yet vnknownen in this countrie.

✥ The names.

This thorne is called in Greeke *πυξάνθα και λύνιον*: in Latin also, Pyxacantha and Lycium: of Theophrastus, *ὀνόμυξος*, that is to say, Buxus asinina: in French, *Buys espineux*, or *Buys d'asne*: in base Almaine, Burdozen, after the Greeke: we may call it in English, Bore thorne, Asses Bore tree, and prickley Bore: also Lycium: Thorne Bore.

✥ The nature.

Lycium dried is of subtil parts and astringent, as Galen saith.

✥ The vertues.

Lycium which is made of the branches, rootes or seede of Bore A thorne, or prickley Bore, helpeth them that haue the laske and bloodie fire, as also those that spet blood, and haue the cough.

It stoppeth the inordinate course of the flowers, taken either **W**inwardly, or applied outwardly.

It cleareth the sight, and cureth the scurfie festered sores of **D**
the eie lids, and corners of the eies.

* *The description.* — *222* *1800* *1801*

* *The place:*

✻ *The time.*

* *The names.*

Holme is called of some late writers in Græke ὄρυμπος ἀγρία: in Latine, *Ruscus sylvestris*: in high Douch, Walddistel oder Stehpalmen: in base Almaine, Hulst: in Italian, *Agrifolium*, as *Matthiolus* writeth. And in sight it appeareth to be much like *Plinies Aquifolium*, which is called of *Theophrastus* in Græke κράταγος, and κραιναίον, as witnesseth *Plinie* Lib. 27. Cap. 7. Neither can it be *Paliurus*, as some do esteeme it: but it

it seemeth to be somewhat like *ὀξύκανθος*, Oxyacanthus of Theophrastus, the which is alwaies greene: in English it is called Holme, Hollie, and Husuer.

✱ *The nature.*

The berries of Holme or Hollie are hot.

✱ *The vertues.*

Some boasting of their experience vpon Holme, do affirme that five berries thereof taken inwardly, are good against the colike, and prouoke to go to the stoule.

With the barks of Holme they make birdlime: the order of making thereof is very well known, but if any be yet desirous to learne the same, let him seeke the third booke of Maister Turners Herball, Chap. lxxxj.

They vse the small branches and leaues of Holme to cleanse and sweepe chimneies, as they vse to do in Burgundie and other places, with knéholme or Butchers brome. Other than this we dare not affirme of Holme, bicause it serueth not in Physick.

Of the Apple tree. Chap. xxxv.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be diuers sorts of Apples, not onely differing in figure and proportion of making, but also in taste, quantitie, and colour, so that it is not possible, neither yet necessarie to recite or number all the kinds, considering that all Apple trees are almost like one another: and all sorts of Apples may be comprehended in a few kinds, for the plainer declaration of their natures, faculties, or powers: as into sweet, sower, rough, astringent, waterish apples, and apples of a mixt temperature, as betwixt sweete and sower, &c.

✱ *The description.*

The apple trees in continuance of time do for the most part become high and great trees, with manie armes and branches spread abroad. The leaues be greene and roundish, more rounde than the Beare tree leaues, and doe fall off a little before winter, and doe spring and renew againe in May. The flowers for the most part are white, and vpon some apple trees changeable, betwixt white and red. The fruit is round and of many

many fashions, in colour and tast as is abovesaide. In the middle of the apples are inclosed blacke kernelles couered ouer with hard pilles or skinnes.

✱ *The place.*

Apple trees are planted in gardens and Orchards, and they delight in good fertill ground.

✱ *The time.*

Apple trees do most commonly blow at the ende of Aprill and beginning of May. The fruite is ripe, of some in July, of some in August, and of the last sort in September.

✱ *The names.*

The Apple tree is called in Greeke *μᾶλον*: in Latine, Malus and Pomus: in high Douch, Apffelbaum: in base Almaine, Appelboom: in French, Pommier. The fruite is called in Greeke *μήλον*: in Latine Pomum, & Malum: in English, an Apple: in French, Pomme: in high Douche, Apffel: in base Almaine, Appel.

✱ *The nature.*

All sortes of Apples be cold and moist, yet some more then the rest: those that be slower or sharpe, do dry more then the rest, especially if they be astringent or binding. Sweete Apples are not so cold, but rather of a meane temperature. The waterishe Apples are moistest, especially those that are neither slower nor sweete but taking part of both tastes.

✱ *The vertues.*

Apples do coole and comfort the hot stomacke, especially those that be slowish and astringent of tast, and they may be used in hot agues, and other inflammations or heates of the stomacke, and against thirst: but otherwise they are hurtfull to the stomacke, causing windines and blastings in the belly.

Slower Apples boiled and eaten colde before meat, do lose the belly gently.

Apples eaten before meat do nourish very litle, and do yeelde a moist and noughtie iuice or nourishment: for they are soon corrupted in the stomack, and turne to noughtie humours, especially the waterishe Apples.

The leaues of the Apple tree are good to be laide vpon the beginnings of pblegmons (that is hot simple tumours or swellings)

and are good to be laide vpon wounds to keepe them from euill heate and apostumation.

Of Orenge, Citrons, and Limons. Chap. xxxvj.

** The kinds.*

There be at this present three sortes of Apples or rather fruites, which of the ancients in times past were comprehended vnder the name of Citrium, wherof the first is called an Orenge, the second a Citron, the third a Limon.

** The description.*

The Trees that bring forth Orenge, Citrons and Limons, grow as high as other trees do, with many greene branches, in som places set with stiffe prickles, or sharp thorns. The leaues be alwaies green & thicke, not much vnlke the Bay leaues. The fruit hath a very thicke pill or rinde, within the rinde is a cleare through shining pulpe or moist substance, full of iuice and liquoz, amongst the which is the seed or kernels.

1 The Orenge is round as an apple, with a thick pil, at the first green without, but after when they be ripe, of a faire red or pleasant tawny color, or brown yellow like saffron, but the said pil is white within & spongiuous or somewhat open. The pulpe or inner pith is through shining cleare and full of iuice, the which in some is sower, and in others sweet. The seed or kernels are most commonly as big as wheate cornes, and bitter in taste.

2 The Citron is long almost like a cucumber, or somewhat longer and rugged, or wrinkled, the rinde or pill is thicke, yellowe without, and white within. The inner part or substance is also cleare and through shining, like the pulpe of the Orenge, wherin is also the seed or kernels not much vnlke Orenge kernels.

3 The Limon in fashion is longer then the Orenge, but otherwise waies not much vnlke, sauing that the outside of the Limon pill is paler and smother, and the kernels smaller.

** The place.*

These fruits do now grow in Italy, Spaine, and some places of Fraunce. In this Countrey the Verbozistes do set and plant the Orenge trees in their gardens, but they beare no fruit without they be well kept and defended from colde, and yet for all that

that they beare berie seldome.

✱ The names.

The tree that beareth these fruites is called in Greeke *μηλέα μιν-
δική*: in Latin *Malus medica*, and *Malus citria*. And albeit the ci-
tron and ech of the other are severall trees one from another, as
it is plainly to be seen in Matthiolus Commentaries upon Diosc.
lib. j, where also it is to be noted in the citron tree, that his leafe
is finely snipt about the edges, or toothed like a sawe, but the Li-
mon & Orange trees, whose leaues be ever greene like the Baye
tree, are not indented, but smooth about the edges, so that at the
first sight Citron, Orange and Limon trees, do shewe like Baye
trees, but the pleasant saour and smell of the leaues be far unlike
the smell of the Bay leaues: these three trees, I say be of the aunci-
entes, al contained vnder the Citron tree.

The fruits also be all called of the ancients by one Greeke name
μήλα μινδική: in Latine *Mala citria*.

1 The first kind is also called of the ancients in Greeke *χρυσομήλον*:
in Latine *Aureum malum*, and *Malum Hespericum*, of some al-
so *Nerantzium*, of the later writers *Anarantium*, and *Aranti-
um*: in English an Orange: in French *Pomme d'Orange*: in high
Douch *Pomerantzen*: in base Almaine *arangie* appelen: in Spa-
nish *Naranzas*, the which name seemeth to be taken from the
worde *Nerantzium*, by the which the apples were once called,
as witnesseth Picander.

2 The second kind is called *Cedromelon*, and in this Countrie
Citrones, & *Mala citria*: in French *Citron*: in English *Citrons*:
in high douch *Citrinaten*: in base Almain *Citreenen*. This kind
is called of the Italians as *Gusa* writeth, *Limones*.

3 The third kind is called in the shops of this countrey *Limones*,
and *Malum Limonium*: in English *Lemons*: in Douch *Limoe-
nen*: in French *Lemons*. Antonie *Gusa* writeth, that the Italians
do call this fruit *Citrium malum*.

✱ The nature.

The pill, especially the outward part thereof is hot and dry.

The pulpe with the iuice is colde and dry in the thirde degree.

The seed is hot and dry in the seconde degree, and the leaues be
almost of the same nature.

✱ *The vertues.*

The iuice of these fruits, and the inner substance wherein the iuice is contained, especially of the **D**renges, is very good against contagiousnes and corruption of the aire, against the plague and other hot feuers, and it doth not onely p̄serue and defende the people from such dangerous sicknes, but also it cureth the same.

It comforteth the hart, and aboue all other the mouth of the **S**tomacke: wherefore it is good against the weaknes of the same, the trembling of the hart and pensie heauines, wamblings, vomitings and lothsomnes, that happen in hot agues and such other diseases that trouble the stomacke.

The same fruite with his iuice quencheth thirst, and reuiueth the appetite. **C**

The syrupe that is made of the iuice of this fruite, is almost of the same nature and operation that the iuice is: but more fit and pleasant to be taken at the mouth.

The pi's or barks of these fruits condited or p̄serued with hony or sugar and eaten, do warme the stomacke and helpe digestion, wasting and driving away al superfluities of the stomacke, and amending the stincking breath. **C**

The seede withstandeth all venome and poison, and the bitings and stingings of all venemous beasts: it killeth and driueth forth wormes, wherefore it is good to be giuen to childzen against the wormes. **F**

Of Musa or Mose tree. Chap. xxxviii.

✱ *The description.*

The Mose tree leaues be so great and large, that one may easily wrap a childe of twelue moneths olde in them, so that as I thinke in seeking ouer the whole worlde a man shall not again find a tree hauing so large a leafe. The fruite is like a Cucumber most sauorie & pleasant in taste aboue al other fruits of the countrey of Leuant.

✱ *The place.*

This tree was found by a certayne Frier named Andro Theuet, in the countrey of Syria, by the great towne Aleph, so called of
of

of the first letter of the Hebrew Alphabet, where as is great resort and traffique of marchantes, aswell of Indians, Persians, and Venitians, as of diuers other strange nations.

✱ *The names.*

This tree with his fruite is called of Auicen Chap. 495. Musa, and at this present in Syria Mose: And the Greekes and Christians of the Countrey, as also the Jewes, do say that this was the fruite whereof Adam did eate. This may be the tree which Plinie describeth lib. 12. Cap. 6. called Pala, whose fruite is called Ariene.

✱ *The nature.*

The fruite of Mose tree is hot and moist.

✱ *The vertues.*

This fruite eaten nourisheth much, & very quickly, as Auicen saith, but eaten in to great a quantitie, it stoppeth the liuer, and engendzeth fleme and choler.

It is also good for the breast, the stomack, & the kidneies, it mollieth the roughnes and sharpnes of the throte, prouoketh vrine, and encreaseeth naturall seede.

Of the Pome Granate. Chap. xxxviij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sortes of Pomegranates, the tame and the wilde: the fruite of the tame is three maner of waies, the one hauing a sower iuice or liquoz, the other is sweet, and the third hath the tast of wine.

✱ *The description.*

The tame Pomegranate is not very great, it hath many pleasant bowes or branches, set with cruell thornes. The leaues be very greene and straight or narrowe, like vnto willow leaues, but shorter and thicker, with smal litle red veines going through them, & hanging by a litle red foot stalke. The flowers be hollow like a wine cupe or goblet, cut about the brimmes after the fashion of a star, of the colour of Scarlet or Vermilion, after them cometh the fruite which is round, and within it is full of graines of a Crimson red colour, the which graines haue corners or edges like the stons called Granati, and within them lieth smal stons.

The which graines and berries (by the wonderfull and marue-
lous worke of nature) are with certaine thinne and yellowish
fine belmes and skinnes going betwixt, set and couched in be-
ry good order: from those graines commeth the iuice, the which
is sower or swete, or hauing the taste of wine. The shell or
pyll of the Pomegranate is thinne and tender before it is drie,
but being dzyed, it waxeth harde, and of a wooddish substance,
yellowe within, but without coloured like a Chesnut.

2 The wilde Pomegrante tree is likewise like vnto the afore-
saide: but it bringeth forth no fruite, and his flowers be be-
rie double, the which is the cause that it bringeth forth no
fruite.

✥ *The place.*

The Pomegranates grow in hot countries, as Italye, Spaine,
and diuers other places.

✥ *The names.*

The Pomegranate is called in Greeke *μαλὸν καὶ πῦλον*: in Latine,
Malum punicum, and Malum Granatum: in Shoppes, Pomum
Granatum: in Englishe, a Pomegranate: in high Douch,
Granat apffel: in base Almaine, Granate apple: in French,
Pommes Granades.

1 The flowers of the tame Pomegranate tree, is called in Greeke
κύτινος, and in Latine, Cytini.

2 The flowers of the wilde after Dioscorides, are called in
Greeke *βαλαύστιον*: and accordingly in Latine, Balauustum: in
French, *Des Balustres*. And these flowers are very double, and
there followeth no fruite after. The flowers that bring forth
fruite are single, and therefore they are named the tame.

The rinde or pill of the Pomegranate, is called in Greeke
σίδιον: in Latine, Malicorium, and Sidium.

✥ *The nature.*

Pomegranates be colde and somewhat astringent, but not all
of a like sorte. The sower are more dzying and astringent. The
sweet are not so much astringent, but more moist then the others.
Those that be in tast like wine, are indifferent.

✥ *The vertues.*

The iuice of the Pomegranate is very good for the stomacke A
comfor

comforzing the same when it is weake and feeble , and cooling when it is too hot or burning: it is good also against the weakenes and wambling of the stomacke , like as the iuice of Oranges and Citrons, and it is very good against all hot agues, and the inflammation of the liuer and blood , especially the iuice of the solwer Pomegranates, and next to them such as bee of Winish taste: for the sweete Pomegranates, (because they engender a little heate and breede winde) are not verie meete to bee vled in agues.

The blossoms both of the tame and wild Pomegranate trees, as also the rinde or shell of the Pomegranate made into powder and eaten, or boiled in red wine and dronken, are good against the bloody fire, and the inordinate course of the mother, not onelie taken as is aforesaide , but also to sit or bath in the decoction of the same. B

The same barke or blossoms do stop the blood of greene wounds, if it be applied in what sort soeuer it be. C

The same barke killeth woymes and is a good remedie against the corruption in the stomacke and bowels. D

With the same Barke or with the flowers of the Pomegranate, the moist and weake gums are healed, and it fasteneth loose teeth, if they bee washed with the broth or decoction of the same. E

The barke (and as Turner saith the flowers) are good to be put into the plaisters that are made against burstings, that come by the falling down of the guts. F

The seede of Pomegranates dried in the sun, haue the like vertue as the flowers: it stoppeth the laske, and al issue of blood to be taken in the same maner. G

The same mingled with honie is good against the sores and blcers of the mouth, the priuities and fundament. H

Some saye , as Dioscorides writeth , that whosoener eateth three flowers of the same Pomegranate , shall bee for one whole yeere after preserved from dropping or bleared eyes. I

Of the Quince tree. Chap. xxxix.

✠ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Quinces: the one is rounde and called the apple Quince: the other is greater and fashioned like a peare, and is called the peare Quince.

✠ *The description.*

The Quince tree neuer groweth very high, but it bringeth forth many branches as other trees do. The leaues be roundish, greene vpon the vpper side, and white and soft vnder, the rest of the proportion, is like to the leaues of the common Apple tree. The flower changeth vpon purple mixed with white: after the flowers commeth the fruit of a pleasant smel, in proportion sometimes round as an apple thrust together, and sometimes long like a peare, with certaine embowed or swelling diuisions, somewhat resembling the fashion of a Barlike heade, and when the hearie cotton or downe is rubbed off, they appeere as yellow as Golde. In the midst of the fruite is the seede or kernels like to other apples.

✠ *The place.*

Quince trees are planted in gardens, and they loue shadowie moist places.

✠ *The time.*

The Quince is ripe in september and October.

✠ *The names.*

The Quince tree is called in Greeke *μηλιά κωσάνια*: in Latine *Malus cotonea*: in high Douch *Quittenbaum*, oder *Kuttenbaum*: in base Almaine, *Queappelboom*: in French, *Coignaciere*.

The fruite is called in Greeke *μήλον κωσάνιον*: in Latine *Malum cotoneum*: in shops *Cytonium*: in French *Coing*: in high Douch *Quitten opffel*, and *Kutten opffel*: in base Almaine, *Queapple*: in English a Quince, and an apple or peare Quince.

Some call the rounde fruite, *Poma Citonia*: in English apple Quinces: in French *Pomme de Coing*, or *Coing*: in base Almaine, *Queappelen*.

The other fruite which hath the likenes of a peare, *Galen* calleth *σπυθία*, *Struthia*, and is called in English the peare Quince: in

in French *Pomme de Coing Coignasse*: in base Almain *Quépæren*, of some *Pyra Cotonia*.

✱ *The nature.*

The Quince is colde in the first degré, and dry in the seconde, and astringent or binding.

✱ *The vertues.*

The Quince stoppeth the laske or common fluxe of the bellie, the Dysenterie, and all fluxes of blood, and is good against the spitting of blood, especially when it is rawe: for when it is either boiled or roasted it stoppeth not so much, but it is then fitter to be eaten, and more pleasant to the taste.

The woman with childe that eateth of Quinces oftentimes, either in meate or otherwaies, shall bring forth wise children of good understanding, as Simeon Sethy writeth.

The Codignac, or Harmelade made with honie (as it was wonte to be made in times past) or with sugar, as they vse to make it now a daies, is very good and profitable for the stomacke to strengthen the same, and to retaine and keepe the meates in the same, untill they be perfectly digested.

Being taken before meat, it stoppeth the laske: and after meat it looseth the belly, and cloeth the mouth of the stomacke so fast, that no vapours can come forth, nor ascend up to the braine: also it cureth the headache springing of such vapours.

The decoction or broth of Quinces, hath the like vertue, and stoppeth the bellie and all fluxe of blood, with the violent running forth of womens sicknesses.

With the same they vse to bathe the loose fundament, and falling downe of the mother, to make them returne into their naturall places.

They do very profitably mixe them with emplasters, that be made to stop the laske and vomiting. They be also laide vpon the inflammations and hot swellings of the breastes and other parts.

The downe or haire cotton that is founde vpon the Quinces, sodden in wine, and laid ther vnto healeth Carbuncles, as Plinie writeth.

The oile of Quinces staieth vomitings, gripings in the belly

oz stomack with the casting vp of blood, if the stomack be annoynted therewith.

The flowers of the Quince tree do stop the fluxe of the bellie, & the spetting of blood, and the menstruall flowers. To conclude, it hath the same vertue as the Quinces themselves.

Of the Peach and Abrecok trees. Chap.xl.

✱ The kinds.

There be two kinds of Peaches, wherof the one kinde is late ripe, and most commonly white, and sometimes yellowe, also there be som that are red. The other kinds are soner ripe, wherfore they be called Abrecor, oz Apricor.

✱ The description.

1 The peach tree is moze tender then other trees, and of long continuance, but doth perish and die much soner, than any other fruitefull trees. The leaues of Peach tree be long, and lightly iagged about the edges, nothing differing from Willowe leaues, sauing that they be somewhat shorter and bitterer. The flowers are of a reddish skie color, after which cometh the fruit which is round like an apple, with a deep and straight clift oz furrow vpon one side, and couered ouer with a soft downe oz hoare cotton, of color sometimes white, sometimes greene, sometimes reddish, and sometimes yellowe, and of a winish taste, soft in feeling, and of a fleshy pulpe oz substance, in the midst wherof is a rough hard stone, ful of creastes and gutters, within which is a kernell like an Almond.

2 The Abrecok in timber, flowers and maner of growing is not much vnlike the other Peach tree, sauing that his leaues be shorter and broder, and nothing like to the Peach leaues. The fruite is like to a Peach, but smaller and soner ripe.

✱ The place.

They plant the Peach Tree in Gardens and Vineyardes, and they loue a softe and gentle ground standing well in the Sun.

✱ The time.

The Peaches flower in Aprill, and the Abrecor are ripe in Iune, but the Peaches in September.

✱ The

✠ *The names.*

The Peach tree is called in Greeke *πρωτὴ μιλία*: in Latine *Malus Persica*: in high Douch *Pferlichbaum*: in base Almaine *Perseboom*: in French, *Vng Pescher*: in English a Peach tree.

1 The fruite is called in Greeke *μυλὸν πρωτὸν*: in Latine *Malum Persicum*: in shops *Persicum*: in French *Peschers*: in high douch *Pferling*: in base Almaine *Persen*: in English *Peaches*. That kind which will not easily be separated from the stone, are called *Duracina*: in French *Des presses*.

The abrecok tree is called in Greeke *μυλία Ἀρμενιακή*: in Latin *Malus Armeniaca*: in Douch *Uroeghe Perseboom*.

2 The fruit is called in Greeke *μύλα Ἀρμενιάνα*, in Latine *Mala Armeniaca*, *Præcoqua*, and *Præcocia*: in English, *abrecok*, *aprecok*, and *aprecor*: in French *Abricor*: in high douch, *möllelin*, & *möllesten*: in base Almaine *Uroege Persekens*, and *Quant Perses*: also of the high douch men *S. Johans Pferlich*, which may be Englished *S. Johns peaches*, *hasty peaches*, and *midsummer peaches*.

The tree *Persea* with his fruite is not to be reckoned amongst these kinds (as some think) for *Persea* is a great tree like a *Beare tree*, alwaies greene and loden with fruit, as *Theophrastus* in his fourth booke and second Chapter writeth.

✠ *The nature.*

The Peach is colde and moist in the seconde degree. The leaues of the tree and the kernels of the fruite are hot and dry, almost in the third degree, and of a scowring power by meanes of their bitternes.

✠ *The vertues.*

Peaches before they be ripe, doe stop the laske as *Dioscorides* saith.

But being ripe they lose the belly, and engender naughtie humors: for they are soon corrupted in the stomack, wherfore they ought not to be eaten after meates, but before, as *Galen* saith.

The leaues of the peach tree, do open the stoppings of the liuer, and do gently lose the belly, and are good with other conuenient herbes against tertian feuers.

The same laid vpon the nauell, do kill and driue out wormes, especially in yong children.

The

The same dried and strawed vpon newe woundes, doe cure **C** and heale them.

The Peache kernell openeth all stoppings of the liuer and **F** lunges, and in vertue is much like to bitter Almondes.

It is good to recouer againe the speache of such as be taken **C** with the Apoplexie, if it be steiped in the water of Penny Ky, all.

Peache kernelles pounge or beaten very small, and boiled in vineger vntill they dissolue or melte, and become like pappe, is good to be vsed against the Alopeciam: for it doth wonderfully restore the heare if the place be annointed therewithall, as Matthiolus saith. There be other vertues attributed to the same kernelles, as ye may reade in Matthiolus and Hyzalde.

Of the Almonde tree. Chap.xlj.

✱ The kinds.

There be two sortes of Almondes, that is to say, the swete and bitter Almondes.

✱ The description.

The Almond tree in groweth, and leaues is like to the peach tree, but it waxeth bigger, and stronger, and is of a longer continuance or lasting. The fruite is a hard nut like the Peache stone, but smooth without, and covered with an vtter huske or shale like the Walnut: within the inner shale is the Almonde, in tast bitter or swete, as is abouesaide.

✱ The time.

The Almonde tree flowreth betimes, with the Peache tree. The fruite is ripe in Iune and Iuly.

✱ The names.

The almond tree is called in Greeke ἀμυγδαλή: in Latin, Amygdalus: in high Douch, Mandelbaum, in base Almaigne, Amandelboom: in French, Amandier.

The fruite is called in Greeke ἀμυγδαλὸν καὶ ἀμυγδάλα: in Latine, Amygdala, and Amygdalum: in Englishe, Almondes, or Almonde: in French, Amand: in high Douch, Mandell: in base Almaigne, Amandele.

✱ The

✱ The nature.

Almondes are somewhat hot, especially the bitter Almondes, the which be not onely hot, but also dry, and of clensing, and cutting power.

✱ The vertues.

Almondes taken before meate, doe stop the belly and nourish A but litle, especially being blanched or made cleane from their skinned or huddes.

Bitter Almonds do open the stopping of the lunges or lightes, B the liuer, the melt, or splene, the kidneies, and of al other inward partes: therefore they be good against the cough, the shortnes of winde, the inflammation and exulceration of lunges, to be mingled with Turpentine and licked in, as Dioscorides writeth.

Almondes are good for them that spet blood, to be taken in with C the fine flower called Amylum.

The bitter Almondes taken with a litle sweete wine, as Muscadadel or Bastarde, prouoke vrine, and do cure the hardnes of the same, and painefulnes in making water, and are good for them that are troubled with the grauel and stone.

They vse to take fine or fire bitter Almondes fasting, to be preserved from dronkenness all the same day.

They take away headach to be applied to the foreheade with A oile of roses and vineger.

They are with great profite laide to with hony vpon corrupt C and naughtie spreading sores, and the bitings of mad dogs.

They clense the skin and face from all spots, pimples and lentiles.

Of the Peare tree. Chap.xliij.

✱ The kinds.

There be diuers sorts of Peares, aswell as there be kindes of apples, wherof som be rathe ripe, som haue a later riping and some be winter peares, some perish quickly, som last a longer time and may be wel kept: som be sweete and ful of sap or iuice, some fat and grosse, and some harde and drie, &c. so that it is not possible to recite all the kinds of Peares: wherefore we doe aduise the Readers to consider the taste moze then the proportiō,

of the time of the riping of Peares: for the taste doth best declare and giue notice of the qualities and temperature of Peares.

✱ *The description.*

The Peare tree is as great or greater then the Apple tree, and higher, with a great bodie or stemme, and many great branches, the which for the most part do shute or mount vp right, and not one ouer another, as the branches of the Apple tree. The leaues be roundish, smooth, and very greene aboue: but vnderneath most commonly they be whitish. The fruite for the most parte is long, broade beneath, and narrowe, and sharpe vppwarde towarde the stemme, very diuers or contrarie, in colour, quantitie, proportion, and taste, as is abouesaide. In the middle of the fruite there is a coare with kernels or peppins, like as in the middelt of the Apples

✱ *The place.*

The Peare Tree is planted in Gardens and Orchards: also it groweth sometimes in woods and wilde vntoiled places, but they be none otherwise esteemed, but as wildinges or wild hedge Peares.

✱ *The time.*

The Peare tree floozeth in Aprill or May, and the fruite is ripe in sommer and Autumne.

✱ *The names.*

The Peare tree is called in Greeke *ἄπιος*: in Latine, *Pirus*: in French, *Vng Poirier*: in high Douch, *Byrbaum*: in base Almaine, *Peerboom*.

The fruite is called in Greeke *ἄπια*: in Latine, *Pira*, or as some do write *Pyra*: in French, *Poyres*: in high Douch, *Byzen*: in base Almaine, *Peeren*: in Englishe, *Peares*.

✱ *The nature.*

All kindes of Peares are of a cold temperature, and the most parte of them be drie and binding, but not all a like: for the wild Peares, and others that be rough, binding, and chokely, do dry & stop a great deale more then the others. The swete and grouse peares, are moistier and very litle astringent or nothing at all. The middle sorte of peares which are betwixt swete and sower, are of complexion or temperature nearest to them vnto whom their

their tasste draweth nearest.

The Beare tree leaues are cold of complexion, drie and astrin-
gent, as Galen saith.

✱ *The vertues.*

Beares taken befoze meate, do nourish but litle, yet they nou- **A**
rish moze then apples, especially those that be grouse and sweete.

The sower, rough, and chokely Beares, and others that are **B**
not waterie, to be eaten raw or backte befoze meale, do stop the
common laske or flowing of the belly, and do fortifie and streng-
then the mouth of the stomacke.

They be also good to be laide to the beginnings of hot tumours **C**
or phlegmons, and greene woundes.

The leaues are good for the same purpose, for they close togi- **D**
ther and heale newe woundes.

Of the Medler tree. Chap. xliij.

✱ *The kinds.*

Dioscorides setteth forth two kindes of Medlers. The first
kind growing vpon thornes. The second kind is our com-
mon Medlers, the which also be of two sortes: for some be
small and some great, but in fashion both like, and therefore some
take them but for one kinde.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he first kinde is a thornie tree, with prickles & leaues not
much vnlike the hawthorn. The fruit of this plant is smal
& round, and, as Dioscorides saith, it hath three kernels or stones
in it: and they grow in clusters five or sixe, or moze together.

2 The common Medler is a tree in some places not altogether
without prickles, growing almost like to the other trees. The
leaues be somewhat long and narrow, lesser then the leaues of the
apple tree, nothing at al dented or snipt about the edges. The flo-
wers be white, and parted into five leaues. After the flowers gro-
weth the fruite, which is of a browne russet color, of a round pro-
portion and somewhat broad or flat, of this kind one is small, the
other great, yet they be alwaies lesser then apples, with a great
nauel or crown at the top or end, in the middle of the same fruite
are five flat stones, the which be the seed thereof.

✱ *The*

✥ *The place.*

1 The first kind of Medler called Aronia, hath bin seen growing at Naples by the learned and famous Matthiolus: and is yet unknownen to vs.

2 The common Medler is planted in gardens and orchardes, and delighteth to growe in rough vntoiled places about hedges and bushes.

✥ *The time.*

Our common Medlers do flower in Aprill and May, and are ripe at the ende of September.

✥ *The names.*

1 The Medler is called in Greeke μέσπιλος: in Latine Mespilus: in high Douch, Pespelbaum: in base Almaigne Dispelboom: in French *Nefflier*.

The fruit is called in Greeke μέσπιλον: in Latine Mespilum: in English a Medler, or an open arse: in French *Neffle*: in Douch, Pespell: in nether Douchland Dispele.

1 The first kind is called in Greeke μέσπιλος αἰρωνία, ἢ τεῖκοκκος: in Latine Aronia, and Trigrania: at Naples Azarolo: we may call it also Azarola, the three graine medler, or the Neapolitan Medler.

2 The second kinde is called in Greeke ἐπιμήλις, Epimelis, and of some σιτανίον, Sitanium, or as some write Setanium.

The biggest of this late recited kinde is called in English, a great Medler: or the Garden Medler: in French, *Neffle cultivée*: in Brabant, Pote Dispelen.

✥ *The nature.*

Medlers be cold, dry, and astringent. The leaues of the Medler tree, be of the same nature.

✥ *The vertues.*

Medlers do stop the belly, especially being yet greene and hard, A for after they haue bene a while kept, so that they become soft and tender, they do not stop so much: but then they are more conuenient to be eaten, yet they nourish but litle, or nothing at all.

The Medler stones made into powder and dronken, do breake the stone and expulse grauell, as Antony Musa writeth.

Matthiolus and Dizalde, do intreate more largely of the vertues of this fruite.

Of the Mulberrie tree. Chap. lxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

The Mulberry tree is great & large, spreading his branches into bredth and length, his leaues be greene, & large, snipt about the edges, after the manner of a salve. The flower is small with a fine hoare or soft cotton. The fruit consisteth of many berries growing together like the fruit of the bramble, but it is larger & longer, of colour white at the beginning, after red, & at the last black, of a winith taste. The roots be yellowish, especially the barks of them which be also bitter in taste.

✥ *The place.*

The Mulberry tree reioiceth in the garden soile, and other hot and fat manured places.

✥ *The time.*

The Mulberry tree bringeth forth his new leaues in May, a long time after other trees. And therfore it is called in the faining of poets, the wisest of all other trees: for this tree only amongst all others bringeth forth his leaues after the cold frosts be past, so that by meanes thereof it is not hurt or hindered, as other trees be.

✥ *The names.*

1 The Mulberry tree is called in Greeke *μορία ή συγκαμία*: in Latine, *Morus*: in some shops, *Morus Celsi*: in high Douch, *Haulbeerbaum*: in base Almaine, *Hoerbessieboom*.

2 The fruit is called in Greeke *μόρον*: in Latine, *Morum*: in shops, *Morum Celsi*: in English, a Mulberry, or Mulberries: in high Douch, *Haulbeeren*: in base Almaine, *Hoerbessen*: in French, *Meures*.

✥ *The nature.*

The vnripe Mulberries are cold and drie in the second degré, and astringent.

The ripe berries are of a temperat complexion.

The barke of the Mulberry especially of the root, is hot & dry in the second degré, & of a cutting, clensing, and abstersiue property.

✥ *The vertues.*

The greene and vnripe Mulberries, dried, do stop the belly, the bloody fluxe, and vomiting, to be drunken in red wine.

h h h

The

The ripe berries doe loose and moisten the belly, causing to go **W** to the stoule, especially to be taken fasting, or befoze meat.

The same taken after meat are sone corrupted in the stomack, **C** causing windinesse and blastings in the same.

Of the iuice of ripe Mulberries is made a confection in man- **D** ner of a syrupe, verie good for the vlcers, and hot swellings of the tounge, the mouth, and the almonds or kernelles in the throte.

The leaues of the Mulberrie tree laid to with oile, healeth **C** burnings.

The barke of the root of the Mulberrie tree boiled & dronken, **F** doth open the stoppings of the liuer, the milt, and it looseth the belly, and by the meanes thereof, both long and flat wormes are expelled.

The decoction of the leaues and roots of the Mulbery tree, is **G** good to hold in the mouth against the toothach.

The root being cut, nicked or scotched about the later end of **H** harvest, putteth forth a gumme or iuice, which is exceeding good for the toothach, and it scattereth and driueth away swelling lumps, and will purge the belly: but when you will haue this iuice, you must first make a little furrowe about the root you meane to scarrifie, and the next day after that you haue scarrified the root, you shall find the liquoz clumpered or congeled together in the furrow.

Of the Sycomore tree. Chap. xlv.

** The description.*

THe Sycomore is a great tree like the Mulberrie tree, with a great stem or tronke, and many great limmes and branches. The leaues be much like to the leaues of the Mulberrie. The fruit is like to a wilde fig, but it is without any small seeds in it, and it groweth not vpon the yong branches as the fruit of other trees groweth, but vpon the stocke or stemme, and the greatest armes of the tree: also it neuer waxeth ripe vnlesse it be scraped with an iron toole.

Also there is a certaine gumme or liquoz, gathered from out of the barks of the yong Sycomore trees, the which is gotten by pearling

pearling the rinde or barks of the young trées befoze they haue bozne any fruit.

✥ *The place.*

The Sycomore trée, as Dioscorides writeth, groweth in Caria, and Rhodes, and in other places where as wheat groweth not. There is abundance of it planted in Egypt about the great Caire or Alkaire, where as Peter Belon hath seene it.

✥ *The time.*

The trées be alwaies greene, & bring forth fruit threë or foure times a yeare.

✥ *The names.*

This trée is called in Greeke *συκόμορος*, and of some *συγάμνος*: in Latine, Sycomorus: in English, a Sycomore trée.

✥ *The nature.*

The fruit of the Sycomore trée is somewhat temperate, the gumme thereof hath power to make warme and to soften.

✥ *The vertues.*

The Sycomore fruit is good to eat, but it yeldeth small nourishment, it loseth the belly gently, and is not good for the stomacke.

The gumme is good for the hardnesse of the milt, or splene, the paine of the stomacke, and bitings of Serpentes, to be either taken inwardly, or laid to outwardly vpon the wound.

It closeth wounds together, and scattereth abroad old gatherings together or collections.

Of the Fig tree. Chap. xlvj.

✥ *The description.*

The garden Figge trée, whereof we shall nowe speake, hath many branches full of pith within, like the shootes or stalkes of Elden, ouer couered with a smooth plaine rinde or barke. The leaues be great and large, blackish, and for the most parte divided in five. At the toppe of the branches groweth the fruite, the which is rounde and long, fashioned like peares, sweet, and full of small kernelles or graines. Before the fruite be ripe, if it be hurt or scarrified, there cometh

foorth a sap or iuice like milke, but being thzough ripe, the iuice is like to hony.

✥ *The place.*

The fig trées are plentiful in Spaine and Italy, and are found also sometimes in this Countrie, but very rare and seldome, they must be planted in warme places, that stand well in the Sunne, and are defended from the North and Northeast winds.

✥ *The time.*

The figge trées in this Countrie are very long and late in waring gréene, for they beginne to put foorth their leaues but at the end of May. Their fruite is ripe about the end of Sommer.

✥ *The names.*

1 The garden fig trée is called in Gréeke *συκή ἡμερῶς*: in Latine, *Ficus sativa*: in high Dutch, *Feighenbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Witghenboom*: in French, *Vng Figuier*: in English, a figge trée, or a garden fig trée.

The fruite is called in Gréeke *σῆκος*: in Latine, *Ficus*: by the which name it is known in shops: in English, a fig: in French, *Figue*: in high Dutch, *Ein Feigen*: in base Almaigne, *Ein Wighhe*: this fruit befoze it is ripe, is called in Gréeke *ἐλυστος*: in Latine, *Grossus*: and when it is dry, they call it in Latine *Carica*: in Gréeke, *καρὴ*, and not *καρινή*: for *καρινή* in Gréeke *Carice*, is a kind of fig which groweth onely in Syria.

2 The wild fig trée is called in Gréeke, *συκὴ ἀγρία καὶ ἰερὴ*: in Latine, *Ficus sylvestris*, and *Caprificus*.

The fruite of this fig trée, which neuer comeneth to ripenesse, is named in Gréeke as the vnripe fruite of the garden figge trée, *ἐλυστος*: in Latine, *Grossus*: and of some also *ἐρῆος*, *Erineus*.

✥ *The nature.*

The gréene figges new gathered are a litle warme and somewhat moist.

The dry figs are hot almost in the second degré, and somewhat moist, and of subtill parts.

The milkie iuice of figs is hot and dry almost in the third degré, and also sharpe and biting.

The leaues haue also some sharpenesse with an opening power, but not so strong as the iuice.

✥ *The*

✱ *The vertues.*

The new gathered Figs, nourish more than the other fruits: A but they ingender windinesse and blasting, and they lose the belly gently.

They abate heat and quench thirst, but taken in too great a quantity, they do hurt the stomacke making it weake and without meat lust.

The drie Figs do nourish better than the greene or new Figs, C yet they ingender no very good blood, for those that feede much upon Figs become lousie and full of vermine.

Figs eaten before meat, do lose the belly, and are good for the D kidneies, for they drive forth grauell with urine.

They prouoke sweat, and by the same meanes they send forth E corrupt and stinking humours: wherefore they be very well giuen to young children that are sicke of smal pocks, and wheales, or mesels, for they bring them quickly forth & without ieopardy.

They be also good for the throte and lungs, they mitigate the F cough, & are good for them that are short winded, they ripe flume causing the same to be easily spit out, in what sort soeuer they be taken, whether rawe, or roasted, or sodden with hysope and drunken.

The decoction of Figs in water, is good to be drunken of those G that haue fallen from high, and haue taken squats or bruises, for they disperse and scatter the congeled or clotted blood, and allwage or slake the paine.

Figs pounce with salt, rue, and nuts, withstandeth all poison H and corruption of the aire. And this was a secrete preservative which Mithridates king of Pontus, used against all venome and poison.

The decoction of Figs gargarised or holden in the mouth is I good against the sharpenesse and hoarsenesse of the throte: also against all swellings & impostumations of the mouth, the throte, the almonds of the throte and iawes, and swelling of the tong.

Figs are good to be kept in the mouth, against the ach & paine K of the teeth and iawes.

Being laid to with wheaten meale, they do soften and ripe L impostumes, phlegmons (that is hot & angrie swellings) and tu-

mours behind the eares , especially if you put to it lineseede & fenugreek , and if you put to it the roots of lilies , it will ripe and breake impostumes and botches.

Figs mired with barley meale do scatter and consume swellings, as Galen writeth.

The same sodden in wormewood wine with barley meale, are good to be laid to, as an emplaster vpon the bellies of such as haue the droppe.

Figs and mustard seed pound very small together, do helpe the ringing noise & sounde of the eares, also they amend the hearing being laid to outwardly.

In few words , the dried figs haue power to soften , consume, and make subtile, and may very well be vled both outwardly and inwardly, whether to ripe or soften impostumes , or else to scatter and dissolue them.

The leaues of the figge tree do wast and consume away the kings euill or swelling kernelles in the throte , and do mollifie and waste all other tumours , being small pound and laid there to.

The milkie iuice of Figs is good against all roughnesse of the skinne, leproies, spreading sores, tetters, small pocks, meselles, pushes, freckles, lentiles, and other such like spots , and scurui- nesse, both of the body and face, layed to with barley meale parched : also it taketh away warts , if it be layed to with fat or grease.

It cureth the tooth ach , if you dip a little cotton or bombasie in the said milke , and lay it to your tooth , or make a little pellet thereof, and put it into the holownesse of the corrupt or aking tooth.

It openeth the vaines of the Hemeroides, and loseth the belly being laid to the fundement. The leaues haue the same vertue, if they be wrong in behind at the fundement.

It is very good to be laid to with the meale of fenugreke and vinegar, vpon the hot golw, especially the golw of the feet.

It is good to powre of the same iuice into the wounde made with the sting of the scorpions, or the bitings of mad dogs.

The iuice of figges turneth milke and causeth it to crud, and
again

againē it scattereth, or dissolueth, or melteth the clustered crud, or milke that is come to a crud, as vineger doth.

The ashes of the fig tree mixed with oile of roses and ware, cureth burnings, and the lye that is made with the ashes of the fig healeth scuruiessie, and festered or scowle fretting sores, if they be washed therewithall.

Of Plumme trees, Bullies, Sloes, and Snags.

Chap. xlvij.

✱ The kinds.

First to speake generally of Plummes there be two kinds, whereof some appertainē to the garden, and some are of a wild kind. The garden or tame sort of Plummes are of diuerse kinds, some white, some yellow, some blacke, some of the colour of a chesnut, and some of a light or cleere red: and some great, and some small: some sweet and ozy: some fresh and sharpe, whereof ech kind hath a particular name. The wild Plums are the least of all, and are called Sloes, Bullies, and Snags.

✱ The description.

1 The Plumme tree groweth vp right like other trees, especially if it be well guided, & gouerned, and putteth forth many branches, ouer couered with a smooth brownish barke, from out of the which being scarrified or otherwise hurt, in summer it putteth forth gumme. The leaues are somewhat long, yet for all that almost round, and finely snipt or hackt about the edges like a sawe. The flowers be white like the blossomes of the cherrie tree, and are also parted into five or sixe small leaues. The fruit is most commonly somewhat long, whereof some are great, some small: of colour some be white, some yelowish, some blacke, and some red. In the middle whereof is inclosed a little long hard stone, hauing in it a nut or kernell of a bitter taste. The root of this tree spreadeth much abroad in the ground, and putteth forth in many places new springs and seyens, the which will also growe vp to the height, if they be not cut off in season.

2 The wild Plumtree groweth not vp to the stature of a tree, but

but remaineth lowe by the ground, like to a hedge bush, whereof it is a certaine kind: it putteth vp many branches from one root, set here and there with pricking thornes, and leaues like to them of the garden Plummes or Damsons, sauing that they be smaller. The flowers be also white. The fruit is small, a great deale lesse than any other Plummes, in taste sower and binding, the root also spreadeth far abroad in the ground or earth, very pliant, and of a wooddish substance.

✥ *The place.*

1 The Damsons and other of the garden kinds, are found almost euery where in orchards.

2 The field Plummes do grow in fields and waies, and other vntoiled places and in hedges.

✥ *The time.*

The Plumtrees do flower in Aprill or summer, especially the wild Plumtree, the which flowreth rather than the other.

The kinds of garden Plummes are ripe in August, the wilde most commonly in September.

✥ *The names.*

1 The Plumtree is called in Greeke *κοκκιμηλία*: in Latine, Prunus: in high Douch, Pflaumenbaum: in base Almaigne, Pruyneboom: in French, *Vng Prunier*.

The fruit is called in Greeke *κοκκιμήλον*: in Latine, Prunum: in English, a Plumme or Prune: in French, *Vne prune*: in high Douch, Ein Pflaume oder Praume: in base Almaigne, Een Pruyne.

The great sweet blewish Plummes, are called of Theocritus, *βράβυλα*, Brabylla: of the Latinists, Pruna Damascena: in English, Damaske Prunes: in French, *Prunes de Damas*: in high Douch, Quetschen, and Blaw Spilling: in base Almaigne, Pruymen van Damasch.

The common browne blew, and crimson Damsons, are called Hispanica.

The yellowish Plummes are called in Latine, Cerea, & Cereola Pruna: in English, the wheaten, or white Plumme: in French, *Prunes blanches*.

The great round red Plummes, are called of some in Latine, Pruna

Pruna asinina : in English, Horse Plummies : in French, *Prunes de Chinal* : in high Dutch, *Kosypflaumen* : in base Almaigne, *Kospzuymen*.

The least of all which be small and round are called in French *Dauoines* : in high Dutch, *Herbstpflaumen*, in base Almaigne, *Wallocken*.

2 The wilde Plum tree, blacke thorne, and slo tree, is called in Greeke *κοκκιμυλῆα ἄγρια, καὶ ἄγριοκοκκιμυλῆα* : in Latin, *Prunus sylvestris* : in high Dutch, *Schlehedorn* : in base Almaigne, *Slehedozen* : in French, *Prunier sauvage*.

The fruit is called in Greeke *κοκκιμῦλον ἄγριον, καὶ ἄγριοκοκκιμῦλον* : in English, Sloes, whereof that kinde which is found growing upon the blacke thorne, is called catte Sloes, and Snagges : in French, *Prunelles*, or *Fourdeines* : in Latine, *Prunum sylvestre*, *Pruneolum*, and *Prunulum* : in high Dutch, *Schlehen* : in base Almaigne, *Slehen*.

The iuice of Snags or cat Sloes is commonly called in shops *Acacia*, and is vsed in steed of *Acacia*.

✥ *The nature.*

The garden plummes do coole and moisten the stomacke and bellie.

The Snags and Cat Sloes, are cold, drie, and astringent.

✥ *The vertues.*

Plums do nourish but little, and ingender noughtie blood : A but they do gently loose and open the bellie, especially when they be fresh and new gathered, after they be ripe.

Plum tree leaues are good against the swelling of the vula, B the throte, gums, and kernels vnder the iawes, for they stop the reume, and flowing downe of humors, if a man will gargle with the decoction thereof made in wine, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

The gum of the plum tree drunken in wine breaketh the C stone, and expelleth grauell, as some do write.

The wilde plums do stay and binde the bellie : and so do the D vnripe plums, and all others that be sower and astringent.

The iuice of wilde plums or Snags do stop the laske, wo, E mens flowers, and all issues of blood, and it may be very wel vsed in steed of *Acacia*.

Of

The sixt Booke of Of Sebestens Chap. xlvij.

✥ *The description.*

Amongst the kindes of Plummes (these which are called in shoppes Sebestens) may be accounted, the which do also growe vpon trees, whereof the body or stemme is covered with a white barke, and the branches with a greene pill or rinde. The leaues be roundish. The fruite is not much vnlike the least kinde of Damsons or plummes, but smaller, of a bluish colour and swete taste, white within, and of a viscus or clammy substance, in the middle whereof are small stones with kernelles in them, like to plummes stones.

✥ *The place.*

This fruite groweth in Italy, and other hoate regions, from whence it is brought already dried vnto vs.

✥ *The names.*

This fruite bycause of his clamminess and slime, is called in Greeke *μύξα*, Myxa, and *μύξαια*, Myxaria: in shoppes, Sebesten, and of some Sebastæ: of Matthiolus, Prunus Sebestena.

✥ *The nature.*

The complexion of Sebestens drawe towards cold and moist, & therefore they be of nature much like to garden plummes.

✥ *The vertues.*

Sebestens be good in hoate agues, especially when the belly is stopte or bounde.

They be also very good against the cough, and flowing downe of hot and salt Catarres and reumes vpon the breast and lunges.

They be also good against the inflammation of the bladder and kidneies, and against the strangurie and hoate pisse, or the burninges of vyine.

Of Iuiubes. Chap. xlix.

✥ *The kindes.*

There be two sortes of Iuiubes, as Columella writeth, that is to say, red and white.

✥ *The description.*

Iuiubes is the fruit of a tree, as the Sebestens be, they be round and long, not much vnlike an Oliue, but smaller, of colour either

ther white or red, in taste swete, the which being long kept ware drie and full of wrinckles: each Plumme or fruite hath a hard long stone in it, like in fashion to an olive stone, but much lesser.

✥ *The place.*

Juiubes do growe in hot regions, as in Italie and other like places.

✥ *The names.*

This tree is called of Columella in Latin, Ziziphus: in English, the Juiub tree: in French, *Juibier*, and *Guindoulier*.

The fruit is called Zizipha: in shops, *Juibæ*: in English, *Juibes*: in French, *Juibes*, and *Guindoules*: in high Dutch, *Wustbeerlin*: some think that Galen called this fruit in Græke, *onevris*, Serica.

✥ *The vertues.*

Juibes are temperate in heate and moisture.

✥ *The vertues.*

Juibes eaten are hard of digestion, and nourish very little, but if taken in electuaries, sirupes, and other medicines, they appease and mollifie the roughnes of the throte, the brest and lungs, and are very good against the cough.

In the selfesame maner they are very good for the reins of the backe, the kidneies, and the bladder, whether they be exulcerated or inflamed, or vered with any sharpe and salt humoz.

Of Cherries. Chap. I.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Cherries, great and small: the small Cherries do grow upon high trees, and the greater Cherries upon meane trees. And of euerie kinde there be two sorts, some red, some blacke. Besides these kinds there are Cherries that grow, three, fower, and five upon a stem, and also that hang in clusters like grapes, whereof the learned Matthiolus hath giuen vs the figures.

✥ *The description.*

That tree which beareth the common small Cherries, or Hazars, is most commonlye great, high, and thicke,
like

like to other trees. The barke of this tree is plaine and smooth of colour like the bark of the chesnut tree, three or foure fold double, the which will suffer to be scaled, rinded, stript, and pild, like to the barke of the birch tree. The leaues be great and somewhat long, hackt about the edges with teeth like a sawe. The flowers be white and parted into five or six small leaues. The fruit hath a sweete smacke or taste, of colour sometimes red, sometimes browne, in proportion like the greater Cherries, but smaller, yea sometimes very small. In the same there is found a small stone, with a kernell there inclosed.

2 The tree that beareth the great Cherries, is not very high, but most commonly of a meane stature, in all things else like the other, both in leaues and flowers. The fruit is a little long and round, and of a pleasant sweet taste, of colour sometimes of a faint red, and almost halfe white and halfe red, sometimes browne, and well nere all blacke, whereof the iuce staineth purple, or a faire crimsen like to brasill.

3 The sower Cherries are to be accounted amongst the rest. This tree is most commonly weake and tender, neither high nor great: and therefore of no long continuance. The leaues be also smaller, but other waies like the leaues of the sweet Cherries, the flowers be white, the fruit is rounde and sower, sometimes red, and sometimes blacke, like the Nazar or Hurtell Cherries, this Cherrie hath also a stone in the middle of the fruit, but smaller and rounder than the Guyan or sweet Cherries.

Out of all these Cherrie trees, there issueth gumme like that of the plumme trees, or peach trees, especially when the rind or barke is any waies hurt or brused.

✱ *The place.*

The tree that beareth the sweet Guyan Cherries, or the great French Cherries is planted in gardens and orchards. But that which beareth the Nazars, or the small Cherries groweth in some places very plentifully in fields and woods.

Matthiolus writeth that about Trent a city in Italy, about the city of Prague in the country of Bohem, and about Vienna in the country of Austrige, there grow naturally wild Cherries vpon low bushes or shrubs, of little more than halfe a foot high,
and

and their fruit is in all respects answerable to the other small Cherries.

✱ *The time.*

The great French Cherries and the common Cherries do commonly flower in Aprill. The red Cherries are ripe in June, and continue untill July: but the blacke ware ripe in Iulie, and they may be kept fresh and whole vnto the end of August.

✱ *The names.*

The Cherrie tree is called in Greeke *κίερατος*: in Latine, *Cerasus*: in high Douch, *Kirschenbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Kerschenbaum*: in French, *Cerisier*, and *Guisnier*.

The fruit likewise is called *κίερατος*, *Cerasa*: in English, *Cherries*: in French, *Guinnes*: in high Douch, *Kirschen*: in base Almaigne, *Kerschen*.

And for the better declaration both of the names and kindes of Cherries, I haue thought good to giue you to vnderstand what I haue conceiued of this matter. I read in Matthiolus, that the common people of Italie do call the waterish Cherries *Acquai-uola*. The famous learned man Robertus Stephanus in his French Dictionarie doth turne this French word *Guinnes* into Latin, as followeth (*Aquitania cerasa*) which soundeth in English, *Guyan Cherries*, now whether the people of Italie do call *Guyan Aquitan*, I refer that to them that be expert in that language. But the French word seemeth to haue his first originall of the countrie *Guyan*, for they ordound *Cerasia*, *Guinnes douces*, *Sweete Cherries*.

Grosses guinnes, *Duracina cerasa*, *Hard Cherries*.

Guinnes noires, *Cerasia Actiana*, *Smal Cherries like Elder berries*.

Guinnes fort rondes, *Cerasia Cæciliana*, *Round Cherries*.

Guinnes fort rouges, *Cerasia Aproniana*, *Grape or cluster Cherries*: so that *Guinnes* is their proper word for all sorts of Cherries, except soure cherries, which they cal *Griotes*: in Latin *Cerasia acida*.

1 The first kinde, especially that which beareth the smallest fruit, is the Cherrie tree described by Theophrastus.

2 The other is called of some *χαμακίερατος*, *Chamæcerasus*: yet it is not that *Chamæcerasus* wherof Asclepiades Myrleanus writeth, the fruit whereof maketh men drunken like wine. The

Waban

Brabanders name this tree Spaensche Kerselaer, and the fruit Spaensche Kersen, that is to say, Spanish Cherries, or Cherrie tree: in French, *Guinnier*, and *Guinnes*: in English, French Cherries, and Spanish cherries, they be also called in French, *Cueurs*: and they that be halfe white *Bigarreans*.

3 The common sower Cherries is of the latter writers taken to be a kinde of *Cerasus*, and therefore the fruit is likewise called *Cerasa*, of some *Merendæ*, or *Marenæ*: *Platina* writeth of one *Moretum ex Merendis*, *Cordus* writeth of one compound named *Diamerenatum*, and both these are made of Cherries.

✱ *The nature.*

All Cherries and Hazars are cold and moist of temperature, but above all the rest the sower Cherries do coole most, and specially those that be blacke, which are also astringent, especially being dried.

✱ *The vertues.*

Cherries eaten first before other meates do soften and loose the bellie very gently, but they nourish but litle, and are hurtful vnto moist, and vnhelthie stomacks: for they be soone putrified and corrupted within the same, especially the Hazers or small Cherries, the which do oftentimes ingender agues and other maladies.

The red sower Cherries do likewise loose the bellie, and are more wholesome and conuenient for the stomacke: for they do partly comfort, and partly slake or swage thirst.

The blacke sower Cherries do strengthen the stomacke more than the rest, and being dried they stop the laske.

The gumme of the Hazer or wilde cherrie tree, of the Spanish cherrie, and of our common sower cherrie tree is good to be drunken in wine of those that are troubled with the grauell and the stone.

It is also good against the excoziation and roughnes of the throte, lungs, and brest, and against the cough and hoarsenes.

The water distilled of fresh and new gathered Cherries is good to be powred into the mouthes of such as haue the falling euill, as often as the course or fit troubleth them, for it is good against the rigor and violence of the same.

Of

Of the Cornell tree. Chap.lj.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of the Cornell tree (as Theophaſtus writeth) that is to ſay, the tame and wilde.

✱ *The deſcription.*

1 The tame Cornell tree ſometimes groweth bp handſomly, and wareth meetely great like other meane trees: ſometimes alſo it is but low, and groweth like to a ſhrub or hedge buſh, as diuers other ſmall trees do. The wood or timber of this tree is very hard. The flower is of a faint yellowiſh colour. The fruit is very red, and ſomewhat long almoſt like an oliue, but ſmaller, with a long little ſtone or kernell there incloſed like to the ſtone of an oliue berrie.

2 The wilde Cornell tree groweth not bp like a tree, but remaineth low as a hedge plant, the timber of this tree both of the young twigs and old branches is likewiſe very hard and pliant: the ſhootes and ſcorges are full of knots or ioints, and within they be full of pith, like the ſhootes of Elder. The leaues are very like to them of the tame or male Cornell tree. The flowers be white, and do growe in tufts, after them riſe ſmall rounde berries, which are greene at the firſt, but afterward blacke when they be ripe.

✱ *The place.*

1 The tame Cornell tree is found growing wilde in many places of Almaine like to other buſhes: but in this countrie it is not to be found but in gardens and orchards.

2 The wilde Cornell tree is found growing in hedges and alongſt the fields.

✱ *The time.*

1 The tame Cornell tree flowreth betime in March or ſometime rather: and afterward it bringeth forth his leaues. The fruit is ripe in Auguſt.

2 The wilde Cornell tree flowreth in Aprill and May: his berries be ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

1 The tame Cornell tree is called in Greeke, *κωνια*: in Latine, *Cornus*:

Cornus : in English, the Cornell tree, of some long cherrie, or long cher:ie tree : in high Douch, Cornelbaum, Thierlinbaum, and Bucherbaum : in base Almaigne, Coznoeliebom.

2 The wilde Cornell tree is called of Theophrastus in Greeke *σηλυραρία* : that is to say in Latine, Cornus fœmina : in English, the female Cornell tree : Hounds tree, and Hound berrie, or dog berrie tree, and the pricke timber tree, bicause Butchers vse to make pricks of it : in high Douch, Hartriegel: it is called in Bzabant of some Wilden Ellier, that is to say, Wilde Elder, bicause the pith of the yong shootes is somewhat like Elder. Matthiolus calleth it Virga sanguinea.

✱ *The nature.*

The garden or tame Cornell tree or fruit is cold, drie, and astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

The Cornel fruit (of the garden) taken in meate or otherwise A is good against the laske and bloodie fluxe, also they do strengthen the weake and hot stomacke.

The leaues and tender crops will heale greene wounds, and B stop the blœding of the same, as Galen saith.

The wilde Cornell berries are not vsed in medicine. C

Of the Sorbe tree. Chap. liij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be three sorts of Sorbus, whereof one kinde is round like apples, the second is long after the fashion of eggs, and the third sort is brode in the bottome, and not much vnlike the peares.

✱ *The description.*

The Sorbe apple tree groweth high, with a straight bodie or stem of a brownish colour, and many branches couered with long displaied leaues, which leaues are made of many slender leaues, standing right ouer one against another, al vpo one stem, whereof ech of the little leaues by themselves are long, and iaged about like to a saw. The flowers be white, after them commeth the fruit, in figure sometimes round, sometimes long, and sometimes like to a peare, and red vpon the side next the sunne.

✱ *The*

✱ *The place.*

The Sorbus tree delighteth in colde and moist places, vppon mountaines, but chiefly in stony places. It is found in some places of Douchland.

✱ *The time.*

The Sorbus tree flowreth in March, and his fruite is ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

The tree whereupon this fruite groweth is called in Greeke *δρυς ὄνυ*: in Latine Sorbus: in English Sorbe apple tree: and for the rest of the kinds of this tree, I refer you to the second part of master Turners Herbal, fol. 143. This tree is called in high Douch, *Sperwerbaum*: and in base Almaine *Sorbenboom*.

The fruite is called in Greeke *δρυς ὄνυ*: in Latine Sorbum: in English Sorbe Apple: in French *Corme* or *Sorbe*: in high Douch *Spiereling* vnd *Sporapfel*: in base Almaine *Sorben*.

✱ *The nature.*

The Sorbus fruite is colde, drie, and astringent, almost like to the medlers.

✱ *The vertues.*

The Sorbe Apples gathered before they be ripe, and dried in the sun or otherwise, do stop the laske, when they be eaten, or the decoction of them dronken.

To conclude, the Sorbe Apples, or Service berries, are much like to medlers in vertue and operation, saving that they be not al thing so strong.

The barke of one kind of Sorbus (which is our Quickbeme) is in some places wrongfully vsurped in steede of the barke of *Tamariske*, for the diseases of the milt. Some also haue vsed to make dishes and drinking cups of the timber of Quickbeme to drinke out of as a remedie against the splene, but they are deceiued, for they should make them of *Tamariske* timber.

Of the Arbutie or Strawberie tree. Chap. liij.

✱ *The description.*

The Arbutie is a small Tree not much bigger then a Quince tree, the stem or bodie whereof is couered with a reddish

barke which is rough and scaly. The yong branches are smooth and red, set full of long breade and thicke leaues, hackt rounde about like a sawe. The flowers be white, small, and hollowe, and do growe in clusters, after which commeth the fruite which is rounde, and of the fashion of a Strawberie, græne at the first, but afterwarde yellowishe, and at last redde when it is ripe.

✥ *The place.*

The Arbut tree groweth in many places of Italy and other Countries wilde: but it is vnknownen in this Countrie.

✥ *The time.*

The Arbut tree flowzeth in July and August: the fruite is ripe in September at the comming in of winter, after that it hath remained hanging vpon the tree by the space of a whole yere.

✥ *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke κόμπος: in Latine, Arbutus, of some Vnedo, howbeit that name agreeth best with the fruite: in French, *Arbousier*: in English, the Arbut tree, and of some Strawberrie tree.

The fruite is called in Greeke μεμύκλον: or as some write μεμύκλον: in Latine Vnedo, and Memæcylon: in French *Arboses*, or *Arbousies*.

✥ *The nature.*

The fruite of the Arbut tree is of a colde temperature.

✥ *The danger.*

The fruite of the Arbut tree, hurteth the stomack and causeth headache.

Of Lotus or Nettle tree. Chap. liiij.

✥ *The description.*

Lotus is a great high tree, spreading abroad his branches, which be long and large. The leaues be also large and rough, cut round about the edges after the maner of a sawe. The fruite is round and bigger then Pepper, as Dioscorides writeth, hanging vpon long stemmes, at the first græne, then yellow, and blacke

blacke when it is ripe and drie, and of a pleasant taste and sauer.

✱ *The place.*

Lotus groweth plentifully in Africa, and is found also in many places of Italy, and Languedoc.

✱ *The time.*

The fruite of Lotus is ripe in September, then it leaſeth his leaues, and recouereth againe new together with the flowers in the ſpring time.

✱ *The names.*

This Tree is called in Greeke *Λωτος*: in Latine Lotus, and Celtis: in some places of Italy *Bagolaro*, and of some *Perlaro*: in Languedoc, *Micoconlier*, and the fruite *Micoconles*: Geſner ſaith that Celtis is called in French *Alſiez*, or *Ledomier*: Peter Belon calleth it also in French *Fregolier*: Matthiolus ſaith that the Arabians call this Tree *Sadar*, *Sedar*, or *Alſadar*: the Italians *Loto Albero*: the Spaniards *Almez*: Turner calleth it in English *Lote tree*, or *Nettle tree*, becauſe it hath a leafe like a nettle.

Cooper in his Dictionarie ſaith, that the fruite of Celtis, or Lotos, is called in Latine *Faba Græca*.

✱ *The nature.*

The drie Lotus is reſtrictiue, and of ſubtill parts.

✱ *The vertues.*

The Chanings or ſcrapinges of the ſhiners, or woode of Lotus, boiled in water or wine ſtoppeth the laſke, the bloodie fluxe, and womens ſlowers, or fluxe of the mother, to be either dronken, or taken in infuſion.

The fruit doth also ſtop the belly, and is good to be eaten with: without hurt to the ſtomacke.

Of the Cheſnut tree. Chap.lv.

✱ *The deſcription.*

The Cheſnut tree is a verie great, high and thick tree, not much vnlike y^e walnut tree. The leaues be great & large, rough, and crompted, & ſnipt or iagged about like a ſawe,

amongst the leaues at the top of the branches growe the Chesnuts which are browne without, some what flat almost after the fashion of a hart, and plaine and smooth polished: they be also inclosed in shels and very rough and prickley husks like to a hedgehog or urchin, the which huskes do open of their owne accorde when the Chesnuts be ripe, so that they fall out of their saide husks of their own kinde.

✱ *The place.*

2 The Chesnut delighteth in shadowie places and mountaines whose situation is towards the north. There is plentie growing about the riuer Rhien, in Swiserland, & Dauphinie: also they grow plentifully in Kent, abroad in the fieldes and in manie gardens of England.

✱ *The time.*

The Chesnuts be ripe about the end of September, and do last al the winter.

✱ *The names.*

The Chesnut tree is called in Greeke *καστανι*: in Latin *Castanea*, and *Nux Castanea*: in high Douch *Kestenbaum*, and *Castanibäum*: in base Almaine, *Castanieboom*: in French *Castaignier*.

The fruit is called in Greeke *διὸς βάλαρος, σαρδιανὸν βάλαρος, λόπιμα, καστανιὸν, κέρνον, καὶ καστανιόν*: in Latine *Nux Castanea*, *Iouis glans*, and *Sardiana glans*: in English a Chesnut: in French *Castaigne*: in high Douch *Kesten*: in base Almaine *Castanie*.

✱ *The nature.*

The Chesnuts are drie and astringent, almost like the acornes or fruite of the Oke, and hot in the first degree.

✱ *The vertues.*

Amongst all kindes of wilde fruites, the Chesnut is best, and meetest for to bee eaten, for they nourish reasonable well, yet they be hard of digestion, and do stop the belly.

They make an electuarie with the meale of Chesnuts and honey, very good against the cough and spetting of blood.

The same made into powder and laide to as an emplaster with barley meale and vineger, do cure the vnnatural blastings, and swellings of womens breasts.

The polished red Barke of the Chesnut boyled and dronken,

ken, stoppeth the laske, the bloody fluxe, and all other issue of blood.

Of the Walnut tree. Chap. Ivi.

✱ The description.

The walnut tree is high and great, parted into many armes and branches, the which do spreade abroad in length and breadth: In the beginning of the spring time it bringeth forth long tentes or yellowe ragged thinges compact of certaine scales, hanging vpon the tree, like small Cattes tailes, almost like to that which hangeth vpon Mythie, but it is much longer then the Chattons of Mythie, the which do vade and wither, and soone after they fall away. After these tentes or Catkens, the leaues begin to shewe, which be long and large, and of a good smell made of many leaues growing one against another alongst a rib or sinew, whereof eache leafe is of like breadth and quantitie. The fruite groweth amongst the leaues, two, three, or foure in a cluster, couered with a greene huske or shale, vnder which also there is another harde shale of a wooddise substance, wherein is the braine, nut or kernel lapt in a soft and tender pill or skinne.

✱ The place.

The Walnut tree loneth drie places and Mountaines. They are planted in diuers places of this Countrie, and Almaine, in Orchards alongst the fieldes.

✱ The time.

The ragged Catkens of the Nut tree, begin to spring out in Marche, or at the fardest in Aprill. The Nuttes be ripe about the ende of August.

✱ The names.

The Nut tree is called in Greeke *καρία*: in Latine, Nux: in French, *Noyer*: in high Douch, *Nußbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Noteboom*: in English, the Walnut, and Walshe nut tree.

The ragged Catkens, which come forth before the leaues, are called in Latine, *Iuli nucum*: in Douch, Catkens: in English, Blossoms, Tentes, and Cattes tailes.

The fruit is called in Greeke *καρπον βασιλικόν*: in Latine, *Nux regia*, *Nux iuglans*, and *Nux Persica*: in shops Nux: in French,

Noix:

Noix: in high Dutch, *Welschnuß*, and *Baumnuß*: in Brabant *Okernoten*: in English, *Walnuts*, *Walshe nuts*, and of some French *Nuts*.

✱ *The nature.*

The Walnut being greene and newe gathered from the tree, is cold and moist.

The dry nuts be hot and of a drying power, and subtile parts.

The greene huske or shale of the Walnut drieth much, and is of a binding power. The leaues be almost of the same temperate.

✱ *The vertues.*

The newe greene nuts are much better to be eaten then the dry nuts, neuerthe lesse they be hard of digestion, and do nourish very litle.

The dry Nuts nourishe lesse, and are yet of a harder digestion, & they cause headache, and are hurtful to the stomacke, and to them that are troubled with the cough, and the shortnes of breath.

A dried nut or twaine taken fasting with a fig, & a litle Rue, withstandeth all poison: also they are mingled with a litle Rue and a fig, to cure the blcers of the paps, & other cold unpostumes.

Dry Nuts are good to be laid to the bitings of mad Dogs with salt, honie, and Onyons.

Old Dylie Nuts do heale the scurffe and scales, also they take away the blew marks that come of stripes or bruises, being pound very small and laid therevpon. The same vertue hath the Dyle that is pressed out of them.

They make a medicine with the greene barke or shale of the Walnut, the which is good against all tumours and blcers, which do but begin to arise in the mouth, the throte, and Almondes, or kernelles vnder the tong, to be gargaled.

The decoction of the saide greene huske (with honie) is good to gargell withall for the aforesaide purpose. And the leaues be almost of the same vertue.

Of the Nutmegge and Macis. Chap. Iviij.

✱ *The description.*

The Nutmegge is the fruit of a certaine tree, which in growing and leaues is not much vnlike our common Peach tree. When

When this fruite is vpon the tree, it is much like to a walnut, saying that it is somewhat bigger. First it hath in the outside a greene thicke huske or shale, like to the vtter shale of our walnut, wherewithall it is couered al ouer, vnder the same there is found certaine thin skins like to cawles or nets, of a red or yellowish coloz, all iagged or pounsed of a verie pleasant saour (the which is the right Macis) and it lieth fast couched vpon a hard wooddish shell, like to a silberd shel: within that shell is inclosed the most Aromaticall and sweete smelling Nut, which is harde, thick, and full of oile.

✥ The place.

This Nut is found principally in the Ile of Bandan, the which is in the Indian sea: they grow there wilde in euerie wood verie plentifully, as likewise the Romaine writeth.

✥ The names.

These Nuts be called in Græke *νύκτιον μυρισκινον*, and of some *μύσχαριον*: in Latine *Nux myristica*: in shops *Nux moschata*: in English a Nutmeg: in French *Noix muscade*, and *Noix musquette*: in high Dutch *Moscaten*: in base Almaigne *Mote Muscaten*.

The litle thin scale or pil (which is found vnder the vtter shale, lyeng close vnto the hard wooddish shell) is called in Greeke *μακίς*: in Latine *Macer*, yet for all that, this is not *Macer* of the auncients: it is called in English, and in shops *Macis*: in French *Macis*: in high Dutch, *Moscaten blumen*: in base Almaigne, *Joelie*, and *Moscaetbloemen*.

✥ The nature.

The Nutmegs be hot and dry in the second degré: and of the same nature and complexion is *Macis*: moreover they be somewhat astringent.

✥ The vertues.

The Nutmegge doth heate and strengthen the stomacke which is colde and weake, especially the Orifice or mouth of the stomacke, it maketh a sweete breath, it withstandeth vomiting, and taketh away the hicket or yeur, in what sort soeuer it be taken.

It is also good against the paine and windines of the bellie, and against the stoppings of the liuer and milt.

The same parched or dried at the fire stoppeth the lask, espe- **C**
cially if it be taken with red wine.

It is good for the mother, the kidneies, the bladder, it reme- **D**
dieth the disease or gréepe that letteth the due course of vaine, and
causeth that one can not pisse, sauing by droppes, especially
when the saide disease springeth of a colde cause, it is good also for
other hidden and secrete gréeses both in men and women: it brea-
keth and driueth forth grauell, especially being first soaked and
steeped in the Oyle of swæte Almondēs.

The Naces be almost in vertue like to the Nutmegges, and **E**
they do not onely stop the laske, but also the bloody fire, and wo-
mens flowers.

It is good also against the beating, trembling or shaking of the **F**
hart, and is much better for all the cold gréeses of the stomacke,
then the Nutmegge it selfe.

The oyle that is drawn out of Naces laid vpon the stomack, **G**
cureth the infirmities of the same, taking away the desire to vo-
mit and the wambling of the stomacke, it causeth good appetite,
and helpeth digestion.

Of the Hasell or Fylberde tree. Chap. lviij.

✱ The kinds.

There be two sortes of Hasell, or wood Nut trees: the one kind
is set and planted in gardens, the other groweth wilde.

✱ The description.

The Hasell and Fylberd trees, are but small growing like to a
hedge plant, and putteth forth from the root (which is much
displaied and spread abroad) many straight rodde, shutes or
springes, of which oftentimes some ware thicke and long and ful
of branches, and some ware long and slender, and are very fit to
make rodde or poles to fish with, bycause they be firme and ply-
ant, and will not lightly breake. The leaues be brode and wrinck-
led, somewhat hackt or snipt round about, the which leaues spring
forth after the Catkins, aggletes, or blowinges, which hang
vpon the Hasel tree, be fallen of: betwixt the leaues cometh the
fruite, growing three or foure together in a cluster, somewhat,
but not altogether couered with a huske or pill. Their shales be
hard

hard and wooddish, in which the rounde kernell or Nut is inclosed, and is ouercouered with a smoth tender huske or skinne, like to other Nuts, the which is red in the Filberdes, and white or pale in Hasell Nuts.

✧ *The place.*

The Filberdes are planted in Gardens.

But the wilde groweth in wooddes and moist places that be darke and shadowie.

✧ *The time.*

The Aglets or catkens of Hasell, breake forth in winter, and in the spring time they open into small ragges or scales, shortly after the leaues appeare. The Nuttes be ripe in August.

✧ *The names.*

This tree or shrub is called in Greeke *καρύα πορτικὴ*: Nux Auellana, and of Virgill, Corylus: in French, *Couldre*, and *Noisetier*: in high Douch, *Haselstrauch*, and *Haselnusbaum*: in base Almaine, *Haselaer*: in Englishe, *Hasell* or *Filberd tree*.

The Nut is called in Greeke *καρύον πορτικόν*: καὶ λεπτοκαρύον: in Latin *Nux Pontica*, *Nux auellana*, *Nux prænestina*, & *Heracleotica*: in French the great & round kind is called *Auelines*, and the smal and long kinde is called *Noisilles*, and *Noisettes*: in English the great and long kind is called *Filberts*, and the round kinde with the harde thicke shale, is called the *wood nut* or *hasell nut*.

The red Filberts are called in French *Auelines rouges*: in high Douch *Rhurnus*, and *Kotnus*: in base Almain *Kode Haselnoten*. They be the right *Nuces Ponticae* described of the ancients.

✧ *The nature.*

The Hasell nuts and Filberdes are in complexion not much unlike the walnuts, but drier, although they be yet new & green: but when they be old and dry, they be colder then walnuts.

✧ *The vertues.*

Hasell Nuts and Filberdes nourish very little, and are harde of digestion, they ingender windines in the stomacke, and cause headach, if they be eaten in to great a quantitie.

The same dronken in Beade or watered Honie, do heale the old cough: and being roasted and taken with a little pepper, they ripe the Cattar or Rheume.

The

The same burned and laide to with Hogs grease or Beares C grease, doe heale the noughtie scurffe and scales of the heade, and do fill againe with heare the balde or pilde places in the head.

They vse of the shales or huskes of Filberdes against the squi- D nancie euen as they vse the husks of the Walnut.

Of Fistick Nuts. Chap. lix.

✥ The description.

THe tree that bringeth forth Fistick Nuts, hath long great leaues spreade abroad, and made of fve, seuen, or more leaues, growing one against another all alongst a reddishe rib or sinewe, whereof the laste which is alone at the top of the leafe is the greatest or largest, the fruit of this tree is much like to small Hasel Nuts, and like the kernels of the Pine Apple, in which lyeth the kernell or nut.

✥ The place.

This tree is a stranger in this Countrie, and is not founde but onely in the Gardens of diligent Verbozistes, but it cometh of plantes in Syria, and other hot Regions.

✥ The names.

These Nuts are called in Greeke *μαύρα*: in Latine, Pistacia: in Shops, Fistici: in Brabant, Fisticen: in French, Pistaces: in Englishe, Fistick Nuts.

✥ The nature.

Fistick Nuts are of a meane or temperate heate, and somewhat astringent.

✥ The vertues.

Fistickes are good against the stoppings of the liuer, and also to strengthen the same: they be also good for the stomacke: but to be taken as meate they nourish but litle,

They vnstop the lunge pipes, and the breast, and are also good against the shortnes of winde and paine to fetch breath, to be eaten either alone or with sugar.

They be also vsed to be given with wine, as a preseruatue or C medicine against all the bitings & stingings of venemous beasts, as Dioscorides writeth.

Of the Bladder Nut. Chap. lx.

✧ *The description.*

This kinde of Nut is a wilde fruite, whereof men make none account, growing vpon trees, which grow most commonlie like shrubs, or hedge bushes, as many other wilde sortes of trees do. This tree his leaues are made of five blades or more, not much vnlike the Elder leafe, but smaller and greener. The flowers be white, rounde and double, growing five or six together, after them come the rounde hollow bladders, diuided into two or three parts, in which be founde most commonly two little Nuts, wherof the kernel is meetely sweete.

✧ *The place.*

This plant is no where founde, but growing wilde, there is plentie of it founde wilde in Almanie, and sometimes also in the hedges of this countrey.

✧ *The time.*

The small flowers do blow in May: and the Nuts are ripe in September.

✧ *The names.*

This tree is called of Plinie in Greeke *σταφυλον ενδορον*: and in Latine *Staphilodendron*: of them that now write *Nux Vesicaria*, and of some *Pistacium Germanicum*, although it is verie little like the Pistick Nuts.

The fruite is called of the high Douchmen, *Vinipermus*: of the base Almaines, *S. Antuenis* *Pootkens*, that is to say in English, *S. Antonies* Nuts.

✧ *The nature and vertues.*

As touching the naturall vertues, & operations of this kinde of nuts, we can say nothing, bicause they serue to no purpose at all.

Of Cytisus, or tree Trifoly. Chap. lxj.

✧ *The description.*

Cytisus is a shrub or bush with leaues, not much vnlike Fenugreeke or Sene, the flowers be faire & yellow, almost like to brome flowers: the which past there come hollow husks, puffed vp & blownen like bladders clear & shining, & which do sound

sound and rattle when they be shaken. In them is contained the seed, which is flat and swart, not much unlike lentils.

✥ *The place.*

This plant is not found growing in this country but in certain gardens, and they plant it for Sene, but wrongly.

✥ *The time.*

It flowreth in May, and the seede is ripe in August.

✥ *The names.*

This bushie shrub is named of Theophrastus in Græke *κολούτια*: of Theodor Gaza, Coloutea, or Colutea: in English of some Cytisus bush, and tree Trifoly, but of the ignorant sorte, it is falsely called Sene: in French *Bagenaudier*, and *des Bagenaudes*: in high Dutch *Welsch Linsen*: in base Almaigne *Lombaertsche Linsen*, and of the ignorant people improperly *Seneboom*.

✥ *The nature.*

The leaues and seed of the Citish bush are temperate of heate and moisture.

✥ *The vertues.*

The fruit, that is to say the seede, and also the leaues of Colutea, or Citisus as Theophrastus writeth, doth fat sheepe verie quickly, and causeth them yeld abundance of milke.

Of the Date tree. Chap. lxij.

✥ *The description.*

The Date trees be great with a straight thick stem or truck, couered with a scaly bark. At the top thereof grow many long branches, with great plenty and store of long streight narrow leaues or twigges like reedes, so that the saide branches seeme to be none other thing, but a bundell or sort of reede leaues, growing thicke together vppon one branch: amongst those branches groweth the fruite clustering together at the first, and lapped in a certaine long and broad forell or couering lyke to a Wyllowe, the which afterwarde doth cleaue abroade and open it selfe, shewing forth his fruite, standing alongst by certaine Sions or small Springes, growing all out of a flatte and yellowe braunche like to the Timber or wood of a harpe: the same fruit is round and long, with a certaine long

long and very harde stone in the same. And it is to be noted that the male Palme tree bringeth forth nothing els but the flower or blossom which vanissheth away, but the female beareth fruite, which after ward commeth to ripenes.

✧ *The place.*

The Date tree groweth in Africa, Arabia, India, and Syria, Judea, and other countries of the east or Orient.

✧ *The time.*

The Palme or Date tree is alwaies greene, and flowzeth in the spring time: but the fruit in hot countries is ripe in Autumne.

✧ *The names.*

The Date or Palme tree is called in Greeke φοῖνῖξ: in Latin Palma: in Almain Dadelboom: and that is the right Palme.

The fruit is called in Greeke φοῖνῖξ: Phœnix, and of Galen φοινικολάλανος, Phœnicobalanos: in Latine Palmula: in shops Dactylus: in French Dattes: in high Douch Dactelen: in base Almain, Dadelen, and Daden: in English Dates, and the fruite of the palme tree.

✧ *The nature.*

The branches and leaues of the Date tree are colde and astringent.

The fruite is hot and drie almost in the second degré, and also astringent, especially when it is not yet thoroughly ripe.

✧ *The vertues.*

Dates be harde of digestion, they stop the liuer and the milt: A they engender windines in the belly and headach, also they engender grosse bloode, especially to be eaten greene and fresh, for when they be thorough ripe, they are not so hurtfull: & being well digested in a good stomacke, they nourish indifferently.

Drie Dates do stop the belly and stay vomiting, and wambling B of the stomacke (especially of women with childe) if they be laide as an emplaster to the belly or stomacke, or if they be mingled with other medicines and eaten.

Also they do restore and strengthen the feeblenes of the liuer C and milte, to be mingled with medicines conuenient, either to be applied outwardly, or to be ministred and taken inwardly.

The leaues & branches of the Date tree do heale green wounds, D and

and soder oꝛ close bp blcers, and do refresh and coole hot inflam-
mations, and therfoze when as the auncients in old time would
make any emplaiſter foꝛ the purposes afoꝛesaid, they did alwaies
vse to stir about their said plaisters with some bzanch of the palm
tree, to the intent their said plaisters and salues shoulde be of the
moze vertue and greater efficacie, as a man may see in the com-
position of the emplaiſter, named Diacalcitheos, in Galens first
booke De medicamentis secundum genera.

Of the Oliue tree. Chap. Ixiiij.

✧ The kinds.

- 1 **T**here be two sorts of Oliue trees, one called the garden oꝛ
set Oliue tree, the other is the wilde Oliue tree.

✧ The description.

- 1 **T**he Garden Oliue tree groweth high and great, with
many bzanches full of long narrow leaues, not much
vnlike to Wylthy leaues, but narrower and smaller.
The flowers be small and white, and grow in clusters. The fruit
is somewhat long and round, almost of the making of a Damson,
oꝛ Plum, at the first green without, but after they begin to waxe
ripe, they are blackish, in the middle whereof is a little stone,
which is harde and firme. Out of this fruit, that Oile is pressed,
which we cal Oile Oliue.

- 2 The wilde Oliue Tree is like to the Garden oꝛ tame Oliue
Tree, sauing that the leaues thereof be somewhat smaller, a-
mongst which growe many prickley Thoznes. The Berries
oꝛ fruite also are smaller, and do seldome come to ripenes, inso-
much as, that Oile which is pressed foꝛth of them abideth euer
greene and vnripe.

✧ The place.

The Oliue tree delighteth to grow in dry valleies, and vppon
small hillocks oꝛ barrowes, and it groweth plentifully thzough-
out Spaine and Italy, and other like regions.

✧ The time.

The Oliue tree flowreth in Aprill, and about the beginning of
May: but the Olives are ripe in October.

✧ The

✱ *The names.*

1 The Olive tree is called in Græke *ελαία*: in Latine *Olea*: in high Dutch *Delbaum*, and *Oliuenbaum*: in base Almain *Olyfboom*.

2 The wilde Olive tree is called in Græke *ἀγροελαια*, of some *κόπρος, ἢ αἰθιοπική ελαία* in Latine *Oleaster*, *Olea sylvestris*, and *Olea Aethiopica*.

The fruite also is called in Græke *ελαία*: in Latine *Oliua*: and according to the same it is called in English, French, and Dutch, *Olive*.

The Olives condited in salt or brine, are called in Græke *κολυμβάδες, ἢ αλμυράδες*: in Latine *Colymbadæ*.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues and tender shutes of the Olive tree are colde, drie, and astringent. The græne vnripe Olives are also cold and astringent, but being ripe they be hot and moist.

The Oyle that is made of vnripe Olives, is cold and astringent: but that which is pressed out of the ripe olives, is hot, moist, and of subtile partes.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues of the Olive tree laid to are good against *Serpigo*, A or the disease which is called *wilde fier*, bycause it creepeth hither and thither, fretting sores and consuming pocks, and other such hot tumours or cholerique swellings.

The same laide to with honie, doe mundifie and cleanse vlcers, B and doe also swage and flake al other swellings and tumours.

They are good to be laid to against the vlcers, inflammations, C and impostumes of the mouth, and gums, especially of children, if their mouthes be washed with the decoction thereof.

The iuice of them stoppeth womens flowers, and all other D fluxe of blood, with the laske and bloody fire, to be taken inwardly or applied outwardly.

It is also good against the rednes, inflammation, and vlcers of E the eies to be put into Collyres and medicines made for the same, and to cleanse the eares from filthy corruption

The græne and vnripe Olives, do strengthen the stomack, and F cause good appetite, especially being condited in brine, neuertheless they

they be harde of digestion, and nourish very little.

The ripe Oliues do ouerturne the stomacke, and cause wamb-
ling in the same, they also engender headach, and are hurtfull to
the eies.

The oile of vnripe Oliues which is called Omphacinum, doth
stay and driue away the beginnings of tumors and inflammati-
ons, and do coole the heate of burning vlcers, and exulcerations.

It is also good against the rotten sores, and the excessiue and fil-
thy moisture of the gums, it fasteneth loose teeth, to be laide vpon
the gums with cotten or a little fine wooll.

The oile of ripe oliues doth mollify, it swageth paine, & dissol-
ueth tumors or swellings, it is good against the stiffenes of mem-
bers and cramps, especially when it is mixt or compounde with
good herbes.

Oile Oliue is very apt and profitable, to make al sorts of oiles,
whether they be of herbs or flowers: for it doth easily and readily
draw vnto it the qualities and vertue of those herbes & flowers,
with the which it is set to be sunned, or otherwise sod and pre-
pared.

Of the Carob tree. Chap. lxiiij.

✥ The description.

This fruite groweth vpon great trees, whose branches are
small and couered with a rounde red barke or rinde. The
leaves be long and spread abroad like winges, or after the
maner of ashen leaues, and made of sixe or seauen or eight small
leaues, growing alongst by a rib or stem, and set one ouer right a-
gainst another, wherof ech blade or leafe is round, and of a sad or
darke greene aboue, and of a light greene vnderneath. The fruite
is certaine flat crooked cods or huskes, sometimes of a foote and a
halfe long, and as broad as ones thumbe, swete, in which the seede
is contained, the which is great, plaine and broad, and of a Ches-
nut coloꝝ.

✥ The place.

These husks or swete cods, do grow in Spaine, Italy, & other
hot regions or countries. They grow not in this country. Yet for
al that they be sometimes founde in the gardens of some diligent
Herbo-

Herbozistes, but they be so small shrubs, that they can neither bring forth flowers nor fruite.

✧ *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *κερατόνια*: in Latine, also Ceratonia. The fruit is called in Greeke *κεράτιον*: in Latine, Siliqua, and of some Siliqua dulcis: of the common Herbozistes Carobe: in shops, Xylocaracta: in French, Caronges, or Carobes: in high Dutch, S. Johns brot: in base Almaine, S. Jans brot: in Englishe, a Carob tree, a Beane tree, the fruite also may be called Carobbes, and Carob beane cods, or S. Johns bread.

✧ *The nature.*

This fruite is somewhat hot, dry, and astringent, especially when it is fresh and greene.

✧ *The vertues.*

Freshe and greene Carobes eaten do loose the belly very gently: but they be hurtfull to the stomacke, harde of digestion, and nourish but little.

The same dried do stop the belly, prouoke urine, and are not much hurtfull to the stomacke, & are fitter to eat than the greene or fresh gathered Carobes.

Of Cassia Fistula. Chap. lxxv.

✧ *The description.*

The tree which beareth Cassia Fistula, hath leaues not much unlike Ashen leaues: they be great, long, and spread abroad, made of many small leaues growing one against another alongst by one stem, whereof eache litle leafe is long and narrow. The fruit is long, round, blacke, hard, and with wooddish huskes, or cods, most commonly two foote long, and as thicke as ones thombe or finger, parted in the inside, or senered into diuers small Cels or chambers wherein the flat and brownish seede is couched and laide together with the pulpe or substance which is black, soft, and sweete, & is called the flower, marrow or creame of Cassia: it is very expedient, and necessarie for Physicke or medicine.

✧ *The place.*

Cassia groweth in Syria, Arabia, and such like Regions.

kkk i

✧ *The*

✥ *The names.*

Cassia is called of Actuarius, and of the latter Græke Physitions *κασία μελάνα* in Græke, that is to say, Cassia nigra in Latine: in Shops and of the Arabian Physitions, Cassia Fistula.

✥ *The nature.*

The black Pulpe or moist substance of Cassia is hot and moist in the first degré.

✥ *The vertues.*

The inner pulpe of Cassia is a very swæte and pleasant medicine, the which may be giuen without any danger to all weake people, as to women with child. It loseth the belly and purgeth cholerique humours chæfely. And sometime slimie flemme gathered about the guts, to be taken the waight of an ounce.

Cassia is very good for such as be vexed with hot agues, the Pleurisie, Jaundise, or any other inflammation of the liuer, especially when it is mixed with water, drinckes, or herbes that be of a cooling nature.

It is good for the raines and kidneies, it driueth forth grauel, and the stone, and is a preseruatue against the stone, to be mingled with the decoction of liqueris or the rootes of Parsely, or Ciches, or a decoction made of all together, and dronken.

It is good to gargle with Cassia, for to swage and mittigate the swellings of the throte, and to dissolve, ripe, and breake Apostems and tumors.

Cassia laid to the member græued with the gobot, swageth the paine, as Auicen writeth.

Of Anagyris, Laburnum, and Arbor Iuda. Cha. lxxvj.

✥ *The description.*

Anagyris is a litle lowe bush or shrub, with small branches, vpon which grow small leaues, alwaies three together, otherwaies almost like to the leaues of Agnus castus. The flowers be yellowe almost like to Brome flowers, which being past, there come vp long husks or cods, in which is a flat fruit or seed that is hard & firm, almost like the kidney beanes but somewhat smaller. The whole plant is of a strong illfaoured stinking saour, as it were the smell of Gladye or Spurgewort.

2 There

2 There is also another litle bushe or shrub founde like to Anagyris in leaues and growing. The flowers do growe very thicke together hanging by a fine slender stemme, like to a spikie eare, but yellowe and somewhat resembling Bzome flowers. The coddess or cases are rounder and smaller then the huskes of Anagyris, with a smaller fruite also. This plante is of no rancke smell, but his leaues be greater and larger then the leaues of Anagyris.

3 Besides the aforesaide there is founde another small shubbe or plante which bringeth forth coddess or huskes also, the which being well ordered in the growing vp, wareth a tall tree. His branches are set with broade rounde leaues almost like to the leaues of Aristolochia clematidis, or Asarum, but stronger. The flowers be purple and red, like to the flowers of garden or branche Peason, and the saide flowers doe not growe vpon the small branches, and betwixt the leaues like the blossoms, & flowers of other trees, but they growe about the lowest part of the gret branches, the which after ward do change into long flat coddess, of colour somewhat blew or wanne, hauing a certaine flat seede within, which is hard and like to a Lentill.

✱ The place.

These plantes do grow wilde in diuers places of Italy and Prouince, in woods and vpon the mountaines.

✱ The time.

Anagyris flowreth in Aprill and May: the other in May, and June: but Arbor Iuda in Marche. The fruite is ripe in September.

✱ The names.

1 The first of these plantes is called in Greeke *αναργυρις*: in Latine, Anagyris: in Italian, *Eghelo*: we may call it Beane Trifoly, because the leaues grow thre together, and the seede is much like to a beane: the French name may be *Bois puant*.

2 The second is thought to be Laburnum Plinij: This is not Anagyris, neither yet Lotus, as some do wrongfully iudge it.

3 The third is called of the Latine Herborists, in Latin, Arbor Iuda, & Arbor Iudæ: this should seem to be a kind of Laburnū, or as som men think *κλυτεια*, Clytea, of Theoph. this is not y Cercis

of Theophrastus, for Cercis is a kind of Populer, the which Plinie calleth Populus Lybica.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues and seede of Anagyris are hoate and drie of complexion.

✱ *The vertues.*

They giue the waight of a dramme, of the leaues of Anagyris boiled in wine, to moue womens flowers, and to driue forth the secondine. A

The yong and tender leaues of this bushe, broken and laide to as an emplaster, doth dissolue and keepe downe cold swellings. B

The seede eaten causeth one to vomite soze and vehemently. C

Of Withy or Willowe. Chap. lxxvij.

✱ *The kindes.*

There be two sortes of Withy very diuers. The one riseth vp very high and groweth to the bignesse and thickenesse of other trees: the other remaineth alwaies lowe, beareth Dzier rods and twigs. The barke of the first sort is sometimes reddish, sometimes white, and sometimes yellow.

✱ *The description.*

Withy hath a great trunk, stocke, or stem, out of which spring high branches or yeardes, which be long, straight, and full of boughes or twigs which be weake and pliant, and couered with a barke or rinde of a browne red colour, or white, or yellow, amongst the which branches and twigs grow the leaues which be long and narrow, greene aboue, and white or ashe colour vnderneath.

2 The second kinde of Withy called the Franke Dzier hath no great stem, but onely a great wide or head neare the ground, out of which spring many Scions, and slender twigs, or yeardes, couered with a browne rind or pill: the which yeardes, twigs, or rods, are very plyant, and easie to turne and twist euery way. With this kind of twigs or rods they make Baskets, Chaires, paniers, and such like stufte.

✱ *The place.*

All kinds of Withy delight to grow in moist places, along by ditches and waters, but especially the Dziers.

✱ *The*

✱ The time.

Withie flowreth at the beginning of the spring time : his flower or blossom is like a fine thorn or thicke set velvet heaped vp together about a litle stem , the which when it openeth is soft in handling; and like downe or cotton , and therefore the whole flower is called a Chatton, Kitekin or Catteken.

✱ The names.

Withy is called in Greeke *ιτέα* : in Latine , *Salix* : in French, *Saulx* : in high Douch, *Weydenbaum* : in base Almaine, *Wilgheboom* : Theophrastus doth surname it *ωλεσίκαρπος*, *Olesicarpos*, that is to say in Latine , *Frugiperda* , bycause his Cattekins or blossoms do fall away befoze that his seede be scarce ripe.

1 That Withy or Willowe which groweth to a tree is called in Latine, *Salix perticalis*.

Of this sort , that which hath the reddish barke, is called *Salix A. nigra*, *Salix purpurea*, and *Salix Gallica* : in English, *Ked Withy*, and the better sorte thereof is called *Ked sperte* : in French, *L'ozier* : in high Douch, *Kotweiden* : in base Almaine, *Kode wilghen*, of some also, *Salix viminalis* : bycause the twigges be tough and pliant , and will be wrought and wrought more easily then any of the other kindes of withy, insomuch that this kind of black or rather red withy, is without doubt, of the selfe same kind as the Franke Ozier is of: for if you plant it in low waterish places, and cut it hard by the ground, it will turne to Ozier Withy.

The second sort hath a white or gray barke, and is called *Salix B. candida*, and of some *Salix Græca* : in English, *Dunne Withy*, and *Goze Withy*.

The thirde kinde hath a yellowe barke, and is called *Salix v. C. tellina* : and after the minde of some , *Salix amerina* : these two kinds are called in high Douch, *Weiß weiden* : in base Almain, *Witte wilghen*, that is to say, *White Withy* : it is called about Parris, *Du Bursauli* : in English, *Cane Withy*.

2 The small lowe Withy is called in Latine, *Salix pumila*, and *Salix viminalis* : of *Columella*, *Sabina salix*, and *Amerina salix* : in French, *Franc Ozier* : in high Douch, *Klein weiden* : in base Almaine, *Wijmen* : in English, the small Withy, the *Osyar Withy*, the *Sperte* or twig Withy.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues, flowers, seed, and barks of *Witthy*, are cold and dry in the second degree, and astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues and barke of *Witthy*, do stay the spetting of blood, the vomiting of blood, and all other fluxe of blood, with the inordinat course of womens flowers, to be boiled in wine & drunken.

The leaues and rinds of *Witthy* boiled in wine, do appease the paine of the sinewes, and do restore againe their strength, if they be nourished with the fomentation or naturall heat thereof.

The greene leaues pound very small, and laid about the priuie members, do take away the desire to lechery or Venus.

The ashes of the barke of *Willow* mingled with vineger, causeth warts to fall off, taketh away the hard skin or brawne that is in the hands or feet which is gotten by labour, and the cornes in a mans toes or fingers, if it be laid thereupon.

Of the Oke tree. Chap. lxxviii.

✱ *The description.*

The Oke is a great, brode, and thicke tree, most commonly spreading his great branches abroad, and also growing vp into height and length. The barke is gray & smooth whiles it is young, but thick, rough, vneuen, chapt & crackt when it is old. The leaues be deeply cut & natched round about, vpon the which there is sometime found growing in this country litle smal apples, called Oke apples, like as in other countries gals be found growing vpon the Oken leaues, whereof these litle apples be one kind. The fruite of the Okes are certaine mast or kernelles hanging forth of rough husks, which be round and hollow like vnto cups or dishes. His root spreadeth abroad very long and large.

Besides these kinds of galls & apples that are vpon the Oken leaues, there grow vpon the Oke diuerse other things, as Theophrastus writeth more at large, in his history of plants the third booke, and eight chapter.

✱ *The place.*

The Oke loueth sandy grounds, leane, & dry, as vpon plaines, and heaths.

✱ *The*

✱ *The time.*

The Oke renueth his leaues in May. The acoznes oz mast is ripe in August: the Oke apples do grow in summer, and do begin to fall in September.

✱ *The names.*

The Oke is called in Greeke *δρῦς*: in Latine, *Quercus*: in high Douch, *Eichbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Eyckenboom*.

The fruit is called in Greeke *βέλανος*: in Latine, *Glans*: in English, an *Akernell*, oz mast: in French, *Gland*: in high Douch, *Eichel*: in base Almaigne, *Eeckel*.

The round berry oz apple which groweth vpon the leaues, is called in Greeke *κνυκίς*: in Latine, *Galla*: in French, *Noix galle*: in high Douch, *Eichopffel*, & *Galopffel*: in base Almaigne, *Eycken apple*, and *Galnoten*.

The shales oz cups in which one part of the kernell is inclosed oz couched, is called in Latine, *Calices glandium*: in shops, *Cupulæ glandium*.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues and barke of the Oke, as also the cups oz shelles of the acoznes, are drie in the third degré, and astringent. The acoznes be almost of the same temperature, sauing that they be warmer, and not so much astringent.

The gall is cold & dry in the third degré, and very astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues & barke of the Oke with the cups of the acoznes, do stop and cure the spetting of blood, the pissing of blood, and all other flure of blood: and the bloody fluxe and laske, being boiled in red wine and downken.

The Oke leaues pound very small, do heale and close vp green wounds, and do stop the blood being laid thereupon.

The barke of the Oke made into powder, is good to be giuen to young children, against the wormes and the inordinat laske.

The cups of the acoznes with the barke of the tree, are good to be put into medicines, ointments, oiles, and emplasters that serue to stay & keepe backe the flure of blood, oz of other humours.

The acoznes are almost of the same vertue as the leaues and barke are, but they stop not so much, they prouoke vaine, and are

good against all venome and poison : and boiled in milke they be excellent to be eaten against the bitings and stings of venemous beasts.

The same pound very small, are very good to be laid to the beginnings of Phlegmons and inflammations: and pound with salt and swines grease, they cure hard ulcers and consuming sores.

The Gall is also verie binding and stiptique. They be good against all fluxe of bloode, and laske, to bee taken in whatsoeuer manner, whether they bee ministred within the bodie, or mixt with Oyles, ointmentes and emplasters to be laide outwardly.

They are also good against the excessive moisture and swelling of the iawes or gums, and against the swellings of the almonds or kernels of the throte, and also against the blistering sores of the mouth.

They stay the fluxe menstrual, and cause the mother that is fallen downe to returne againe to his naturall place, if women sit in the decoction of the same.

The same steeped or tempered in vinegar or water, maketh the haire blacke: and doth eate and consume away superfluous and prowde flesh being laid thereupon.

The same burned upon coles and afterwarde quenched with wine or vinegar, or as Turner saith with brine made with vinegar and salt, stoppeth all issue or fluxe of blood.

The Oke Apples or greater Galls, being broken in sunder, about the time of withering do foreshew the sequell of the yeere, as the expert husbandmen of Kent haue obserued by the liuing things that are found within them: as if they finde an Ante: they iudge plentie of graine: if a white worme like a Gentill, murreine of beast: if a spider they presage pestilence, or some other like sicknes to follow amongst men. Which thing also the learned haue noted. For Matthiolus vpon Dioscorides saith, that before they be holed or pearced they conteine either a flie, a spider or a worme: if a flie be found, it is a prognostication of warre to followe: if a creeping worme, the scarcitie of victual: if a running spider, the pestilent sicknes.

Of Missell or Misselto. Chap.lxix.

✱ *The description.*

This plant hath many slender branches the which are spread ouerthwart, and are wrapped or enterlaced one with another, couered with a barke of a light Greene or Hopingay coloz. The leaues be thicke and of a dark or browne green coloz, greater & longer then the leaues of bore, but otherwise not much vnlike. The flowers be small and yellowe, the which being past there appeere smal round and white berries, full of clammy moisture, of which ech berrie hath a blacke kernel, which is the seede.

✱ *The place.*

Misselto groweth not vpon the ground, but vpon trees: and is oftentimes found growing vpon Apple trees, Beare trees, Mythies, and sometimes also vpon the Lindell, Birche, and other trees: but the best and of greatest estimation, is that which groweth vpon the Oke.

✱ *The time.*

Misselto flowzeth at the ende of May, and the fruite is ripe at the ende of September, the which remaineth all the winter.

✱ *The names.*

This plant is called in Greeke *ἰξος*: in Latin, *Viscum*: in Shops, *Viscus quercinus*: in Englishe, Missell and misselto: in French, *Guy*: in high Douch *Histel*, and *Eichen Histel*: in base Almain, *Harentacken*.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues and fruit of Misselto are hot and dry, and of meete-ly subtile partes.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues and fruite of Misselto, being laide to with Tarre, A and Ware, do soften, ripe, and consume away by the pores, hard swellings and botches about the secret partes, and other such rebellious impostumes and cold swellings.

The same leaues and fruite with Frankensence, doe cure olde B blcers and sores, and great corrupt and euill impostumes.

They also cure the felons or noughtie sores, which rise about the tops of toes, and fingers endes to be laid to with Arsenik.

The

The seede of Bissell pownde with wine lyes doth cure and waste the hardnes of the milt or splene to be applied to the side.

They say also that the wood of Bisselto that groweth vpon the oakes, and not vpon any other tree, is very good against the falling euill and Apoplexie, to be hanged about the neck of the patient.

Of the Ash tree. Chap.lxx.

✥ The kinds.

After the mind of Theophrastus there be two kindes of Ash: the one called the Ash tree without any other addition. The other is called the wilde Ash, or white Ash.

✥ The description.

1 The Ash is a great high tree with manie branches, where of the yong and new sprong branches are full of white pith, or a certaine soft substance, and they haue sundrie ioints, but when they ware great and olde, those ioints are lost, and the pith is conuerted into timber. The barke of this tree (especially whereas it delighteth best to grow) is gray and smooth, but in other places it wareth rough. The leaues be great, long and large, spread abroad after the fashion of wings made of many small leaues, growing one against another, all alongst one stem or rib, whereof each little leafe is long and somewhat snipt rounde about the edges. The fruit of the Ash hangeth together in clusters, and is nothing else but little narrow husks, wherein lieth the seede, which is bitter.

2 The wilde Ash also sometimes groweth to a great tree, but nothing like to the Ash, for it is much smaller and slow in growing vp: which is the cause that it is found so small. The rinde or barke therof is browne, almost like to the Aller rind. The leaues be great and long, many growing alongst by one stem, rough and somewhat hairie, much like to the leaues of Sorbe apple tree. The flowers be white, and growe in tuffets, the which do turne into round berries, greene at the first, but after ward red, and of an vnpleasant taste.

✥ The place.

The Ash delighteth in moist places, as about the bynks and borders of riuers and running streames.

The

The wilde Ash groweth vpon high mountaines, and also in shadowie woods.

✥ *The time.*

The Ash seede is ripe at the end of September.

The wilde Ash flowreth in May, the fruit thereof is ripe in September.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first tree is called in Græke *μυλία*: in Latine, Fraxinus: in English, Ash: in French, *Fresne*: in high Douch, Eschernbaum, Eschernholtz, and Steyneschern: in base Almaine, Eschen, and Eschenboom.

The husks or fruit therof are called in Shops *Lingua auis*, and *Lingua passerina*: in English, Kitekaies.

2 The second kinde is called of Theophrastus in Græke *βυμυλία*: Gaza calleth it in Latine, Fraxinus bubula: Plinie and Columella calleth it *Ornus*, and Fraxinus sylvestris: some of the latter writers calleth it *Fraxinea arbor*: and some call it *Sorbus aucuparia*: as well bicause it hath leaues like vnto the Sorbetree, as also bicause the birders and fowlers do vse the fruit thereof, as bait to take birds withall: in English, Quickbeame, fiede Ash, wilde Ash, and white Ash: in French, *Fresne Champestre*, or *sauage*: in high Douch, Halbaum, and grosser Halbaum: in base Almaine, Haueresschen, and Qualster.

✥ *The nature.*

The leaues and rinde of the Ash are of a temperate heate, and subtile parts or substance.

The seede is hot and drie in the second degree.

The wilde Ash leaues be also hot and drie, and of subtile parts.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues and barks of the Ash tree boiled in wine and dronken, do open and comfort the liuer and spleene being stopped, and do heale the discaise of the sides. They haue the same vertue, to be boiled in oile and laid to the side.

The leaues and barke with the tender crops of the Ash tree, are good to be taken in the same maner against the dropsie, for they purge the water.

For such as are too grosse or fat, they vse to giue daily three

or foure ashen leaues to drinke in wine, to the intent to make them leane.

The iuice of the leaues, bark, and tender crops of the Ashe dron: Dken in wine, p̄serueth from all venome, especially against the bitings and stings of serpents and bipers.

They say that the Ashe is of so great force against poison, that in the circuite or shadow of the same there hath not bin known any manner of venemous beast to abide.

The lic that is made with the ashes of the barks of the ash tree, cureth the white scurffe, & such other like roughnes of the skin.

The seede of the ash tree prouoketh vrine, increaseth naturall seede, and stirreth vp Venus, especially being taken with a Nutmeg, as Isaac, Rhasis, Damascenus, and many other Arabian Physitions do write.

The leaues of the wilde ash tree boyled in wine are good against the pain of the side, & the stopping of the liuer. And to be taken in the same maner, they flake the bellies of such as haue the dropsey.

Of the kinds of Popler and Aspe. Chap. lxxj.

✥ The kinds.

The Popler is of three sorts as witnesseth Plinie, the one is called white, the other blacke, and the thirde is called Aspe: the which three kinds are very common in this countrey.

✥ The description.

1 The white Popler tree wareth high, great, and thicke. The timber wherof is white, and not very hard to be wrought. The bark is smooth and whitish, especially on the branches. The leaues be round with pointed corners, white, softe, & woolly vpon one side, and plain, smooth, and greene vpon the other side. Before it putteth forth leaues, it beareth long woollish tagglets or cattekins, of color almost incarnate.

2 The blacke Popler also groweth high, great and thicke. The barke whereof is smooth, but browner, the leaues be somewhat long, and brode beneath towards the stem, and sharpe at the top, a little snipt about the edges, but they be neither white, smooth, nor woollish. The Cattekins, or tagglets of these do turne into clusters with many round berries. The buds which breake forth before

before the leaues are of a swēte sauor, by reason of a certaine yellowish clammie oile or grease which is contained within them, of which is made the ointment called Populeum.

3 The ratling or trembling aspe, is somewhat like to the blacke Popler: it wareth as great as any of the other twain. The rags or Catkens of these are longer and browner then the others, almost gray or ashe colour brown. The leaues be somewhat roundish, broad and short, browner and harder then the leaues of the blacke popler, deeply indented rounde about the edges, the saide leaues do hang by a long, but a very smal slender stem, which is the cause of their continuall shaking and noisom clatter.

✱ *The place.*

These trees do grow in low moist places, as in medowes, and neare vnto ditches, standing waters and riuers.

✱ *The time.*

The tagglets or Catkens of the Popler do come forth about the end of March and April, and then ye must gather the buds to make Vnguentum Populeon.

✱ *The names.*

The white Popler is called in Greeke λεύκη, in Latin Populus alba, and of some Farfarus: in English white Popler, or pepler: in French *Aubeau*: in high Dutch *Pappelbaum*, *Weißalberbaum*, and *Weiß Popelweyden*: in base Almaigne *Abelbomen*, & of som ignorant people in latin, *Abies*, & that very erroneously: for *Abies* is the pineapple tree, wherof we shal declare heerafter.

2 The second Popler is called in Greeke ἄργεος: in Latine Populus nigra: in English blacke Popler: in French *Peuplier*: in high Dutch, *Aspen*, and *Popelweiden*: in base Almain, *Populier*, and *Popelaere*.

3 The thirde Popler is called of Plinie Populus Lybica: in French *Tremble*: in base Almaigne *Katelær*: in English aspe.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues and barke of Popler are temperate in heate and cold, neuerthelesse they be somewhat dry and absteriue or cleansing.

The buds of the blacke Popler, are hot and drie in the first degree, and of subtile parts.

✱ *The*

✥ *The vertues.*

The bark of the white Popler boiled in wine prouoketh vrine, **A** helpeth the strangurie, and them that haue the Sciatica, & paine in the hip.

The iuice of the leaues swageth the pain of the eares, and hea- **B** leth the vlcers of the same, to be dropped in.

The leaues and yong buds of blacke Popler, do swage the pain **C** of the golwe in the hands and fete, being small pounce and laide therevpon.

The ointment that is made of the buds, is good against all in- **D** flammations, and against al hauses, squats and fals, and against swellings, to be laide thervpon.

Of the Elme. Chap. lxxij.

✥ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Elme, as Theophrastus and Columel- la haue wzitten: the one groweth in fields, and the other on mountaines.

✥ *The description.*

1 The first kinde of Elme, is a great high tree with many branches spread abroad at large. The timber thereof is hard, brownish, sinewie, & vncasie to cleaue. The leaues be broad & wrinkled, somewhat snipt or cut about the edges vpon the which there grow oftentimes certaine bladders or blisters, wherein is found a certaine slimie and clammy liquoz, in which most commonly there be small wormes, but when the said liquoz doth remaine, about the end of sommer you shal finde it hardened by the force of the sun, euen like gum. The seede of the Elme is broad, round, flat, smooth, & soft, not much vnlike arach seede, but greater. The root spreadeth far & broad, this kinde is very common in this country.

2 The second kind of Elme is not much vnlike the aforesaide in leaues & timber, but it groweth much higher without spreading his branches so far abroad, and it bringeth forth seede very seldom. The leaues of this kind be more desired and better liked of cattell to feed vpon, then the leaues of the first kind.

3 Besides these two sorts of Elme, there are found other trees drawing

drawing somewhat towarde the Elme, the which also do ware great and high, their timber is very tough and hard, and therfore it is much vsed to make wheeles and mylles, poullies, and such o- ther instruments and engins, for the carriage of great waightes and burthens. The leaues be likewise wrinckled and somewhat snipt and toothed round about, much longer and narrower than the leaues of the other, of a faint greene coloꝝ vpon the contrarie side, euen polished, and shining, and of a good linel when they are dry: vpon these leaues there neuer grow any blisters oꝝ bladders, neither wil the cattel so willingly eate of them, as they will do of the elme leaues. The seed of these is almost like the seed of $\bar{\epsilon}$ elms.

✱ *The place.*

1 The first kind groweth in low champion & plain fields, and delighteth the good fertil ground, & is found planted in diuers places of England and Brabant, by the high waies and fields.

2 The second kind loueth the hils and mountaines: yet you shall see som of it, in westflaunder gardens which is compassed rounde with this kind of elme planted in ranges, in very good order.

3 The third kind groweth plentifully in woods, as in the wood Soignie, and in other places alongst the fields.

✱ *The time.*

The seede of the elme groweth, and after ward falleth about the end of Aprill, when the leaues begin to spring.

✱ *The names.*

The elme is called in Greeke $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha$, in Latine Vlmus : in English an elme tree: in high Douch, Kustholtz, Kustbaum, Ulmen- baum, Lindbast, and Pffenholtz: in base Almaine, Olmbaum: in French Ormee.

1 The first kinde is called of Theophrastus $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha$, that is to saie, Vlmus: of Plinie Vlmus palustris : of Columella Vlmus vernacula, and Vlmus nostras, that is to say, the elme of Italy, and our common elme.

2 The second is called of Theophrastus in Greek $\sigma\upsilon\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha$: in latine Montium: of Columella, Atinia, and Vlmus Gallica : in Picardie and Artois Yprean.

The seed of the elme is called in Latine Samera.

The wormes that engender in the bladders oꝝ blisters of the Elme

Elme leaues, with the liquoꝝ that is contained in the same, are called in Greeke *κνίπες*, Cnipes, in Latine Culices, and Muliones.

The liquoꝝ is called of the later wꝛiters, Gummi vlmī, that is to say, the gum of the elme.

3 The third tree is called of Theophrastus in Greeke *κολυτρία*, Colytea: this shoulde seeme to be Vlmus sylvestris, whereof Plinie maketh mention: in French *Hestre*, it may be called also in French *Orme sauvage*: it is called in high Douch, Hanbuchen, & Buchelschern: in base Almaine Herselær, and in some places Herentær: I think this not to be the right Opulus: but the verie tree, which we cal Witche, and Witche Hasel: in French *Opier*: and is the best kinde of Elme to ioine Vines vnto, bicause his bzanches be faire and large, of a goodly length but not so thicke. Reade moze of Opier in the lxxx. Chapter of this booke.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues and barke of Elme are somewhat hot and astringent.

The liquoꝝ that is found in the bladders that growe vpon the leaues is dry, and of a clensing and scouring nature.

✱ *The vertues.*

Elme leaues do cure and heale greene wounds, being wel bzused and laid ther vpon, the inner barke hath the like vertue, if it be bound to the wounds as a swadling bande. A

The broth of Elme leaues (oz of the barke oz roote, as Dioscorides saith) is good to bathe and soke the armes and legs that be broken and bzused, for it speedily healeth broken bones. B

The leaues pounde with vineger and laide to, is good for the leproy and scuruines. C

The waight of an ounce of the vtter barke taken with wine oz water, putteth forth colde flemme and loseth the bellie. D

The liquoꝝ that is found in the leaues, doth beautifie the skin and the face, and scoureth away all spots, freckles, pimples, and spreading tetters, if it be laid ther to. E

Also it healeth green and fresh woundes, if it be powdered in, as the wꝛiters in these daies haue found by experience. F

The leaues of Elme are good fodder for rother cattell, as Theophrastus and Columella wꝛite. G

Of the Linden tree.

Chap. lxxiij.

✱ *The kinds.*

Theophrastus describeth two sorts of Linden tree, that is the male and the female. They are both to be found in this country, but the female is most common & better knowne.

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he common Linden tree, which is the female *Tilia war.*
eth great & thicke, spreading forth his branches long and large, and yielding a great shadowe when the sunne shineth, the barke is brownish without, smooth, & plaine, but next to the timber it is white, moist and tough, and will easily bee wrested, turned, and twisted every way: wherefore it is the very stuffe whereof they make these cords or halters of barks. The timber is whitish, plaine, and without knots, & very soft and gentle to handle: and therefore the coales that be made of this wood, are good to make gunnepowder. The leaues be very greene and large, somewhat toothed or a little snipt round about the edges, otherwaies not much vnlike to iule leaues. The smal flowers be whitish and of a good saour, many hanging together from out of the middle of a little narrowe white leafe. The fruit is none other but little round berries or pellets growing together in little clusters like to iuy berries, in which is contained a small round seede, which is blackish, and falleth out, when the small pellets or buttons do open and are ripe.

2 The second kinde of Linden tree, which is the male (called *Tilia mas*) groweth also great and thicke, and spreadeth abroad like the other Linden, the barke whereof is also tough and pliant and serueth to make cords and halters: but it is rougher, thicker, and brittle, grayish about the small branches, but whiter than the barks of the common Linden tree, yet not so white as the branches of elme. The timber of this Linden is much harder, more knotty, and yellower than the timber of the other, much like the timber or wood of elme, the leaues be broad, not plaine, nor euen, but rough and a little cut about the edges, very like to elmen leaues, sauing that vpon them there neuer grow any smal bladders. This tree bringeth forth fruit very seldome, and there-

foze some iudge it as barren, it bringeth forth for his fruit, many things like to rounde flat husks clustering together, hauing a certaine clift or chinke at the ende, much like in proportion and quantity to the huskes of the right thlaspie described in the fift booke and lxx. chapter, whereof ech hangeth alone vpon a stem by it selfe.

✥ *The place.*

The Linden tree loneth a good conuenient soile, and it groweth lightly where as it is planted. One kinde of Linden groweth by Colchester in Essex, in the parke of one maister Bogges.

✥ *The time.*

It flowzeth in May, and the fruite is ripe at the ende of August.

✥ *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *φιλύρα*: in Latine, *Tilia*: in English, *Linden*: in French, *Tillen*, or *Tillet*: in high Douch, *Linden*, and *Lindenbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Linde*, and *Lindeboom*.

1 The first is called in Latine, *Tilia foemina*, that is to say, the female Linden.

2 The seconde is called, *Tilia mas*, that is the male Linden: some call it in French, *Hestre*: and in base Almaigne, *Pepelyne*.

✥ *The nature.*

The barke and leaues of Linden are of temperate heat, and somewhat drying and astringent, almost in complexion like to the elme.

✥ *The vertues.*

The broth of the leaues of Linden sod in water, cureth the naughty vlcers & blisters of the mouths of yong children, if they be washed therewithall.

The leaues pounce or brused with water are good to be laid vnto the swelling of the feet.

The barke of Linden pounce with vineger, cureth the naughty white scurffe, and such like euill faouered spreading scabs, as Plinie writeth.

Of the Plane tree. Chap. lxxiiij.

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he Plane is a strange tree, the which in time past hath bene of great estimation in Italy and Rome. Insomuch that ye may find it written, how they haue bedewed or watered it with wine. It groweth great & high, and spreadeth his branches and boughs very brode and wide, the leaues be large, much like in figure to the leaues of the vine, hanging by long reddish stems. The flowers be small and grow in little tuffets. The fruit is round, rough, and somewhat woolly, of the quantity of a silberd.

2 There is found in the Alpes in Almaigne, and some places of Brabant a certaine tree, much like to the Plane tree. It hath brode leaues like the vine, hanging by long small and red stems, but the flowers and fruit of this tree are nothing like the flowers and fruit of the Plane tree, but like the flowers and fruit of maple (whereof this is a kinde) which shall be described in the lxxvj. chapter of this booke.

✥ *The place.*

1 The Plane tree groweth in many places of Greece: it is also to be found planted in certaine places of Italy: it is vnknowne in this country.

2 The tree which beareth leaues like the Plane, is found vpon high mountaines in some places of Douchland and Brabant, and alongest the fields, but very seldome, and there is here and there a tree of it planted in England.

✥ *The time.*

The Plane tree flowzeth about the end of March, and so doth the other also.

✥ *The names.*

1 The Plane tree is called in Greeke *πλάτανος*: in Latine also, *Platanus*: in French, *Platane*.

2 The tree that is like vnto it is called in English, the Plane tree: in French, *Plane*: in high Douch, *Ahozne*, and *Waldeschern*. But it is not *Platanus*, but a kind of maple, and it should seeme to be that kind which is called in Greeke *ξύλα*: in Latine, *Carpinus*.

Yet the figure which Matthiolus hath giuen vs for Carpinus, is moze like to a kind of witch hasell. Carpinus Acere distat, quod Aceri candida atq; neruata materia, Carpino autem flaua crispaeque, Theo. cap. 11. lib. 3.

✱ *The nature.*

1 The Plane tree leaues are partakers of some cold and moisture.

2 The barke and fruit are moze drying.

✱ *The vertues.*

The fruit of the Plane tree dronken with wine, helpeth them that are bitten of serpents.

The same broken & mingled with grease, and laid to, healeth the burnings with fire.

The barke sodden in vineger, is good for to wash the teeth against the toothach.

The yong and tender leaues well pounce are good to be laid upon swellings and inflammations: and do stop the running and watering of the eies.

Of the Aller. Chap. lxxv.

✱ *The description.*

The Aller is a high great tree with many branches, the which will breake quickly, and will not lightly ploy nor bend. The rind of this tree is browne. The timber is meetly hard, and will last a long season vnder water, yea longer than any other kinde of timber: and therefore they make piles and postes for to lay foundations in fennes, and soft marrish grounds, also they are good to make pipes, condites, and troughs for the leading along, and carriage of water vnder ground: but aboue ground water will soone rot and consume it. This timber waxeth red, as soone as it is spoiled of his rinde, and likewise when it is old and drie. The leaues be somewhat clammy to handle, as though they were wet with hony, of fashion roundish, & somewhat wrinkled, not much vnlike the leaues of the hasell nuts. The blowings of Alder are long tagglets, almost like to the blowings of birch. The fruit is round like to small oliue berries, & compact

or made of diuerse scales, set close together : the which being ripe and drie, do open, so as the seed which is within them falleth out and is lost.

✱ *The place.*

The Aller delighteth to grow in low moist woods, and waste, rish places.

✱ *The time.*

The Aller beginneth to bud, and to bring forth new leaues in Aprill as other trees do. The fruit is ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

The Aller, or Alder is called in Græke *αλθεα*: and in Latine, *Alnus*: in high Douch, *Erlenbaum*, and *Ellernbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Ellenboom*: in French, *Aulne*.

✱ *The nature.*

The barke and leaues of Alder, are cold, dry, and astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

The barke or rind of Alder, bicause of his astringent power, may be good against the impostumes, and swellings of the throte, and kernelles, or almonds vnder the tong, euen as well as the shales or greene pilles of walnuts. But as yet it hath not bene vsed by any sauing onely for the dyeng of certaine course cloth and caps into a blacke colour, for the which purpose it is verie fit.

● The leaues be much vsed against hot swellings, blcers, and all inward inflammations.

Of the Beech tree. Chap. lxxvj.

✱ *The description.*

The Beech is a great, high, thicke tree, whose leaues be soft, thin, plaine, smooth, & meetely large, almost like the leaues of popler, but smaller. The blossomes thereof are nought else, but small yellowish catkens, smaller than the catkens of birch, but otherwise like. The fruit is triangled or three cornered nuts, in which are sweet kernelles. These nuts be couered ouer with prickley husks or shales, from out of which they fall downe when they be ripe.

✱ *The Place.*

The Béech loueth a plaine open country, and moisture.

✱ *The time.*

The Béech bloweth and breaketh forth into newe leaues, at the end of Aprill or May. The nuts be ripe in September euen with the chesnuts.

✱ *The names.*

The Béech tree is called in Greeke *φύκος*: in Latine, *Fagus*: in French, *Foutan*: in high Dutch, *Buckbaum*, or *Buche*: in base Almaine, *Bueckenboem*. The fruit is now called in Latine, *Nuces Fagi*: in French, *Faine*: in base Almaine, *Buecken noetkens*: in English, *Beech mast*.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues of Béech do coole. The kernell of the fruit is somewhat moist and warme.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Béech are very profitably laid to the beginning of hot swellings, blisters, and vlcers.

The water that is founde in the hollownesse of Béeches, doth cure the naughtie scurffe, and wilde tetters or scabbes of men, and horses, kine, and sheepe, if they be washed there withall.

Men do not yet gather these nuts for mans vse, yet they be sweete and good for to eat, and they do almost serue to all those purposes, whereunto the nuts of the pine apple kernelles do serue.

Of Birch tree. Chap. lxxvij.

✱ *The description.*

The Birch doth often growe to a great high tree, with many branches, which haue many small rods or twigs verie limber and pliant, and most commonly hanging downward, and will abide to be bowed easily any way that one list. The barke of the yong twigs and branches is plaine and smooth, and full of sap, and of the colour of a chesnut: but the barke of the body and greatest branches of the tree is harde without, white,

White, rough, vneuen, and broken or clouen, vpon the branches that be of a meane size or quantity, the barke or rinde is somewhat speckled: vnder the same barke, next ioining to the wood or timber, there is found an other barke that is plaine and smooth as paper, so that in times past it was vsed to write vpon, befoze that paper or parchement were knowne or inuented. The leaues are meetely brode, and somewhat snipt about, smaller than Beechen leaues, but otherwise not much vnlike. The Birch tree hath tagglets or chattons for his blossoms, like as the hasell, but much smaller, in which the seed commeth.

✧ *The place.*

Birch groweth in woods, and heaths, and drie commons, and also amongst the borders of corne fields.

✧ *The time.*

Birch putteth forth his new leaues in Aprill: in September his small catkens and seed is ripe.

✧ *The names.*

Birch is called in Græke *ουρίδα*: in Latine, *Betula*: in French, *Bouleau*: in high Douch, *Birkenbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Berckenboom*.

✧ *The nature and vertues.*

Birch is not vsed in medicine, wherefoze his nature and vertues are not knowne: in olde time they vsed the inner thinne barke of Birch in steede of paper, and the yong twiggess and branches thereof to make roddes, and besomes, as they do at this day.

Of blacke Aller. Chap.lxxviij.

✧ *The description.*

The blacke Aller groweth not like a tree, neither wareth it verie great, but it bringeth forth many long straight rods, which do diuide themselves againe in other small twigs couered with a thinne blacke rinde, vnder the which there is founde an other yellowish rinde. The timber or wood of these twigs is whitish, with a browne red pith in the middle. The

leaves be brode like the leaves of Aller almost like to cherry tree leaves, but rounder and browner. The little flowers be whitish, after which come up round berries, which are greene at the first, but afterwards red, and blacke when they are dried, of a strange vnpleasant taste.

✧ *The place.*

This kind of wood groweth in low woods and moist places.

✧ *The time.*

It flowreth in Aprill, and the berries be ripe in August.

✧ *The names.*

This plant is called of the Byabanders, Sporckenhout, and of the children of this country, Bilhout, that is to say, bolt timber, or arrow wood, because they make arrowes with it to shoot with: all: in high Douch, Faulbaum, and Leuszbaum: of some of the latter writers, in Latine, *Alnus nigra*, that is to say in English, blacke Aller.

✧ *The nature.*

The inner barke of this wood is yellowe, and of a drie complexion.

✧ *The vertues.*

The yellow barke of Aller steeped in wine or bier & drunken, causeth to vomit vehemently, and expelleth fumes, and corrupt humours contained in the stomacke.

The same boiled in vinegar and holden in the mouth, swageth the toothach, and cureth the scurffe and fretting sores being laid thereupon.

The leaves be good fodder, or feeding for kine, and cause them to yeeld store of milke.

Of Spindell tree, or Pricke timber.

Chap. lxxix.

✧ *The description.*

This plant groweth neither high nor great like a tree, but remaineth small and lowe, putting forth manie branches. The stemmes of the olde branches are covered with a whitish barke, and the yonger branches are covered

uered with a græne rinde or barke, hauing as it were fower straight lines running alongst the yong shootes or branches, the which do make a quadzature, or a diuision of the said yong branches into fower square parts or clifts. The timber is hard, of a whitish yelloſw. The leaues be long, and ſome what large, ſoft, and tender. The ſmall flowers be whitish, and hanging ſiue or ſixe together, after them come ſmall round huſks ſower ioining together, the which do open when the fruit is ripe. In eue-ry of the aforeſaid huſks, is found a ſeede or kernell couered with a faire yelloſw ſkin, which being ſoked in water or any other li-quoꝝ will ſtaine and die yelloſw.

✱ *The place.*

Spindletrée groweth in this countrie alongst the fields in hedges and woods.

✱ *The time.*

It flowzeth in Aprill, and the fruit is ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

This plant ſeemeth to be that ſame, which Theophaſtus cal-leth in Græke *Βούτυμος*, Euonymos: ſome call it in Latine, Fufaria and Fuſanum: in Engliſh, Spindletrée, and Pzicke timber: bi-cause the timber of this trée ſerueth very well to the making both of pzicks and ſpindles: in French, *Fuſain*, *Couillon de Preſtre*, and *Bois a fair Lardoires*: in high Douch, *Spindelbaum*, and *Hanhoedlin*: in Brabant, *Papenhout*. This is not *Σύμα*, Zygia, or Iugalis, or a kinde of Acer, as ſome do thinke.

✱ *The vertues.*

Spindletrée, as Theophaſtus writeth, is very hurtfull to all cattell, eſpecially vnto Goates, foꝝ it killeth them if they do not purge both bpward and downward.

Of Marris Elder, Ople, or Dwarffe Plane tree. Chap.lxxx.

✱ *The deſcription.*

This plant is ſomewhat like Elder or Bourtrée. The tim-ber, but ſpecially the yong branches are full of pith like Elder. The leaues be large, and ſiue cornered, almoſt of the faſhion of vine leaues, but ſmaller. The flowers be white, and

and growe in b2ode round shadowie tuffets, whereof those in the middle are small, and they that stand all without about the border of the round spokie tuffets, are great. The fruit is round berries, like the berries of Elder, but greater, and of a shining red colour.

2 There is yet another sort, which bringeth forth flowers in round (but not flat) tuffets, in all things else like to the abovesaide.

✱ *The place.*

This plant groweth by water courses, and in lowe waterish places.

✱ *The time.*

It flowzeth in May, and the fruit is ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

This plant is called of the latter writers in Latine, Sambucus palustris, and Sambucus aquatica, that is to say, Marrish elder, or Water elder, because of the flowers and fruit, also the timber is full of pith, like Elder. Cordus calleth it Lycostaphylos: some make it Chamæplatanus: it is called in French, Obiere, or Opiere: in high Douch, Schwelder, and Bachholder: in Brabant, Swelken, and Swelkenhout. This is not Opulus, as some do thinke: it may be well called in English, Dwarfie Plane tree: I take this to be a shrub that is called in English, Whittentræ, whereof are two kinds, one in all points agréable with Sambucus palustris, the other altereth in leafe: for his leaves be like to Elme or Witch Hasell, and this kinde is very tough and flexible.

✱ *The vertues.*

Some wil say, that the berries of Whittentræ taken into the bodie will cause vomit, and open the bellie: but it hath not hitherto been found true of any learned and expert doctors.

Of Frangula Matthioli.

Matthiolus hath ioined to his Eldrens, a certaine plant growing in Bohem, called Frangula, the which I haue thought good also to place in this booke for the great profit, which my countrymen haue by the knowledge of the same.

✱ *The*

✱ *The description.*

Frangula is a tree of a meane stature, the leaues are almost like to the cornell and Houndstree leaues, the barke is like to the barke or rinde of aller, speckled on the outside with white spots : but the inner rinde is so yellow, that if it be chewed it will colour, and staine yellow like saffron and rubarbe. It putteth forth white flowers, and small fruits or berries, of the big-nes of a pease so diuided in the middle, that it seemeth to be two berries by natures skill ioined together. At the first the fruit is greene, then red, and at last blacke, hauing within two small stones, almost like Lupines, but little bigger than Lentils, in which the kernels be. The substance of the timber is very brittle and fraile, whereof it tooke his name in Latine, Frangula. There is no small vertue in the barke or rinde, both to loose and binde : for it looseth the bellie, and strengtheneth the principall parts, euen like rubarbe. It purgeth choler and sleame, and dispatcheth the water from such as haue the dropsie. The saide barke is boiled with common Cupatorie, Pontike Wormwood, Agrimonie, Epithim, Hoppes, Cinamome, Fenill, Parsley, and both kindes of Endiue with their rootes against the dropsie, and euill disposition of the bodie, and the Jaunders : it is giuen to them that be sicke of the aforesaid diseases, in the quantitie or waight of five ounces with singular profit. But it shall be very requisit, that first the superfluitie of humors, which lie in the stomacke, and the first vaines of the liuer be purged. It looseth the bellie without any danger, and doth very well purge and strengthen the liuer, so that such as haue been greued with the hardnes of the milt & liuer, haue been cured only with this medicine: for it openeth all the stoppings of the bowels or intrails, and clenseth all the instrumentall parts from grosse excrements. The vttermost bark is astringent: and the inner barke looseth. Both ought to be stript from the tree in the very beginning of the spring time, and then to be dried in the shadow : for if it be occupied greene, it will cause vomiting. The decoction that is made with it, ought to stand or rest two or thre daies before it be ministred, untill the yellow colour be changed into blacke, else it may peraduenture cause vomiting. The same drunken before the vnloosing
of

of the bellie prouoketh appetite. And. Matthioli Comm. in lib.
4. Dioscoridi.

Of Maple. Chap.lxxxj.

✥ The description.

MAples groweth sometimes like a tree, both high and thick, with many great branches: sometimes it groweth low like a shrub. The barke is thicke, and somewhat white. The timber is hard, and garnished with long streaming waues, or water vaines. The leaues be brode, with five peakes or corners, like the leaues of Duple bush, or Dwarfed Plane tree, but smaller and greener very like the leaues of Sanicle. The fruit is long, flat, and thin, almost like to a feather of a small bird, or like the wing of a grasshopper.

✥ The place.

Maple groweth in woods, whereas it cometh to a great tree, and alongst by ditches and running streames, whereas it is but small.

✥ The time.

It bloweth in May, and the seed is ripe in September.

✥ The names.

This tree is called in Greeke, σπένδαμος: in Latine, Acer, and it should be that kinde which is called in Greeke πεδινή, that is to say, Campestris, and of some, as Theophrastus writeth, γλεῖνος, ἢ γλῖνος: of Plinie, Gallica: in English, Maple: in French, Erable: in high Douch, Haszholder: in Brabant, Booghout, and Allierhout.

✥ The vertues.

The rootes of Maple powd in wine and dronken, are good against the paines in the side, as Serenus Sammonicus hath written.

Of the Iuniper tree. Chap.lxxxij.

✥ The kinds.

There be two sorts of Iuniper, as Dioscorides writeth, wherof the one kind groweth great & high. The other kind remaineth smal & low, and is wel known in this countrie.

The

✥ *The description.*

1 **T**he smal and common Juniper sometimes groweth vp, and wareth to the stature of some other trees, but most commonly it remaineth lowe, and groweth like a shrub or hedge plant. The branches of this Juniper are couered with a thinne barke, the which will sone rine, or cleaue asunder: (especially in hot countries) after which chopping or chinking of the barke, there commeth forth a gum or liquoz like Frankencence. The leaues be little, small, and hard, growing alongst the stalks and branches, and are alwaies greene without falling off in winter. The fruit is round little berries, which be greene at the first, and afterward blacke, of a good saour and swete in taste, which at length ware bitter.

2 The great Juniper is a great high tree, and beareth berries as great as filberds, and sometimes as great as walnuts, as Dioscorides writeth.

✥ *The place.*

Juniper is found vpon high mountains in shadowie woods, and low hollow waies, it loueth a cold stonie ground.

✥ *The time.*

In the moneth of May there ariseth out of Juniper a certaine yellow powder or dust, which is taken for the blowing or flower of Juniper, after that you shall perceiue the small berries to begin to grow vp, the which do ware ripe in September, a yere after that they begin first to growe vp. Therefore ye shall finde vpon the Juniper tree, berries both ripe and vnripe, great and small all together.

✥ *The names.*

Juniper is called in Græke *ἀρνυδία*: and of some *ἀργυράλη*: in Latine, *Iuniperus*: in French, *Ieneure*, or *Geneure*: in high Dutch, *Wekholder*, and *Wekholterbaum*: in Brabant, *Genener*.

The berries be called in Græke *ἀρνυδία*: in Latine, *Baccæ Iuniperi*: in shops, *Grana Iuniperi*: in English, *Juniper berries*: in French, *Graines de Geneure*: in high Dutch, *Wekholterbeeren*, and *Bromerbeeren*.

The gumme which sweateth out of this tree and his barke, is called in shops, *Vernix*: and in some places not without great

great and dangerous erroꝝ, Sandaraca : foꝛ the right Sandaraca is a gnawing and venemous substance, which is found in the mines of mettals wherevnto this gum is nothing like.

✱ *The nature.*

The Juniper tree with all his parts, as leaues, barke, timber, fruit, and gum is of complexion hot and drie.

✱ *The vertues.*

The fruit oꝛ berries of Juniper is good foꝛ the stomack, lungs, A liuer, and kidneies: it cureth the old cough, the gripings and win- dineſſe of the bellie, and prouoketh vꝛine to be boiled in wine oꝛ honied water and dꝛonken.

Also it is good foꝛ people that be bruised oꝛ squat by falling, to B be taken in the afoꝛesaid maner.

The iuice of the leaues doth withstand all venome, especially C of vipers and serpents: it is good to dꝛinke the same, and to lay it outwardly vpon the wounds. The fruit is good foꝛ the same pur- pose to be taken in what soꝛt soeuer ye list.

Juniper oꝛ the berries thereof burned, dꝛiueth away all veno- D mous beasts, and all infection and coꝛruption of the aire: where- foꝛe it is good to be burned in a plague time, in such places where as the aire is infected.

The rinde oꝛ barke of Juniper burned, healeth the naughtie E scurffe, and fretting scabs, to be mingled with water & laid therto.

The gum of Juniper is good foꝛ them whose stomacks and F bowels are cumbꝛed with cold flemes: it expelleth all soꝛts of woꝛms, and staieth the inoꝛdinate course of womens flowers.

The perfume of Vernix is good foꝛ the bꝛaine, dꝛieth vp the G superfluous humoꝛs of the head, and stoppeth the falling downe of reume oꝛ humoꝛs from the same.

This gum tempered with oile of roses helpeth the rifts, cones H oꝛ chappings of the hands and fete.

Of the Cedar tree. Chap. lxxxiiij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two soꝛts of Cedar, great and small. The small fruit also is of two soꝛts: the one with sharpe prickley leaues like Juniper: the other are not prickley at all.

The

✱ *The description.*

1 **T**he great Cedar wareth very stout and tall, high, great, and thicke, yea greater and higher than the fig tree. The barke euen from the foote of the stem vnto the first branches is rough, and from thence forth euen vp to the top, is very smooth and plaine, of a darke blew colour, out of which there droppeth white rosen of his owne kind, which is moist and odoriferant, or sweet smelling, the which by the heate of the sunne becommeth drie and hard. His lims and branches be long, and stretched out into length and bredth, and parted into many other small branches, standing directly or right one against another, like as in the Fir tree. The said branches be clad and garnished with many small little leaues, thicke, short, and swete smelling, like the leaues of Larir, or Larch tree. The fruit is like that of the Fir tree, sauing that it is greater, thicker, and harder, and the tree groweth straight vp right like the Fir tree, as the painfull and diligent Peter Belon hath written. From the trunke or stem of the Cedar tree there commeth forth a certaine cleere liquoz, which the old writers called Cedria.

2 The first kind of the smaller Cedar is much like to Juniper: but most comonly it is somewhat smaller. The stem is crooked or writhed, and couered with a rough bark. The fruit is round berries, like iuniper berries, but somewhat greater, in coloz at the first green, then yelow, and at last reddish, of an indifferent good taste.

3 The second kinde of small Cedar groweth not high, but remaineth alwaies small and lowe like the other. The leaues of this kind are not prickley, but somewhat round and mossie at the ends, almost like to the leaues of Tamariske and Sauin. The fruit of this kind also is round berries Greene at the first, afterward yelow, and at last reddish, in taste bitter.

✱ *The place.*

The great Cedar groweth in Africa and Syria, and as Vitruuius reporteth also in Candie, vpon the high mountaines, and places that be cold and moist, which are commonly couered with snowe, as vpon the mountaines Libanus, Amanus, and Taurus, as Belon writeth.

2 The second groweth in Phoenicia, and certaine places of Italie,

Italie, especially in Calabria vpon the mount Garganus, and also in Languedoc.

3 The third groweth in Lycia, and is found in certaine places of France, as in Prouince and Languedoc.

✱ *The time.*

1 The great Cedar tree bringeth forth fruit of two yeeres growth, and it is neuer without fruit, which is ripe at the beginning of winter.

2.3 The small Cedar trees be alwaies greene and loden with fruit, hauing at all times vpon them of fruit both ripe and vnripe like to Juniper.

✱ *The names.*

Cedar is called in Greeke *κιδερος*: in Latin, *Cedrus*: in English, *Cedre*, and Cedar: in French, *Cedre*: in Dutch, *Cederboom*.

1 The great Cedar is called of Plinie in Greeke, *κιδερα*: in Latin, *Cedrus maior*, & *Cedrus Conifera*: in French, *Grand Cedre*.

The liquoz that floweth out of this tree is called in Greeke *κιδερα*: in Latine also *Cedria*, and liquoz *Cedrinus*: of Auicen, Serbin: of Serapio, *Kitran*: with this liquoz in olde time they did vse to enbaulme the bodie of dead men, the which at this time is taken out of the graues or sepulchres, and sold in shops in steed of Mumia, not without great and manifest erroz. For that which the Arabians do call Mumia, is called in Greeke *Pisphaltos*.

2 The first smal Cedar is called in Greeke *ἰξυκιδερος, ἢ κιδερος φοινικῆς*: in Latine, *Acuta Cedrus*, *Cedrus Phœnicia*, *Oxycedrus*, and *Cedrula*: in French, *Petit Cedre*.

3 The second small Cedar is called *κιδερος λυκίας*: *Cedrus Lycia*: and in Prouince, as Peter Belon writeth, *Moruenic*.

✱ *The nature.*

1 The Cedar is hot and drie in the third degré. The liquoz *Cedria*, which runneth forth of the great Cedar tree, is almost hot in the fourth degré, and of subtile parts.

2.3 The fruit of the small Cedar is also hot and drie, but not so greatly.

✱ *The vertues.*

Cedria, that is, the liquoz of Cedar, swageth the tooth ach, being

Also it cleareth the sight, and taketh away the spots and scars **B**
in the eies, being laide therebpon.

The same dropped into the eares with vineger , killeth the
wormes of the same, and with the wine of the decoction of Hy-
sop, it cureth the noise and ringing in the eares, and causeth the
hearing to be good.

The Egyptians in times past, kept their dead bodies with Cedria : for it keepeth the same whole , and preserveth them from corruption : but it consumeth and corrupteth living flesh.

It killeth Lyce and all such vermine, wherefore whatsoeuer is annointed with the same, Mothes, Wormes, and such other vermine, shall not hurt it at all.

The fruite of the same Cedar, is good to be eaten against the Strangurie, it prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe womens naturall sicknes.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sortes of Sauiue, one with leaues much like Tamariske, the other like to the leaues of Cypres.

✱ *The description.*

The Savine tree that is known in this Countrey, groweth in maner of a small lowe shrub or tree, the stemme is sometimes as big as ones arme, the which diuideth it selfe into many branches, lightly spreading it selfe into length and breadth: those branches are diuided againe into other small branches: the which be yet againe parted into smal greene twigs or slender bushes, set full of small leaues almost like to Tamariske, but thicker and more prickley, remaining ever greene both winter and sommer, and of a ranke smell. The fruite is small blacke berries, not much vnlike to Juniper berries.

2 The other kinde of *Savine* which is like to *Cypres* groweth to a competent height and quantitie, with a stem greater then *Cypres*. It hath many branches spread abroad. The leaves be like *Cypres*. The fruite is round berries, greene at the first, and afterwarde blacke.

✥ *The place.*

1 The first kind of Sauin is founde planted in some gardens of this Countrey.

2 The second kind groweth in lesser Asia, and in Grèce, it is seldome found in this Countrey.

✥ *The time.*

The fruit of the Sauin tree is ripe at the beginning of winter.

✥ *The names.*

1 The first tree is called in Grèce *Σπείθυσ*, in Latine, Sabina : in Shops Sauina, of some Sauimera : in English Sauin : in French *Saumier* : in high Dutch *Seuenbaum* : in base Almaine *Sauelboom*.

2 The second is also called of Dioscorides *Σπείθυσ*, and Sabina, and of Plinie, *Cupressus cretica*: it should seeme to be the tree which Theophrastus calleth in Grèce *Θυία* & *Θυία*, Thua, vel Thuium, and Plinie Bruthes, or Bruta, as Peter Belon hath very well left in writing.

✥ *The nature.*

The leaues of Sauin which are most vled in medicine, are hot and dry in the third degree, and of subtil parts.

✥ *The vertues.*

The leaues of Sauin boiled in wine and dronken, prouoke A vrine, and driue it forth so mightilie that the blood doth follow, it moueth the flowers, driueth forth the secondine and the dead birth, it hath the like vertue to be receiued vnder in a perfume.

The leaues pounce and laide to with hony, cureth blcers, and staieyth spreading and eating sores : they do scoure and take away all spots and speckles from the face or body of man.

They do also cause wartes to fall off, which growe about the C parde and other secret places of man.

The Woode or Timber of Sauin is profitably mixt with hot Oiles and oyntments, and it may be mixed in steede of Cinnamonome, taking double the waight, as witnesseth Galen and Plinie.

Of the Cypres tree. Chap. lxxxv.

✱ *The description.*

The Cypres tree hath a thicke, straight, long stemme, vppon which grow many slender brāches, the which do not spread abroad, but grow vp in length towards the top, so that the Cypres tree is not broad, but narrowe, growing to a great height. The barke of the Cypres tree is browne, the timber yellowish, hard, thick, & close, and when it is dry of a pleasant smel, especially being set neer y^e fire. The cypres tree hath no particular leaues, but the brāunches in stēde of leaues bring forth short twigges, grēne and small, diuided againe into other small twigges, the which be cut and snipt in many places, as if they were set about with many small leaues. The fruit is rounde, almost as big as a p^rune or plum, the which being ripe doth open in diuers places, and hath in it a flat grayish seede, the which is much desired of Emottes, Antes, or Pismiers.

✱ *The place.*

The Cypres tree delighteth in high mountaines, and dry places. It will not lightly grow in lowe moist places.

✱ *The time.*

The leaues of Cypres be alwaies grēn. The fruite is ripe in September euen at the beginning of winter.

✱ *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *κυπαρισς*: in Latine Cupressus: in shops Cypressus: in English Cypres, and Cypres tree: in French Cypres: in high duche Cypressenbau: in base Almain cypressenboom.

The fruite is called in Latine Nuces Cupressi, Pilulæ Cupressi, and of some Galbuli: in shops Nuces Cupressi: in English Cypres nuts: in French Noiz de Cypres.

✱ *The nature.*

The fruite and leaues of Cypres are drie in the thirde degré, without any manifest heate, and astringent.

✱ *The vertues.*

The fruite of Cypres taken into the body, stoppeth the lakke and bloodie fire, and is good against the spetting of blood, and all other issue of blood. The decoction of the same made with water

¶ m m 2

bath

hath the same vertue.

The Dyle in which the fruite or leaues of Cypres haue boy-
led, doth strengthen the stomacke, stayeth vomiting, stoppeth the
belly, and all other fluxes of the same, and cureth the excoziation
or going off of the skinne from the secreete partes or members.

Cypres puts cure them that are bursten and haue their guts
fallen into their cods, to be laide to outwardly. The leaues haue
the same vertue.

With the fruite of Cypres they cure and take away the co-
rupt flesh (called Polypus) growing in the nose.

The same brused with fat drie figges, doth cure the blastings
of the genitors: and if ye put leuen thereto, it dissolueth and was-
teth botches and boyles being laid therebpon.

The leaues of Cypres boyled in swæte wine, or meade, do
helpe the strangurie, and issue of the bladder.

The same pound very small, close vp greene or newe wounds,
and stop the blood of them being laide thereunto.

They be also with great profite, laid with parched barley meale,
to wilde fire, Carboncles, and other hot vlcers, and fretting sores.

The leaues and fruite of Cypres, laid to with vineger, make
the heare blacke

Of the Yew tree. Chap. lxxxvj

✥ The description.

The Yew is a great high tree, remaining allwaies greene, it
hath a great stemme, couered with a gray barke, that is clo-
uen and scabbed or scaly. The leaues be of a darke greene, long,
and narrow like a feather, set full of small leaues, growing all
alongst a stem, opposite or standing right ouer one against ano-
ther, whereof eache leafe is narrowe, and longer then the leaues
of Rosemarie, otherwise not much vnlike. His fruite is faire
round red berries, somewhat bigger than whoztes, but els not
much vnlike.

✥ The place.

Yew groweth in Arcadia, Italy, Spayne, Fraunce, and Al-
maine: also in the forrest of Ardein. In time past it was planted
in gardens for Tamariske.

✥ The

✱ *The time.*

The fruite of Pew is ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *ομίλαξ*, of Theophrastus *μύλος*: and after Galen *κακτος*, Cactus: in Latine, Taxus: of the ignorant Apothecaries of this Countrey Tamariscus: in Englishe, Ewe, or Pew: in French, *If*: in high Dutch, *Ibenbaum*: and accordingly in base Almaine, *Ibenboom*.

✱ *The nature.*

Pew is altogether venemous, and against mans nature.

✱ *The danger.*

Pew is not profitable for mans body, for it is so hurtfull and venemous, that such as do but onely sleepe vnder the shadowe thereof become sicke, and sometimes they die, especially when it bloweth. In Gascoigne it is most dangerous.

If any eate the fruite, it will cause the laske, the Birdes that be eate the berries, do either die, or cast their feathers.

The ignorant Apothecaries of this Countrey, do vse the barke of this tree, in steede of the barke of Tamariske, by this we may wel perceiue what wickednes the ignorant Apothecaries do daily commit by ministring of naughtie hurtful medicines in steede of good to the great perill and danger of the poore diseased people.

Of the Pine tree. Chap. lxxxvij.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Pine trees, as the noble ancient Theophraste writeth, that is to say the garden and wilde Pine trees: there be also diuers sorts of the wild Pine tree.

✱ *The description.*

The Pine tree is high and great with many branches, at the top parted into other round branches, set round about with litle hard leaues & almost sharp pointed or prickley, very straight or narrow, and of a green whitish color. The timber is red & heauie, and within about the hart, full of sap and liquour. His fruit is great Boulleans, or Balles, of a browne Chesnut color (and are called Pine Apples) in which grow smal nuts, wherein is a sweet white kernell, which is sometimes vled in medicine.

The first kind of the wild Pine trees, is high, great, and thicke, **A** and yet not so high as the tame or garden Pine. The branches be spread abroad, with long sharp pointed leaves, the fruite is short and not harde, opening easily, and falling quickly.

The second kind groweth not so high, neither is the stem grow- **B** ing straight up, but bringeth forth many branches sodainely from the roote creeping by the ground, long, slender, and easily to be ployed or bent, insomuch that hereof they make Circles and hoops for wine hogshades and tonnes, as the noble learned Matthiolus writeth. The fruite of this kinde is greater then the fruite of any of the other wild Pine trees.

The third kind groweth straight upright, and wareth great **C** and high, yet not so high as the other wild kinds. The branches of this do grow like the Pitche tree. The fruite is long and big, almost like the fruite of the Pitche tree, in the same is conteyned triangled smal nuts, like to the nuts of the pineapple but smaller & britler, with a kernel of good tast, like y kernel of the tame pine.

The fourth kind hath a long hard fruite, the which will not o- **D** pen easily nor fall lightly from the tree.

The fift kinde hath small round nuts, not much greater then **E** Cypres nuts, the which will open and fall quickly.

From out of these trees commeth that liquoz called Rosen, & specially from the wilde trees: and it runneth most commonly out of the bark, or from the timber, but sometimes also it is found in the fruite or apples.

From these trees also commeth Pitche both liquid and hard, the which is drawen forth by burning of the wood, as Theophrastus teacheth. The which maner of drawing or melting of Pitch, is yet vled in Candie, as Peter Belon writeth.

✱ The place.

1 The tame or garden Pine groweth in many places of Italy, Spain, Graece, France, and England, in fields and Gardens, whereas it hath been planted.

2 The wilde Pines grow upon mountaines, and some of them upon the highest mountaines, where as none other trees nor herbes doe growe, especially the first wild kind, the which is also found in Douchland, Liefland, Poland, and other cold regions.

✱ The

✱ *The time.*

The fruit of Pine apples, are ripe in September.

✱ *The names.*

The Pine is called in Latine, Pinus: in Græke not *πινος*, as diuers of our late writers do suppose, but *πίνυς*, as it is euident by Virgils verse in his vy. booke of Aeneidos.

Ipsa inter medias flagrantem feruida Pinum

Sustine t. Where as is to be vnderstood by *Flagrantem Pinum*, teda pinea, as Seruius writeth.

Ouidius in epistolis Heroidum.

Vt vidi, vt perij, nec notis ignibus arsi:

Ardet vt ad magnos pinea teda deos.

Item fastorum quarto.

Illic accendit geminas pro lampade Pinus.

Hinc Cereris sacris nunc quoque teda datur.

Prudentius in hymno cerei Pascalis.

Seu pinus piceam fert alimoniam.

By which verses one may knowe, that Teda commeth of the tree called in Latin Pinus, into the which as Theophrastus writeth, *πίνυς*, Peuce is translated: so that by this one may know that Pinus and Peuce, is but one tree.

1 The tame or garden kind is called in Græke *πίνυς ἡ μένος*: in Latine Pinus sativa: in English the garden Pine: in French *Pin*: in high Douch Hartzbaum, and kinboltz: in base Almain Pynboom.

2 The wilde kinde is called in Græke *πίνυς ἀγρία*: in Latine Pinus sylvestris, & Pinaster: in English the wild Pine: in French *Pin sauvage*: in base Almaine Wilde pynboom: of the kindes of wilde pine are those trees which be called in high Douch, Kyfferholtz, Fozenholtz, or Fuerenholtz, Fitchtenbaum, &c.

The first wilde kinde is called in French, *Aleue*, and *Elue*, (as Peter Belon writeth) and it seemeth to be Pinus Tarentina, whereof Plinie writeth.

The second is called in Italian *Mughi*: and it may be called in Græke *χαμηλὴ πίνυς*: in Latin Humilis Pinus, or Piuus terrestris.

The third is called in some places in the mountaines betwixt Italie and Germanie, *Cembri*, & *Cirmoli*. This seemeth to be that

(as Peter Belon writeth) which the French men cal *Suiffe*. This is not *Sapinus*, for *Sapinus* is the nether part of the stem or trunke of the Fir tree, as we shall write hereafter.

The fourth is much like to that which Theophrastus calleth in Greeke *πύκη ἰδέα*: in Latine *Pinus Idea*.

The fift is called of Theophrastus *πύκη παραλία*, that is to saie in Latine *Pinus marina*: in French *Pin marin*.

The fruite of the Pine is called in Greeke *κώνις*: in Latine *Conus*, and *Nux Pineæ*: in English a Cone, or pine apple: in French *Pomme de Pin*: in high Douch *Zyrbel*: in base Almaigne *Pyn- appelen*.

The nuts which are founde in the Pine Apples are called in Greeke *σρέβολοι*, and of Hippocrates *κεχρηλαί*: in Latin *Nuces pineæ*: in English Pine apple kernels or nuts: in French *Pignons*.

The hart or the middle of the timber which is full of liquo, and being kindled or burned like to a torch, is called in Greeke *δάς κηδασίον*: in Latin *Teda*. And when the whole tree or inner substance therof, is become so fat and full of liquo, then Theophrastus saith, that it is changed into *Teda*. and then it dieth bicause it is so full of fat or oile, even like to a man or beast that is stuffed or rather stifled in grease and fat: and then are the said trees best for the yielding or drawing forth of the Pitch. Wherefore they be much deceined, that take *Teda* to be a kinde of tree by it selfe, and do not rather know it to be a kind of corruption or maladie, insident to the Pine tree.

✧ The nature.

The barke of the Pine tree is dry and astringent, especially the scales of the cones or apples, and the leaues be almost of the same complexion.

The kernell of the Nuttes is hot and moist, and somewhat astringent.

✧ The vertues.

The scales of the Pine apple with the barke of the Pine tree, do stop the laske, the bloody fire, and prouoke urine, and the broth of the same drunken, hath the like propertie.

The same is also good against all scorchinges and burninges with fire, to be pound with the litarge of silver and frankensence:
and

and if there be some Copperas mixt therewith, it will cleanse and heale consuming or fretting sores.

The leaues of the Pine tree healeth greene woundes, and boyled in vineger, they swage the tooth ache.

The kernels of the Nuts which are found in the Pine apples, are good for the lunges, they cleanse the breast, and cause the slemme to be spet out: also they nourish well and ingender good blood, and for this cause they be good for such as haue the cough, and begin to consume and die away, in what sort soeuer they be taken.

This fruite also doth vnstop the liuer and the milke, mitigateth the sharpenesse of vyne, and therefore is good for them that are troubled with the grauell and the stone.

The vertues of the Rosen and Pitche, shalbe declared hereafter.

Of the Pitch tree. Chap.lxxxviii.

The Pitche tree is also of an indifferent bignesse and stature, but not so great as the Pine tree, and is alwaies greene like the Pine and Firre trees, his timber or wood is nothing so red as the Firre tree. It is also fat and Roseng, yelding Rosen of diuers sortes. The branches be hard and parted into other spraes, most commonly crosse wise, vppon which growe small greene leaues, not rounde about the branches, but by euerie side one right ouer against another like to little feathers. The fruite is smaller then the fruite of the Pine Tree.

In burning of this wood there floweth out Pitch, even like as out of the Pine tree, as witnesseth Dioscorides.

✱ The place.

This tree groweth in many places of Greece, Italy, France, and Germanie.

✱ The time.

The fruite of this tree is also ripe in September.

✱ The names.

This tree is called in Greeke *πικύρα*: in Latine Picea: in high Dutch

Douch, Kot thannen, and Kot dannebaum, that is to say, the red Fir tree: and accordingly in neather Douchland, it is called Kode Denneboom.

That Pitys and Picea, are but one kind of tree, Scribonius Largus doth sufficiently declare who in the CCj. Composition writteth after this maner. Resina pituina, id est, ex picea arbore.

✱ *The nature and vertues.*

The leaues, barke, fruite, kernelles or nuts of this tree, are almost of the same nature, vertues, and operations, as the leaues, barks, fruite, and kernels of the Pine tree.

Of Rosen that commeth out of the Pine and Pitche trees. Chap. lxxxix.

✱ *The kinds.*

1 **T**he Rosen that runneth out of the Pine and Pitch trees is of three sortes, bysides the pitch, which we wil describe by it selfe in the next Chapter.

The one floweth out by force of the heate of the Sonne in the sommer time, from the wood or timber when it is broken or cut, but especially when it is cut.

2 The other is found both vpon and betwixt the barke of the Pine and Pitche trees, and most commonly where as it is clouen or hurt.

3 The third kind groweth betwixt the scales of the fruite.

✱ *The names.*

All the kindes of Rosen are called in Greeke *ριντιν*: in Latine, Resina: in Englishe, Rosen: in French, Resine: in Douch, Herst.

1 The first kind is called in Greeke *ριντιν υγρη*: in Latine, Resina liquida: in Shops of this Country, Resina Pini: in base Almain, Kynschen, or mozuwein Herst, that is to say liquid Rosen.

Of this kind is that Rosen called of the Ancients in Greeke *ριντιν κολοφονια*: Resina Colophonia, which was so called, bycause in time past they brought it fro Colophon (a City of Ionia in Greece where was the temple of Apollo, called Clarius, and Homer the famous Poet was bozne.) But now the ignorant Apothecaries, in the steede thereof do vse a kinde of dry Pitch to the great hurt
of

of them that are grœued.

Of this sort is also the Rosen which the Brabanders do call Spiegheherst, the which is molten with the Sonne in sommer, and remaineth drie, and may be made into powder: some call it Resina arida, that is to say, dry Rosen, yet this is not Resina arida of the Ancients.

2 The second Rosen is called in Græke *ῥητινὴ ἔνθα*: in Latine Resina arida: but that which sweateth out of the pine tree, is called in Græke *ῥητινὴ πικύνη*: Resina pinea: and that which cometh out of the pitch tree, *ῥητινὴ πικύνη*, Resina picea, and Resina piceæ, of some Spagas, as witnesseth Plinie.

These two kinds of Rosen, and also the dry Rosen that sweateth out of the Fir tree, are now a daies without discretion, solde in shops for great incense, and is called of the ignorant Apothecaries Thus, of som Garipot, and they call the right incense Olibanum, not knowing how that Olibanum, which is called in græke *λίβανος*, and Thus, be but one thing.

3 The third Rosen is called *ῥητινὴ στροβιλίνη*, Resina strobilina, this kind untill this time hath been vnknownen in shops.

✱ *The nature.*

All the kindes of Rosen are hot and drie, of a clensing and scouring nature.

✱ *The vertues.*

Rosen doth clense and heale newe wounds, therefore the same is for the most part mingled with al ointments and emplaisters, that serue for new wounds.

It softneth hard swellinges, and is comfortable to bruised partes of members, being applied or laide to with oiles and ointments agreeable.

Of Pitch and Tarre. Chap. xc.

✱ *The kinds.*

There be two sorts of Pitch: the one moist, and is called liquid Pitch: the other is hard & dry, they do both run out of y Pine and Pitch tree, & of certain other trees, as the Cedar, Turpentine and Larch trees, by burning of the woode and timber of the same trees as appertaineth, and as it hath been before expessed.

✱ *The*

✥ *The names.*

Pitch is called in Græke *μαξα*: in Latine *Pix*: in French *Poix*: in Dutch *Beck*.

1 The liquid Pitch is called in Græke *μαξα υγραι*: in Latine *Pix liquida*: in Brabant *Tær*: in French *Poix de Bourgogne*: in English *Tar*.

2 The dry Pitch is called in Græke *ἐνρι μαξα, παλιμαξα, η̄ μαξα ξηραι*: in Latine *Pix arida*: in Shops *Pix naualis*: in English *Ship pitch*, or *Stone Pitch*: in French *Poix seche*: in base Almaine *Steenpeck*.

✥ *The nature.*

Pitch is hot and dry in the second degree, and of meeteley subtil parts, but the stone Pitch is driest, the liquid Pitch or Tar is the hotter and of moze subtile parts.

✥ *The vertues.*

Liquid Pitch (as witnesseth Dioscorides and Galen) taken with hony, doth cleanse the brest and is good to be licked in of those that haue the shortnes of breath, whose brest is stuffed with corrupt matter.

It mollifieth and ripeneth all hard swellings, and is good to anoint the neck against the Squinancie, or swelling of the throte. To be short, it is good to be put into softening plaisters, anodines which take away paine and grieue, and maturatiues or riping medicines.

Laid to with Barley meale, it suppleth and softeneth the hardnesses of the matric and fundement.

Liquid Pitch mingled with Sulphur (or quicke brimstone) repelleth fretting blcers, and the naughtie scab, and foule scurffe, and if that salt be put thereto, it is good to be laid vpon the bitings and stings of Serpents and Wipers.

It cureth the rifts and clouen chaps, that happen to the hands, feete, and fundement, to be laide therunto.

If it be powdered very small with the fine powder of Frankensence it healeth hollow blcers or fistulas, filling the vp with flesh.

The stone or drie Pitch, hath the same vertue as the liquide Pitch, but not so strong: but it is better, and apter to glew together wounds, as Galen saith.

Of the Firre tree. Chap.xcj.

✱ *The description.*

The Fir Tree is great, high, and long, euer græne, growing much higher then the Pine and Pitch trees. The stem is verie euen or straight, plaine beneath, and without ioints, but with ioints and knops aboue, vppon which iointes grow the branches bearing leaues almost like Cwe, but smaller. The fruite is like to the Pine apple, but smaller and narrower, not hanging downe as the Pine apple, but growing right vppward. With the timber of this tree they make mastes for ships, posts, and railes for diuers other purposes.

From out of the barke of the yong Fir tree is gathered a faire liquid Rosen, cleare and thoroughly shining as the learned Mathiolus, and Peter Belon haue written, which is bitter and aromaticall, in taste almost like to Citron pills, or the barks of Limons condited,

Also there is founde vpon this tree a Rosen or dry white gum, like as there is found vppon the Pine and Pitch trees, the which is sold for Thus, that is to say Frankencense, and so is esteemed of the common sort.

✱ *The place.*

The Fir tree groweth vppon mountaynes: and is not onely founde in Greece, Italie, Spaine, and Fraunce, but in Pruse, Pomeran, Liefland, and diuers other places of Germanie.

✱ *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *ιβάνη*: in Latine Abies: in English Fir: in French *Sapin*: in high Dutch *Wels*; *Thannen*, & *Weisz Dannenbaum*: in base Almaine, *Witte Denneboom*, and *Wastboom*.

The lower part of the stem of this tree which is without knots or ioints, is called in Latine *Sapinus*, and the vpper part which is full of ioints & knots, is called *Fusterna*, as witneseth not onely Plinie, but also Vitruuius in his second booke of Architecture, or buildings.

The liquid and cleere Rosen, running out of the barke of the yong

young trees is called of the later writers δάκρυον τῆς ἰλιάτης : Lachryma abietis, Lachryma abiegna, and of some Abiegna resina liquida, and Abiegnum oleum : In Italian, *Lagrimeo* : in shops of this Countrey, Terebinthina veneta, and is solde for the right Turpentine : in English, Turpentine of Venice : in French, *Terebinthine de Venise* : in base Almane, *Veneetsche Terebenthin*, in, there be some that thinke this Rosen to be ἰλαυιδης ῥητιν, Oleosafina resina of Dioscorides.

The dry whit Rosen, is called ῥητιν ἰλατιν, Resina abiegna, and is also solde in shops for Thus and Garipot, like the dry Rosen of the Pine tree.

✱ *The nature.*

The barke, as also the drie gumme or Rosen of this tree, are in nature and vertues, like to the bark and dry Rosen of the pine tree, saving that they be somewhat more aygre and clensing.

The liquid or cleare Rosen, is hot and dry in the second degree, and because of his aygre or sharp qualitie, it hath a digestive and clensing nature.

✱ *The vertues.*

The cleare liquid Rosen of the fir tree, taken about the waight of halfe an ounce, looseth the belly & driueth forth hot cholerique humours : it doth cleanse and mundifie the hurte kidneies, prouoketh vrine, and driueth forth the stone and grauell, and is good to be receiued oftentimes of such as are troubled with the gotte.

The same taken with Nutmegge and Sugar in quantitie of a Nut, cureth the strangurie, and is very good against the excoriationes, and going off of the skin, or fluxe of the secrete partes.

It is also excellent for all greene and fresh woundes, especially the woundes of the head, for it healeth and clenseth very much.

Of the Larche or Larix tree. Chap. xcij.

✱ *The description.*

The Larix tree is great and thicke, spreading abroad his slender boughes or branches, which are very pliant or limmer. The timber is reddishe, thicke, waightie, and very hard, inso much as fire cannot do it much harme, except it be burned in the Furnis

Furnis with other wood like chalke or white stone. The barke of this tree is smother then the barke of the Fir tree. The leaues be greene, and small iagged, growing thicke together in tuftes like tasselles, and do fall off at the comming of winter. The fruite is like to Pine apples, sauing that it is much smaller, and not much greater then Cypres Nuts.

From this tree commeth forth a liquoz, Rosen or gum, which is soft, moist, whitish, and dark, in substance like hony of Athens, as Vitruuius writeth.

There groweth in this kinde of trees a kinde of Mushrome or tadstool, that is to say, a fungeouse excrescence, called Agaricus, or agarick, the which is a pretious medicine and of great vertue.

The best Agarick is that which is whitest, very light, brittle, and open or spongiouse. That which is otherwise, that is to saie, blacke, thicke, close, clammie, and waightie, is not meete for medicine, but unholsome and venemous.

✥ *The place.*

This tree groweth in Lombardie, alongst by the river Padus, and in Silesia plentifully.

✥ *The time.*

This tree hath new leaues at the beginning of the spring time. The fruit is ripe in September.

✥ *The names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *λάριξ*, in Latin *Larix*: in som shops *Larga*: in high Douch, *Lerchenbaum*: in base Almaine *Lozkenbaum*.

The rosen of this tree is called in greek *ῥητίνη λαρινίη, ἢ λάρειξ*: in latin *Resina laricea*, and *Resina larigna*: in shops, *Terebinthina*, not without errour: also in Douch it is called *Termenthijn*, or *Terbenthyn*, that is to say, *Terebinthin*, or *Turpenty*n, and this is the common *Turpenty*n that we haue, which should rather be called *Larche Rosen*, or *Larche Turpentine*.

The spongie excrescence which is founde in the Larch tree, is called in Greeke *ἀγαρίκιον*: in Latin *Agaricum*: in shops *Agaricus*: of som *Medicina familia*: in English *Agarick*: in French *Agaric*.

✥ *The nature.*

The Larche tree, his leaues, fruite, barke, and kernell, are
of

of temperature almost like to the Pine and Fir trees, but not al-
thing so vertuous, neither yet so strong.

The Rosen of this tree is hot and dry like the other Rosens,
but it doth mundifie and cleanse better then the rest.

Agarick is hot in the first degree, and dry in the second.

✱ The vertues.

The Rosen of the Larch or Larix trees, is as good as any of the
other Rosens, to be put into ointments and implasters, to glewe
together, cleanse and heale wounds.

To be licked in with hony it cleanseth the breast, and looseth the
belly, prouoketh urine, and driueth out the stone and grauell, to
be taken inwardly : to be short, it is of facultie verie like to the
right Turpentine, and may be vled for the same, as Galen writ-
teth, lib. de medicamentis secundum genera.

Agarick taken about the weight of a dram, purgeth the bellie
from colde slimie slime and other grosse and raw humors, which
charge and stop the braine, the sinewes, the lungs, the breast, the
stomacke, the liuer, the spleene, the kidneies, the matrix, or anie
other the inward parts.

Agarick is good against the paine and swimming of the head,
the falling euill, and the impostumes of the braine, to be taken
with sirupe acetosus.

It is good against the shortnes of the breath called asthma, the
hard continuall cough or inveterate cough, it is good also for such
as haue taken fals, and are bruised or squatt or hurt, or bursten in-
wardly, to be dronken in honied wine when one hath no feuer,
and with honied water in a feuer.

It is also giuen with great profit, sodden in sweete wine to such
as haue the Tylick & consumption, and to them that spet and cast
forth blood, when they lose their bellies, or go to the stoule.

It openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and kidneies, and pre-
uaileth much against the Jaundise, and such as are euill colour-
red, for it putteth away the naughtie color, & restoreth the faire
naturall color.

If it be taken with vineger, it openeth and cureth the stopping
and hardnes of the melt or spleene.

The same taken dry without any liquor, doth strengthen and
comfort

comfort the weake and feeble stomacke, it cureth the waiblins of the stomacke, and the slower belching out of the same, causing good digestion.

Agarick is a good medicine against olde feuers, for to purge the body, and against woymes: it is also very profitably put into medicines, that are giuen against poyson or venome.

✱ *The danger.*

Agarick is of slow operation, and taken in to great a quantitie it feebleth the inwarde partes.

✱ *The remedie.*

Agarick is corrected, to be giuen either with Ginger, Sal gem, but chiefly with Drimell.

Of Turpentine tree. Chap.xciii.

✱ *The description.*

The Turpentine tree in some places is but short and base: and in some places it wareth great and high, as Theophrastus writeth. It hath long leaues consisting of many other leaues like to Bay leaues, growing one against another alongst by one stem. The flowers be small and reddish growing together like grapes, afterward there come small rounde berries at the first greene, but afterward reddish, and when they be ripe, they be blacke, clammie, or fat, and of a pleasant saour. The rootes be long and grow deepe in the ground, the timber is faire, blacke and thicke.

Out of this tree issueth the right Turpentine, the which is faire and cleare, thicker then the liquid Rosen, which is gathered from the barke of the Fir tree.

✱ *The place.*

The Turpentine groweth plentifully in Syria, especially about Damascus, where as it wareth very great: it is also found in Græce, and in some places of Italy and Languedocke.

✱ *The time.*

The Turpentine tree flowereth in the spring time, and is ripe about the ende of sommer, even with the grapes.

✱ *The names.*

This tree is called in Græke τέρβινθος: in Latine, Terebinthus:

¶ n n 1

in

in Englishe, Turpentine tree : in French, *Terebinthe* : in base Almane, *Terebinthijn boom* : of the Arabian Phisitions, Albotin.

The fruite is called of Auicen, *Granum Viride*.

The gum of Rosen is called in Greeke *ῥαῖν τερεβινθίνῃ* : in Latine, *Resina Terebinthina* : of Auicen *Gluten albotin* : vnknownen in the shops of this Countrie.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues and barke of the Turpentine tree are hot and dry in the second degree (especially being wel dried) they be also astringent.

The fruite is hot and dry in the third degree.

The Rosen or this Turpentine, is hot in the second degree, but not ouer much drying : also it is clensing.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues and barke of the Turpentine tree, do stop the spetting forth of blood, the bloody fluxe, and womens flowers. To conclude they be of power like to Acatia, and the leaues and barke of Lentiscus or the Masticke tree, if they be taken in like manner.

The fruite of this tree prouoketh vrine, stirreth vp fleshly lust, and is good against the bitinges of the field Spider, to be dronken in wine.

The Rosen of this tree which is the right Turpentine, looseth the belly, openeth the stoppings of the liuer and melt or splene : it clenseth the kidneies, prouoketh vrine, and driueth out grauel taken in the quantitie of a Walnut, as Auicen writeth.

Turpentine in a lectuarie with hony, clenseth the breast and the lunges, ripeth flemes, and causeth the same to be spet out.

Turpentine is also good against the wild scurffe, and euilfaured red mangines and chaps or cliftes of the face. And it is much occupied in all emplaisters that serue to make smooth and soften.

Turpentine mingled with oyle and hony, is good to be dropped into the eares, against the matter running out of the same.

Of Lentiske or Masticke tree. Chap. xciiij

✱ *The description.*

The Lentiske tree in some places is of a reasonable bignesse and stature, like to a tree of a meane size : and in some places

ces it putteth forth diuers springes or shutes from the roote like as the Hasell : the leaues which remaine alwaies græne , are like to the leaues of the Turpentine and Ashe tree, many growing together alongst one stemme , but smaller then Turpentine leaues , of a darke græne colour and thicke. The barke is tough and plyant. The fruite is rounde, and groweth in clusters like the fruite of Turpentine.

Out of the Lentiske tree commeth forth the noble and excellent gumme or Rosen called Masticke , the which is not liquid, neither growing together as the other Rosens : but remaineth asunder in diuers smal graines or parts, of the quantitie of wheat cornes, whereof the best Masticke is brought from the Ile Chio, it is faire, cleare, white, brittle, and of a sweete saour.

✱ *The place.*

The Lentiske tree groweth abundantly in the Ile of Chios, whereas it is very well husbanded and trimmed, for the Masticke which commeth from it : it is found also in Italy, and certaine other Regions, but it yeeldeth very litle or no Masticke at all.

✱ *The names.*

This tree is called in Græke *χένος* : in Latine, *Lentiscus* : in English, the Lentiske, or Masticke tree : in French, *Lentisque*, and *Mastix* : in Dutch, *Mastixboom*.

The gumme or Rosen is called in Græke *ῥαῖν* *χένου*, *ῥαῖν* *μαστίχης* : in Latine *Resina Lentiscina*, and *Mastiche* : in shoppes, *Mastix*.

✱ *The nature.*

The leaues and barke of the Lentiske tree are of a meane or temperate heate, and are dry in the second degree, and somewhat astringent : and of the same temperature is the Masticke or gum.

✱ *The vertues.*

The leaues and barke of the Lentiske or Masticke tree stop the common laske, the bloody fire, the spetting of blood, the pissing of blood, the flure of the mother, and all other flure of blood : they be also good against the falling downe of the mother and fundament.

The Masticke is also good against the spitting of blood, the common laske, the bloody fire, the inordinate flure of the Matric

and all other issue of blood proceeding from any part of the bodie whatsoeuer.

Masticke is very good for the stomacke, for it strengtheneth the same, and stayeth vomiting, swaging all the paine and græfe of the same, and reuiueth the appetite which was dulled.

The same holden in the mouth and chewed vpon, doth dry and comfort the braine, stayeth the falling downe of humours, and maketh a swæte breath.

They vse to rub the teeth with Masticke, to whiten the same, and to fasten them that be loose, and to comfort the iawes or gums which be loose and weake.

The ende of the sixt and last part of the Historie
of Plantes.



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<i>Acer campestris</i> ibid.	<i>Alga</i> 482	<i>Anadendron</i> 671
<i>Accipitrina</i> 653	<i>Alisma</i> 387	<i>Anaranium malum</i> 819
<i>Acerabulum</i> 44	<i>Alliaria</i> 737	<i>Anchusæ genera</i> 11
<i>Acerabulum alterum</i> ibid.	<i>Allium</i> 735	<i>Anchusa alcibiadium</i> ibid.
<i>Achillea</i> 22.160	<i>Allium anguinum</i> ibid.	<i>Anchusa onochites</i> ibid.
<i>Achillea fideritis</i> 160	<i>Allium sativum</i> ibid.	<i>Androsæmum</i> 73. & 74
<i>Achimilla</i> 155	<i>Allium sylvestre</i> ibid.	<i>Anemone</i> 495
<i>Acydonium</i> 177	<i>Allium vrsinum</i> ibid.	<i>Anetum</i> 307
<i>Acinos</i> 272	<i>Alnus</i> 885	<i>Anisum</i> 308
<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> 496	<i>Alnus nigra</i> 888	<i>Anonis</i> 777
<i>Aconitum pardalianches</i> 494	<i>Aloë</i> 410	<i>Anonium</i> 144
<i>Acorum</i> 224	<i>Aloë Gallica</i> 384	<i>Anthema</i> 669
		Nnn 3 <i>Anthemon</i>

I N D E X.

<i>Anthemion.</i>	179	<i>Aronia</i>	832	<i>Balsamita minor</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Anthemion foliosum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Arthemisia genera</i>	20. 22	<i>Barba capri</i>	48
<i>Anthropomorphos</i>	505	<i>Arum</i>	372	<i>Barba hirci</i>	186
<i>Anthyellon</i>	17	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	370	<i>Barbula hirci</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Anthyllon</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Arum palustre</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Basilica</i>	384
<i>Anthyllis</i>	17. 576	<i>Arundinis genera</i>	592	<i>Basilicum</i>	272
<i>Anthyllis altera</i>	17	<i>Asarum</i>	367	<i>Bati</i>	665
<i>Anthyllis prior</i>	13	<i>Asclepias</i>	365	<i>Batrachij genera 441. 492. &</i>	
<i>Anthyllon</i>	17	<i>Ascyrum</i>	73	<i>inde</i>	493
<i>Anthirrinum</i>	201	<i>Asia</i>	531	<i>Batrachium Apulei</i>	492
<i>Antimalum</i>	505	<i>Aspalathum</i>	401. 796	<i>Bellis</i>	189
<i>Anydron</i>	517	<i>Asparagus</i>	711	<i>Bellius</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Anydros</i>	238	<i>Asparagus sylvestris</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Bene olens</i>	205
<i>Aconitum</i>	144	<i>Aspidion</i>	613	<i>Beta</i>	634
<i>Anthericos</i>	749	<i>Asphodelus</i>	230. 749	<i>Beta candida</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Aparine</i>	621	<i>Asphodelus femina</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Beta nigra</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Aphace</i>	559	<i>Asplenium</i>	475	<i>Beta nigra Romana</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Aphedron</i>	613	<i>Asplenium magnum</i>	474	<i>Betonica</i>	31. 331
<i>Apiaria</i>	763	<i>Asplenium sylvestre</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Betonica Pauli</i>	31
<i>Apiastrum</i>	293. 491	<i>Asplenium</i>	475	<i>Betula</i>	887
<i>Apios</i>	566. 667	<i>Aster Atticus</i>	42	<i>Bipenula</i>	152
<i>Apium</i>	696	<i>Athanasos</i>	176	<i>Bisacutum</i>	708
<i>Apium hortense</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Atractilis</i>	613	<i>Bistorta</i>	27
<i>Apium montanum</i>	699	<i>Atractilis hirsutior</i>	614	<i>Blattaria</i>	134
<i>Apium palustre</i>	491. 698	<i>Astragalus</i>	566	<i>Blephara</i>	203
<i>Apium rusticum</i>	491. 698	<i>Atriplex</i>	630	<i>Blitum</i>	632
<i>Apium risus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Bolbocastanon</i>	667
<i>Apium saxatile</i>	700	<i>Atriplex sativa</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Bonus genius</i>	339
<i>Apium sylvestre</i>	491. 701. 711	<i>Atriplex sylvestris</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Botrys</i>	274
<i>Apolinum</i>	428	<i>Avena</i>	539	<i>Brabyla</i>	840
<i>Apollinaris minor</i>	517	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Brassica genera 638 & inde</i>	
<i>Apollinaris</i>	519	<i>Avena herba</i>	582	<i>Brassica marina</i>	459. 641
<i>Aquifolia</i>	815	<i>Aurelia</i>	98	<i>Brassica rustica</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Arabis</i>	725	<i>Aureum malum</i>	819	<i>Brassica sylvestris</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Arachus</i>	557. 558	<i>Aureum olus</i>	630. 640	<i>Britannica</i>	130
<i>Aracus</i>	550. 557	<i>Auricula leporis</i>	70. 584	<i>Briza</i>	530
<i>Arbor Iuda</i>	867	<i>Auricula muris</i>	61. 394	<i>Bromus</i>	582
<i>Arbutus</i>	850			<i>Eromus herba</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Arcium</i>	18	B <i>Accæ Juniperi</i>	893	<i>Briza</i>	898
<i>Argemone</i>	502	<i>Baccæ renanae</i>	810	<i>Bruthes</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Ariene</i>	821	<i>Baccæ</i>	779	<i>Bryonia alba</i>	444
<i>Arisaris</i>	374	<i>Baccinon</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Bryonia nigra</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Arisarium</i>	373	<i>Balanstium</i>	822	<i>Bryonia sylvestris</i>	447
<i>Aristalishea</i>	671	<i>Ballote</i>	290	<i>Bucinum</i>	184
<i>Aristolochia genera</i>	359. 360.	<i>Balaris</i>	67	<i>Buglossum</i>	15
361		<i>Balsamita maior</i>	282	<i>Buglossum magnum</i>	654
				<i>Bul-</i>	

I N D E X.

<i>Bulbina</i>	667	<i>Capita rosarium</i>	759	<i>Cedrus acuta</i>	ibid.
<i>Bulbosa iris</i>	224	<i>Capnion</i>	28	<i>Celtis</i>	851
<i>Bulbus</i>	743	<i>Capnos phragmites</i>	364	<i>Centaureis</i>	436
<i>Bulbus agrestis</i>	425	<i>Capnos Plinij</i>	28	<i>Centaureum maius</i>	376
<i>Bulbus esculentus</i>	743	<i>Capparis</i>	789	<i>Centaureum minus</i>	376.436
<i>Bulbus littoralis</i>	746	<i>Capraria</i>	126	<i>Centuncapita</i>	599
<i>Bulbus sylvestris</i>	743	<i>Caprificus</i>	836	<i>Centuncularis</i>	98.99
<i>Bulbus vomitorius.</i>	238	<i>Capsella</i>	723	<i>Centunculum</i>	ibid.
<i>Bunium</i>	326	<i>Capsici genera</i>	730.731	<i>Cepa</i>	738
<i>Buphthalmum</i>	208.212.213	<i>Cardamantice</i>	727	<i>Cepaea</i>	666
<i>Bupleurum</i>	584	<i>Cardamum hybernium</i>	722	<i>Cerasa</i>	846
<i>Buprestis</i>	628	<i>Carduus</i>	604	<i>Cerasus</i>	ibid.
<i>Butomum</i>	594	<i>Cardui sylvestres</i>	617	<i>Cerastia</i>	865
<i>Buxus</i>	813	<i>Carduus irinus</i>	597	<i>Cervi spina</i>	810
<i>Buxus asinina</i>	814	<i>Carduus lacteus</i>	ibid.	<i>Cestrum</i>	428
<i>Byrron</i>	723	<i>Carduus niger</i>	ibid.	<i>Chærephyllum</i>	706
		<i>Carduus rampicarius</i>	605	<i>Chærophylloides</i>	ibid.
<i>Cacalia</i>	151	<i>Carduus sativus</i>	604	<i>Chamaebalanus</i>	566
<i>Cachrys</i>	318	<i>Carduus sylvaticus</i>	597	<i>Chamaebatus</i>	768
<i>Caenor</i>	901	<i>Carduus varinus</i>	ibid.	<i>Chamaecerasus</i>	845
<i>Calathiana viola</i>	196	<i>Carduus Veneris</i>	602	<i>Chamaecissus</i>	453.457
<i>Calamagrostis</i>	594	<i>Careum</i>	311	<i>Chamaecyparissus</i>	34
<i>Calami genera</i>	592	<i>Carica</i>	365.836	<i>Chamaedaphne</i>	38
<i>Calamintha</i>	280	<i>Carpinus</i>	883	<i>Chamaedrys</i>	29
<i>Calamus odoratus</i>	592	<i>Carium</i>	311	<i>Chamaeiris</i>	220
<i>Calcifraga</i>	129	<i>Carytes</i>	415	<i>Chamaelea</i>	428.429.430
<i>Calices glandium</i>	871	<i>Cassia</i>	300	<i>Chamaelea Germanica</i>	ibid.
<i>Calendula</i>	181	<i>Cassia nigra</i>	866	<i>Chamaelea tricolor</i>	428.430
<i>Calicularis</i>	519	<i>Cassipha</i>	464	<i>Chamaeleo uterq.</i>	428.430
<i>Calix rosarium</i>	759	<i>Castanea</i>	852	<i>Chamaemeli genera</i>	207
<i>Callion</i>	514	<i>Castor</i>	244	<i>Chamaemelum</i>	205
<i>Callitrichum</i>	476	<i>Catanance</i>	585	<i>Chamaemelum album</i>	205.207
<i>Caltha</i>	181.212	<i>Caucalis</i>	704		597
<i>Calibula</i>	181	<i>Caudamurina</i>	106	<i>Chamaemelum luteum</i>	205.208
<i>Cammaron</i>	494	<i>Caudamoris</i>	ibid.	<i>Chamaeleo niger</i>	597
<i>Campana Rosa</i>	759	<i>Cauda vulpina</i>	626	<i>Chamaemelum purpureum</i>	205
<i>Campsanema</i>	318	<i>Caulias</i>	347	<i>Chamaepyris</i>	32
<i>Canchrys</i>	319	<i>Cedrelata</i>	896	<i>Chamaemelum sylvestre</i>	207
<i>Cania</i>	142	<i>Cedria</i>	ibid.	<i>Chamaepelon</i>	726
<i>Canina fentis</i>	812	<i>Cedromelon</i>	819	<i>Chelidonium utrunq.</i>	36
<i>Canina brassica</i>	85	<i>Cedrula</i>	896	<i>Chiliodynamis</i>	386.399
<i>Canirubus</i>	759	<i>Cedrus conifera</i>	ibid.	<i>Chiliophyllum</i>	160
<i>Cannabis utraq.</i>	79	<i>Cedrus maior</i>	ibid.	<i>Chironia</i>	376
<i>Cantabrica</i>	174	<i>Cedrus Lycia</i>	ibid.	<i>Chironia vitis</i>	444
<i>Capillaris</i>	476	<i>Cedrus Phœnice</i>	ibid.	<i>Chironion</i>	384
<i>Capillus Veneris</i>	ibid.	<i>Cedrinus liquor</i>	ibid.	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	205.208.
					213.491
				<i>Chry-</i>	

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<i>Chrysiceperum</i>	597	<i>Coccos gnidius</i>	428	<i>Crassula maior</i>	45
<i>Chrysis</i>	160	<i>Coccos</i>	415	<i>Crataegonum</i>	583
<i>Chrysomelon</i>	819	<i>Toccus cnidius</i>	ibid.	<i>Crataeonum</i>	ibid.
<i>Christophorina</i>	444	<i>Colchicum</i>	425	<i>Crataeus ibid.</i>	<i>Crambe</i> 639
<i>Chrysolachanon</i>	623.647	<i>Colocasion</i>	372	<i>Cresspinus</i>	794
<i>Cicer</i>	551	<i>Colochyntis</i>	435	<i>Crinita</i>	476
<i>Cicera</i>	550	<i>Colubra</i>	370	<i>Crista</i>	595
<i>Cicerula</i>	ibid.	<i>Columbaris</i>	139	<i>Crista gallinacea</i>	139
<i>Cicer columbinum</i>	551	<i>Columbina utraque</i>	ibid.	<i>Crihnum</i>	665
<i>Cicer sativum</i>	ibid.	<i>Colophonium</i>	461	<i>Crocodillon</i>	601
<i>Cicer sylvestre</i>	ibid.	<i>Colus rustica</i>	613	<i>Crocus</i>	244
<i>Cicer venerum</i>	ibid.	<i>Colutea</i>	860	<i>Cruciata</i>	386.624
<i>Cichorium</i>	649.655	<i>Colurea</i>	ibid.	<i>Cuculus Indus</i>	428
<i>Cichorium sativum</i>	649	<i>Colymbadae</i>	863	<i>Cucurbita</i>	681
<i>Cicuta</i>	521.710	<i>Colymbades</i>	ibid.	<i>Cucurbita anguina</i>	ibid.
<i>Cinara</i>	602.604	<i>Colytea</i>	868.880	<i>Cucurbita barbarica</i>	ibid.
<i>Cinara acuta</i>	ibid.	<i>Coma</i>	186	<i>Cucurbita camerariae</i>	ibid.
<i>Cinara rustica</i>	602	<i>Condrilla</i>	105.655	<i>Cucurbita magna & maior</i>	ib.
<i>Cincinalis</i>	139.476	<i>Condrellis</i>	ibid.	<i>Cucurbita marina</i>	ibid.
<i>Cinosbatoi</i>	759	<i>Condrellon</i>	ibid.	<i>Cucurbita minor</i>	ibid.
<i>Circea</i>	505	<i>Coniugulum</i>	456	<i>Cucurbita oblonga</i>	ibid.
<i>Cirsium</i>	654	<i>Coniugulum nigrum</i>	457	<i>Cucurbitae perticales</i>	ibid.
<i>Cissanthemon</i>	449	<i>Consiligo</i>	212	<i>Cucurbitae sativae</i>	ibid.
<i>Cissophilon</i>	ibid.	<i>Consiligo Plinij</i>	407	<i>Cucurbita sylvestris</i>	435
<i>Cistus</i>	765	<i>Convolvulus</i>	458	<i>Cucumis agrestis</i>	433
<i>Cistus non ladanifera</i>	ibid.	<i>Conus</i>	904	<i>Cucumis anguinus</i>	433.675
<i>Cistus ladanifera</i>	766	<i>Conyza</i>	41.662	<i>Cucumis citrulus</i>	679
<i>Cissarium</i>	765	<i>Conyza mas</i>	41	<i>Cucumis erraticus</i>	433
<i>Citocasion</i>	428	<i>Conyza foemina</i>	ibid.	<i>Cucumis Galeni</i>	677
<i>Citharon</i>	765	<i>Coriandrum</i>	313	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	675
<i>Citrage</i>	293	<i>Cornu ceruinum</i>	104	<i>Cucumer sativus</i>	ibid.
<i>Citrium malum</i>	819	<i>Cornus</i>	848	<i>Cucumis sylvestris</i>	433
<i>Clauicula</i>	451	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	ibid.	<i>Culices</i>	880
<i>Clavus Veneris</i>	202	<i>Corona terre</i>	453	<i>Cuminum AEthiopicum</i>	310
<i>Clematis Aegyptia</i>	38	<i>Coronopodium</i>	407	<i>Cuminum Alexandrinum</i>	ibi.
<i>Clematis altera</i>	449	<i>Coronopus Ruellij</i>	104	<i>Cuminum latum</i>	321
<i>Clematis daphnoides</i>	38	<i>Coronopi species</i>	ibid.	<i>Cuminum regium</i>	310
<i>Cleoma</i>	496	<i>Corchorus</i>	62	<i>Cuminum rusticum</i>	312
<i>Clethra</i>	885	<i>Corruda</i>	711	<i>Cuminum sativum</i>	ibid.
<i>Clynopodium</i>	267	<i>Corylus</i>	857	<i>Cuminum sylvestre</i>	268
<i>Cnecus</i>	39	<i>Corrices rosarum</i>	759	<i>Cunila</i>	257.260
<i>Cnecus sylvestris</i>	613	<i>Costus niger</i>	444	<i>Cunilagine</i>	41
<i>Cneoron</i>	428	<i>Cotyledon</i>	44	<i>Cupressus</i>	899
<i>Cnicus</i>	39	<i>Cotyledon aquatica</i>	ibid.	<i>Cupressus Cretica</i>	898
<i>Cnidios coccos</i>	597	<i>Coronea</i>	824	<i>Cyanus flos</i>	180
<i>Cnipes</i>	880	<i>Crapula</i>	608	<i>Cyanus maior</i>	ibid.
				<i>Cyclami-</i>	

I N D E X.

<i>Cyclaminus</i>	381	<i>Dipsacum utrunque</i>	602	<i>Equinalis</i>	111
<i>Cyclaminus altera</i>	381.382.	<i>Dircion</i>	517	<i>Equiseta</i>	ibid.
447.449		<i>Dolicus</i>	546	<i>Equisetum maius</i>	ibid.
<i>Cymbalium</i>	44	<i>Donax</i>	514	<i>Equisetum minus</i>	ibid.
<i>Cyminalis</i>	384	<i>Donacitis</i>	605	<i>Equitium</i>	ibid.
<i>Cynanthemis</i>	207	<i>Draba</i>	725	<i>Erechtites</i>	657
<i>Cynara</i>	604	<i>Draco</i>	718	<i>Erica</i>	787
<i>Cynobotane</i>	207	<i>Dracunculus maior</i>	370	<i>Erica altera</i>	ibid.
<i>Cynocrambe</i>	85	<i>Dracunculus Matthioli</i>	ibid.	<i>Erice</i>	ibid.
<i>Cynoglossa</i>	14	<i>Dracunculus minor</i>	ibid.	<i>Erigerum</i>	657
<i>Cynoglosson Plinij</i>	ibid.	<i>Dracunculus palustris</i>	ibid.	<i>Erineus</i>	836
<i>Cynomorphos</i>	244	<i>Dracunculus Plinij</i>	27	<i>Erihranon</i>	765
<i>Cynosorchis</i>	249	<i>Dryophonum</i>	725	<i>Eriphion</i>	295
<i>Cyonos Phryce</i>	321	<i>Dryopteris</i>	471	<i>Eriphia Plinij</i>	364
<i>Cynomazon</i>	597	<i>Dryopteris nigra</i>	ibid.	<i>Eriphales</i>	126
<i>Cynoxilon</i>	ibid.	<i>Dulcichimum</i>	401	<i>Ernangina</i>	664
<i>Cynoxolon</i>	ibid.	<i>Dulcamera</i>	463	<i>Eruca</i>	716
<i>Cyperus</i>	401	<i>Dulciradix</i>	807	<i>Eruca hortensis</i>	ibid.
<i>Cytini</i>	822	<i>Dulcisida</i>	391	<i>Eruca sativa</i>	ibid.
<i>Cytinus</i>	765	<i>Dulcis radix</i>	807	<i>Eruca sylvestris</i>	717
<i>Cytisus</i>	774	<i>Durasina Persica</i>	827	<i>Eruilia</i>	549
<i>Cytonium</i>	824			<i>Eruilia sylvestris</i>	ibid.
		E		<i>Eruum</i>	555
D		<i>Ebulus</i>	441	<i>Erynge</i>	599
<i>Dactylitis</i>	361	<i>Ebulum</i>	ibid.	<i>Eryngium</i>	ibid.
<i>Damasonium</i>	387	<i>Echion</i>	23.274	<i>Eryngium marimum</i>	ibid.
<i>Daphnoides</i>	426	<i>Elaphoboscium</i>	696	<i>Eryphia</i>	364
<i>Dardana</i>	18	<i>Elaterium</i>	433	<i>Erysimum Dioscoridis</i>	726
<i>Dasmophon</i>	723	<i>Elatine</i>	453	<i>Erysimum Theoph.</i>	568
<i>Daucium</i>	324	<i>Eleophyllon</i>	86	<i>Erysisceptrum</i>	139.401.665
<i>Daucum</i>	ibid.	<i>Eliochrysum</i>	98.282	<i>Eryshanon</i>	765
<i>Daucum creticum</i>	ibid.	<i>Elichryson</i>	98	<i>Euonymus</i>	889
<i>Daucus</i>	692	<i>Empetrum</i>	128	<i>Eupatorium</i>	64
<i>Daucus pastinaca</i>	692	<i>Enoron</i>	517	<i>Eupatorium adulterinum</i>	66
<i>Daucus sylvestris</i>	704	<i>Epabsynhion</i>	464	<i>Eupatorium aquaticum</i>	ibid.
<i>Delphinium</i>	183	<i>Eperingium</i>	ibid.	<i>Eupatorium Auicennæ</i>	67
<i>Delphinium alterum</i>	ibid.	<i>Epibaton</i>	ibid.	<i>Euphorbium</i>	355.628
<i>Demetria</i>	139	<i>Epibryon</i>	ibid.	<i>Euphrasia</i>	46
<i>Denticulus canis</i>	231	<i>Epichamædrys</i>	ibid.	<i>Euphrasine</i>	ibid.
<i>Dens caninus</i>	ibid.	<i>Epigenistron</i>	449	<i>Exupera</i>	139
<i>Dictamnium</i>	303	<i>Epigeris</i>	464		
<i>Dictamnium Creticum</i>	ibid.	<i>Epilinum</i>	832		
<i>Dictamnium non Creticum</i>	ibid.	<i>Epimelis</i>	404	F	
<i>Diadema</i>	669	<i>Epipactis</i>	464	<i>Faba</i>	565
<i>Dindela</i>	160	<i>Epithymbrium</i>	ibid.	<i>Faba lupina</i>	419
<i>Dionysia</i>	451	<i>Epithymum</i>	ibid.	<i>Faba suilla</i>	ibid.
<i>Dioscyamus</i>	519	<i>Epithymalon</i>	ibid.	<i>Fabulonia</i>	ibid.
		<i>Equapium</i>	701	<i>Fabulum</i>	ibid.
				<i>Fago</i>	

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<i>Fagotriticum</i>	540	<i>Fraxinea arbor</i>	875	<i>Gratia dei</i>	436
<i>Fagus</i>	886	<i>Fraxinus</i>	ibid.	<i>Gratiola</i>	436.781
<i>Farcusinum</i>	533	<i>Fraxinus bubula</i>	ibid.	<i>Grossus</i>	836
<i>Far</i>	526.527	<i>Fraxinus sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>Gruina</i>	54.55
<i>Far venniculum album</i>	526	<i>Frugiperda</i>	869	<i>Gruinalis</i>	ibid.
<i>Far venniculum rutilum</i>	530	<i>Fucus</i>	482	<i>Gummi Armeniacum</i>	353
<i>Farrago</i>	531	<i>Fumaria</i>	28	<i>Gummi ulmi</i>	880
<i>Faselus sylvestris</i>	545	<i>Fusterna</i>	909	<i>Gymnocrihon</i>	533
<i>Faselus uerque</i>	ibid.	<i>Fusus agrestis</i>	613		
<i>Faseolus</i>	546			H <i>Alicacabon</i>	517
<i>Feria</i>	139	G <i>Alation</i>	622	<i>Halicastrum</i>	527
<i>Fegopyrum</i>	540	<i>Galbanum</i>	352	<i>Halmades</i>	863
<i>Ferraria</i>	139	<i>Galbuli</i>	899	<i>Halimus</i>	663
<i>Forulago</i>	343	<i>Galax</i>	56	<i>Harundinis genera</i>	592
<i>Ferula sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>Galega</i>	558.564	<i>Hastula regia</i>	749
<i>Ferrum equinum</i>	563	<i>Galega altera</i>	558	<i>Hebiscus</i>	671
<i>Festuca</i>	543	<i>Galerion</i>	612	<i>Hederae folium</i>	365
<i>Festuca altera</i>	ibid.	<i>Galeopsis</i>	51	<i>Hederae genera</i>	451
<i>Ficus</i>	836	<i>Galla</i>	762	<i>Hedera mollis</i>	458
<i>Ficus Indica</i>	627	<i>Gallica</i>	892	<i>Hedera terrestris</i>	451.457
<i>Ficus satina</i>	836	<i>Gallitricum</i>	286	<i>Hederuticula</i>	365.451
<i>Ficus sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>Gallium</i>	622	<i>Hedypnois</i>	649
<i>Fidicula</i>	478	<i>Gariophyllata</i>	148	<i>Hedysarum</i>	563
<i>Filago</i>	98	<i>Garosmos</i>	633	<i>Helenium</i>	388
<i>Filix femina</i>	467	<i>Geminalis</i>	288	<i>Helianthemum</i>	781
<i>Filix mas</i>	ibid.	<i>Genista</i>	771.774	<i>Heliotropium utrunque</i>	68
<i>Filix querna</i>	471	<i>Gentiana</i>	384.386	<i>Helix</i>	451
<i>Filicula</i>	470	<i>Geranicum genera</i>	54.55	<i>Helleborastrum</i>	212
<i>Fistularia</i>	595	<i>Gingidium</i>	708	<i>Helleborine tenuifolia</i>	ibid.
<i>Flamma</i>	166	<i>Gladiolus</i>	222	<i>Helleborine</i>	404
<i>Flammula</i>	449.496	<i>Gladiolus segetalis</i>	ibid.	<i>Helleborus niger</i>	212.467
<i>Flos amellus</i>	42	<i>Glans</i>	871	<i>Helxine cissampelos</i>	458
<i>Flos amoris</i>	189	<i>Glandes terrestres</i>	566	<i>Hemionitis</i>	473
<i>Flos Aphricanus</i>	197	<i>Glans sardiana</i>	851	<i>Hemerocallis</i>	230.232
<i>Flos Indianus</i>	ibid.	<i>Glastrum</i>	75	<i>Hepatorium</i>	65
<i>Flos rosae</i>	759	<i>Glaux</i>	56.564.576	<i>Heraclea</i>	145
<i>Flos tinctorius</i>	76	<i>Glycyrrhiza</i>	807	<i>Heracleon</i>	160
<i>Feniculum</i>	305	<i>Glycyrrhiza communis</i>	ibid.	<i>Heranthemum</i>	205.210
<i>Feniculum erraticum</i>	ibid.	<i>Glycyrrhiza Diosc.</i>	ibid.	<i>Herba S. Barbarae</i>	722
<i>Fanum Graecum</i>	564.567	<i>Gnaphalium</i>	99	<i>Herba casta</i>	391
<i>Folia rosarum</i>	759	<i>Glossypium</i>	788	<i>Herba coxendicum</i>	44
<i>Fontalis</i>	117	<i>Gorgonion</i>	330	<i>Herba iniqua</i>	98
<i>Fontinalis</i>	ibid.	<i>Gramen</i>	580	<i>Herba indaica</i>	293
<i>Fraga</i>	93	<i>Gramen arundinaceum</i>	594	<i>Herba lutea</i>	76
<i>Fragaria</i>	ibid.	<i>Gramen marinum</i>	587	<i>Herba pedicularis</i>	431
<i>Fragula</i>	ibid.	<i>Gramen Parnasium</i>	ibid.	<i>Herba pulicaris</i>	114
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<i>Herba Roberti</i>	54	<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>	519	<i>Junonis rosa</i>	226
<i>Herba sanguinalis</i>	139	<i>Hyoscyamus luteus</i>	ibid.	<i>Juli nucum</i>	853
<i>Herba Sardo</i>	491	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	ibid.	<i>Ixia</i>	597
<i>Herba Saracenic</i>	361	<i>Hypericum</i>	71		
<i>Herba scanaria</i>	709	<i>Hypocistis</i>	765	L <i>Abrusca</i>	447.754
<i>Herba scelerata</i>	491	<i>Hypoglossum</i>	784	<i>Labrum Veneris</i>	602
<i>Herba stella</i>	104			<i>Laburnum</i>	867
<i>Herba vlcicana</i>	517	I <i>Beris</i>	721	<i>Lachryma abiegna</i>	910
<i>Herbulum</i>	657	<i>Ibiga</i>	32	<i>Lachryma abietis</i>	ibid.
<i>Hermodactylus</i>	425	<i>Ibiscus</i>	671	<i>Lachryma tragacantha</i>	627
<i>Herculis sanguis</i>	244 376 402	<i>Idæus Dactylus</i>	391	<i>Lachryma Iob</i>	534
<i>Herpacantha</i>	608	<i>Illecebra</i>	126	<i>Lactaria</i>	415
<i>Hibiscus</i>	671	<i>Inguinalis</i>	42	<i>Lactaria femina</i>	ibid.
<i>Hibiscus Theophrast.</i>	ibid.	<i>Intaba</i>	649	<i>Lactaria mascula</i>	ibid.
<i>Hiera botane</i>	139	<i>Intubum sativum latifolium</i>	ibid.	<i>Lactuaria solsequia</i>	ibid.
<i>Hieracium</i>	653	<i>Intybum agreste</i>	649	<i>Lacturia latifolia</i>	416
<i>Hieracium magnum</i>	ibid.	<i>Intybum sativum</i>	ibid.	<i>Lactuca sativæ genera</i>	659
<i>Hieracium parvum</i>	ibid.	<i>Intybum sylvestre</i>	ibid.	<i>Lactuca leporina</i>	651
<i>Hieracopodium</i>	178	<i>Inula</i>	388	<i>Lactuca minor</i>	653
<i>Hippoglossum</i>	784	<i>Inula campana</i>	ibid.	<i>Lactuca sylvatica</i>	ibid.
<i>Hippolapatium</i>	644	<i>Iouis faba</i>	519	<i>Lactuca sylvestris</i>	661
<i>Hipposelinum</i>	705	<i>Iouis flamma</i>	846	<i>Ladum</i>	766
<i>Hipposelinon agreste</i>	ibid.	<i>Iouis glans</i>	851	<i>Ladanum</i>	ibid.
<i>Hirci spina.</i>	627.776	<i>Iringus</i>	599	<i>Lagopus</i>	578
<i>Hirundinaria</i>	36	<i>Iris</i>	217	<i>Lanium</i>	144
<i>Hispanica pruna</i>	840	<i>Iris cærulea</i>	ibid.	<i>Lampada</i>	178
<i>Holoconitis</i>	401	<i>Iris Germanica</i>	ibid.	<i>Lampsana</i>	646
<i>Holoschænus</i>	589	<i>Iris lutea</i>	ibid.	<i>Lampuca</i>	653
<i>Holostemum</i>	161	<i>Iris sylvestris</i>	ibid. 221.225	<i>Lanaria</i>	132
<i>Hordeum</i>	532	<i>Iris</i>	630	<i>Lapathum</i>	644
<i>Hordeum cantherinum</i>	ibid.	<i>Isophyllon</i>	584	<i>Lapathum magnum</i>	ibid.
<i>Hordeum galatinum</i>	533	<i>Isopyrum</i>	625	<i>Lapathum sativum</i>	ibid.
<i>Hordeum nudum</i>	ibid.	<i>Isatis vtraque</i>	75	<i>Lapathum sylvestre</i>	ibid.
<i>Hordeum mundum</i>	ibid.	<i>Isatis sylvestris</i>	14	<i>Larix</i>	911
<i>Horminum</i>	286.288	<i>Ischias</i>	611	<i>Laser</i>	346
<i>Horminum sativum</i>	ibid.	<i>Iugalis</i>	889	<i>Laser Cyrenaicum</i>	347
<i>Horminum sylvestre</i>	ibid.	<i>Iunci</i>	589	<i>Laserpitium</i>	346
<i>Humibuxus</i>	813	<i>Iuncifolius</i>	239	<i>Laser Syriacum</i>	347
<i>Humirubus</i>	768	<i>Iunci flos</i>	590	<i>Latum cuminum</i>	321
<i>Hyacinthus</i>	234	<i>Iuncus acutus</i>	589	<i>Lathyrus</i>	419
<i>Hyacinthus autumnalis</i>	ibid.	<i>Iuncus angulosus</i>	401	<i>Lathyrus</i>	550
& 236		<i>Iuncus</i>	589	<i>Lauandula</i>	300
<i>Hyacinthus Ovidij</i>	219	<i>Iuncus odoratus</i>	ibid.	<i>Lauandula femina</i>	ibid.
<i>Hydropiper</i>	729	<i>Iuncus quadratus</i>	401	<i>Lauandula mas</i>	ibid.
<i>Hydroselinon agrien</i>	698	<i>Iuncus triangularis</i>	ibid.	<i>Laurer</i>	704
<i>Hyoscyamus</i>	519	<i>Iuniperus</i>	893	<i>Laurer Crataeva</i>	ibid.
				<i>Laurus</i>	

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<i>Lauri bacca</i>	800	<i>Lingua bouis</i>	15	<i>Malacocissos</i>	458
<i>Laurus</i>	ibid.	<i>Lingua bubula</i>	ibid.	<i>Mala insania</i>	507
<i>Laurus Alexandrina</i>	784	<i>Lingua canis</i>	14	<i>Malicorium</i>	822
<i>Laurus idæa</i>	ibid.	<i>Linguace</i>	149	<i>Maluæ genera</i>	669
<i>Laurus rosea</i>	497	<i>Lingua ceruina</i>	222	<i>Malua Theoph.</i>	671. 674
<i>Ledum</i>	766	<i>Lingulace</i>	149	<i>Malum</i>	817
<i>Leguminum leo</i>	772	<i>Linum</i>	78	<i>Malum anarantium</i>	819
<i>Lectipes</i>	266	<i>Linum triticeum</i>	568	<i>Malum arantium</i>	ibid.
<i>Lemnitis</i>	376	<i>Lithospermum</i>	330	<i>Malum aureum</i>	ibid.
<i>Lens</i>	561	<i>Lobi</i>	546	<i>Malum cotoneum</i>	824
<i>Lens lacustris</i>	117	<i>Lolium</i>	541	<i>Malum granatum</i>	822
<i>Lens palustris</i>	ibid.	<i>Lonchitis aspera</i>	474	<i>Malum hesperium</i>	819
<i>Lenticula</i>	561	<i>Lotus sylvestris minor</i>	572	<i>Malum limonium</i>	ibid.
<i>Lentiscus</i>	915	<i>Lotus</i>	851	<i>Malum punicum</i>	822
<i>Lepidium</i>	708. 727	<i>Lotus sativa</i>	571	<i>Malum terra</i>	361. 381
<i>Leptophyllos</i>	416	<i>Lotus sylvestris</i>	572	<i>Malus</i>	817
<i>Lesche</i>	499	<i>Lotus urbana</i>	571	<i>Malus Armeniaca</i>	827
<i>Lethusa</i>	ibid.	<i>Luparia</i>	407. 496	<i>Malus citria</i>	819
<i>Leucanthemum</i>	763	<i>Lupinus</i>	553	<i>Malus coronea</i>	824
<i>Leucoion</i>	167. 243	<i>Lupinus sativus</i>	ibid.	<i>Malum Persicum</i>	827
<i>Leucoia lutea</i>	167	<i>Lupinus sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>Malus medica</i>	819
<i>Leuisticum</i>	335	<i>Lupus salicarius</i>	466	<i>Malus Persica</i>	827
<i>Libanium</i>	15	<i>Lupulus salicarius</i>	ibid.	<i>Marmoraria</i>	608
<i>Libanotis</i>	318	<i>Lustrago</i>	139	<i>Mamiras</i>	401
<i>Libanotides</i>	299	<i>Luteum herba</i>	75	<i>Mandragoras</i>	505
<i>Libanotis Theoph. ibid.</i>	319	<i>Lychnis</i>	759	<i>Mandragoras femina</i>	ibid.
<i>Libanotis</i>	ibid.	<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	176	<i>Mandragoras mas</i>	ibid.
<i>Libanus</i>	773	<i>Lychnis sativa</i>	ibid.	<i>Mandragoras Theoph.</i>	515
<i>Lichen</i>	479	<i>Lychnis sylvestris</i>	178	<i>Mandragoras Merion Diosco-</i>	
<i>Licina</i>	139	<i>Lychnis</i>	132. 180. 196	<i>ridis</i>	ibid.
<i>Ligusticum</i>	335	<i>Lycium</i>	813	<i>Mania</i>	519
<i>Ligustrum</i>	457. 802	<i>Lycoclonon</i>	496	<i>Mariscus</i>	589
<i>Ligustrum album</i>	457	<i>Lycoclonon Ponticum</i>	ibid.	<i>Maronium</i>	376
<i>Ligustrum nigrum</i>	ibid.	<i>Lycopersum</i>	198	<i>Marrubiastrum</i>	290
<i>Lilium</i>	226	<i>Lycopodium</i>	482	<i>Marrubium</i>	ibid.
<i>Lilium marinum</i>	232	<i>Lycopsis</i>	10	<i>Marrubium nigrum.</i>	ibid.
<i>Lilium rubrum</i>	229	<i>Lycopsis sylvestris</i>	11	<i>Marrubium palustre</i>	145. 290
<i>Lilium rufum.</i>	ibid.	<i>Lysimachia</i>	82	<i>Marum</i>	265. 266
<i>Lilium sylvestre</i>	230. 231	<i>Lysimachium</i>	ibid.	<i>Mastiche</i>	915
<i>Lilium Theophrasti</i>	199	<i>Lysimachium caeruleum</i>	83	<i>Mecon</i>	415
<i>Limnesion</i>	436	<i>Lysimachium purpureum</i>	ibid.	<i>Medica</i>	572. 576
<i>Limnites</i>	376			<i>Meleta</i>	602
<i>Limodorum</i>	772	M <i>Acer</i>	855	<i>Melampyllum</i>	608
<i>Limones</i>	819	<i>Maiorana</i>	265	<i>Melampodium</i>	407
<i>Limonium</i>	617	<i>Mala Armeniaca</i>	827	<i>Melampyrum</i>	182. 568
<i>Lingua</i>	149	<i>Mala citria</i>	819	<i>Melanorhizon</i>	407
				<i>Melanthium</i>	316
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<i>Melanthium Damascenū</i>	316	<i>Mose</i>	821	<i>Norion</i>	505
<i>Melanthium sativum</i>	ibid.	<i>Mula herba</i>	473	<i>Nuces cupressi</i>	899
<i>Melanthium sylvestre</i>	ibid.	<i>Muliones</i>	880	<i>Nuces fagi</i>	886
<i>Melica</i>	538	<i>Muralis</i>	57	<i>Nux</i>	853
<i>Melilotus</i>	572	<i>Muralium</i>	ibid.	<i>Nux auellana</i>	857
<i>Melilotus germanica</i>	572.573	<i>Musa</i>	821	<i>Nux castanea</i>	852
<i>Melilotus Italica</i>	ibid.	<i>Muscus</i>	481	<i>Nux Heracleotica</i>	857
<i>Melilotus sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>Muscus marinus</i>	482	<i>Nux iuglans</i>	853
<i>Melissophyllum</i>	393	<i>Myagrum</i>	568	<i>Nux myristica</i>	855
<i>Melissana</i>	293.	<i>Myiis</i>	753	<i>Nux persica</i>	853
<i>Melo</i>	678	<i>Myoclonon</i>	494	<i>Nuces pineæ</i>	904
<i>Melocarpon</i>	361	<i>Myopieron</i>	723	<i>Nux pinea</i>	ibid.
<i>Melopepo</i>	679	<i>Myrica humilis</i>	785	<i>Nux Pontica</i>	857
<i>Melopepo Galeni</i>	675	<i>Myrimorphos</i>	160	<i>Nux Prænestina</i>	ibid.
<i>Memacylon</i>	850	<i>Myriophyllum</i>	ibid.	<i>Nux Regia</i>	853
<i>Menta aquatica</i>	277	<i>Myrrha</i>	710	<i>Nymphæa utraque</i>	202
<i>Menta Romana</i>	ibid.	<i>Myrrhis</i>	ibid.		
<i>Menta Saracenica</i>	ibid.	<i>Myrtaria</i>	415	O <i>Cimastrium</i>	273
<i>Menta sativa</i>	276	<i>Myrtus</i>	781.797	<i>Ocularis</i>	46
<i>Mentastrium</i>	277.280	<i>Myrtus sylvestris</i>	782	<i>Ocymum</i>	272.540
<i>Mercurialis</i>	85	<i>Myxa</i>	842	<i>Ocymum maius</i>	272
<i>Mercurialis fœmina</i>	ibid.	<i>Myxaria</i>	ibid.	<i>Ocymum minus</i>	ibid.
<i>Mercurialis mas</i>	ibid.			<i>Ocymum gariophyllatum</i>	ibid.
<i>Mercurialis sylvestris</i>	ibid.	N <i>Apus</i>	685	<i>Ocymoides</i>	597
<i>Mespilum</i>	832	<i>Napus sativus</i>	ibid.	<i>Oenanthe</i>	754
<i>Mespilus</i>	ibid.	<i>Napus sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>Olea</i>	863
<i>Meum</i>	390.667	<i>Narce</i>	384	<i>Olea Aethiopica</i>	ibid.
<i>Milax</i>	456	<i>Narcissus</i>	238.399	<i>Oleago</i>	428
<i>Mollis hedera</i>	458	<i>Narcissus luteus</i>	242	<i>Oleagnus</i>	781
<i>Milefia rosa</i>	759	<i>Nardus rustica</i>	148.394	<i>Oleasterellus</i>	428
<i>Militaris</i>	139.159.160	<i>Nardus sylvestris</i>	ibid.	<i>Oleaster</i>	863
<i>Militaris millefolia</i>	159	<i>Nasturtium</i>	719	<i>Olea sylvestris</i>	ibid.
<i>Milium</i>	534.537	<i>Nasturtium hibernum</i>	722	<i>Oleosæ resina</i>	910
<i>Milium Indicum</i>	538	<i>Nasturtium rusticum</i>	723	<i>Oleiscarpos</i>	869
<i>Milium saburrian</i>	ibid.	<i>Nasturtium sylvestre</i>	ibid.	<i>Olibanum</i>	907
<i>Millefolium</i>	117.160	<i>Nastus</i>	592	<i>Oliua</i>	863
<i>Minimus</i>	595	<i>Nepa</i>	128	<i>Olusarium</i>	701
<i>Mithridatum</i>	123	<i>Nepita</i>	280	<i>Olyra</i>	533
<i>Moly</i>	298	<i>Neranzum</i>	819	<i>Omphacium</i>	754
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<i>Menta aquatica</i>	277	<i>Nepita</i>	280	<i>Papauer magnum ibid.</i>	
				<i>Papa-</i>	

I N D E X.

<i>Papaver nigrum</i>	316	<i>Pilosella minor</i>	ibid.	<i>Pylocaracta</i>	865
<i>Papaver rubrum</i>	499	<i>Pimpinella</i>	152	<i>Pyra citonia</i>	825
502		<i>Pinastellum</i>	339	<i>Pyrethrum</i>	396
<i>Paracoculi</i>	509	<i>Pionia</i>	391	<i>Pyrola</i>	149
<i>Paritaria</i>	57	<i>Piper aquaticum</i>	729	Q	<i>Vercula minor</i> 30
<i>Passula de corintho</i>	754	<i>Piper Calecutiū</i>	731		<i>Quinquefoliū</i> 90
<i>Pastinaca</i>	696	<i>Piper Hispanum</i>	ibid.		<i>Quinqueneruia</i> 101
<i>Pasteria bursa</i>	88	<i>Piperitis</i>	728	R	<i>Apa genestra</i> 772
<i>Pentadaetylon</i>	412	<i>Pisareli</i>	549		<i>Rapa rubra</i> 635
<i>Pera pastoris</i>	88	<i>Pix naualis</i>	908		<i>Rapcaulis</i> 639
<i>Perfoliata</i>	151	<i>Plantago</i>	101		<i>Raphanus minor</i> 688
<i>Perfoliatum</i>	ibid.	<i>Planta leonis</i>	155.407		<i>Raphanus sylvest.</i> 728
<i>Perforata</i>	71	<i>Pneumonanthe</i>	193		<i>Rapiens vitam</i> 428
<i>Perlaro</i>	851	<i>Podagra lini</i>	464		<i>Rapistrum</i> 717
<i>Perpensa</i>	367	<i>Polipodium</i>	470		<i>Rapontium</i> 687
<i>Pentaphyllū genera</i>	90	<i>Polytrichon</i>	478		<i>Rapum genista</i> 772
<i>Persicaria</i>	729	<i>Poma amoris</i>	508		<i>Rapunculum</i> 687
<i>Persicum</i>	827	<i>Pomum amoris</i>	ibid.		<i>Rapunculum maius</i> ibi.
<i>Peruinca</i>	38	<i>Pomum aureum</i>	ibid.		<i>Rapunculum paraiū</i> ibid.
<i>Pes anserinus</i>	632	<i>Pomum granatum</i>	822		<i>Raued</i> 378
<i>Pes asininus</i>	737	<i>Pomum Hierosolymita-</i>			<i>Rauedsceni</i> 379
<i>Pes columbae</i>	54	<i>num</i>	510		<i>Raued Turcicum</i> ibid.
<i>Pes cornicis</i>	104.487	<i>Pomum mirabile</i>	ibid.		<i>Rauet</i> 378
<i>Pes corni</i>	481	<i>Pomum spinosum</i>	509		<i>Rauetsceni</i> ibid.
<i>Pes leonis</i>	155	<i>Porrum</i>	740		<i>Regina prati</i> 48
<i>Pes leopardi</i>	491	<i>Portulaca</i>	662		<i>Remora aratri</i> 777
<i>Pes leporis</i>	578	<i>Potentilla</i>	94		<i>Resina arida</i> 906
<i>Pes lupi</i>	482	<i>Prassium</i>	273.290		<i>Resina pini</i> ibid.
<i>Pes vituli</i>	372	<i>Prassium foetidum</i>	290		<i>Resta bonis</i> 777
<i>Petrafindula</i>	325	<i>Premula veris</i>	135.189		<i>Rhabarbarum</i> mona-
<i>Petrocelium</i>	696.705	<i>Premula veris minor</i>	ib.		<i>chorum</i> 644
<i>Petroselinum Macedo-</i>		<i>Prunella</i>	146		<i>Rhapontica</i> 376
<i>nicum</i>	701	<i>Psyllium</i>	114		<i>Rheu</i> 378
<i>Pencedanum</i>	339	<i>Pseudomelanthiū</i>	179		<i>Rheubarbarum</i> ibid.
<i>Philipendula</i>	47	<i>Pulegium</i>	260.280		<i>Ribes</i> 793
<i>Phyteuma</i>	386	<i>Pulmonalis</i>	137		<i>Ribes nigrum</i> ibid.
<i>Pigamum</i>	50	<i>Pulmonaria</i>	ibid.482		<i>Ribes rubrum</i> ibid.
<i>Pilosella maior</i>	95	<i>Pulsatilla</i>	407 491		<i>Ribe-</i>

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<i>Ribesum</i>	ibid.	<i>Sanguisorba</i>	153	<i>Serpētaria</i>	12,86,370
<i>Robertiana</i>	54	<i>Sanicula</i>	154	<i>Serpentaria maior</i>	370
<i>Rosa Græca</i>	177	<i>Santolina</i>	76	<i>Serpillum</i>	260
<i>Rosa mariana</i>	177	<i>Saponaria</i>	178,386	<i>Septifolium</i>	342
<i>Rosa ultramarina</i>	669	<i>Sarcocolla</i>	358	<i>Serratula</i>	30
<i>Rosmarinus</i>	298	<i>Sarratula</i>	30	<i>Sernilla</i>	696
<i>Ros solis</i>	482	<i>Saturegia</i>	257	<i>Sernillum</i>	ibid.
<i>Rostrum ciconia</i>	54	<i>Satyriones</i>	249 & inde.	<i>Seutlomalache</i>	642
<i>Rostrum porcinum</i>	655	<i>Sauimera</i>	898	<i>Sicla</i>	634
<i>Rorella</i>	482	<i>Sauina</i>	ibid.	<i>Sicelica</i>	ibi.
<i>Ruberta</i>	54	<i>Saxifraga</i>	328	<i>Sicha</i>	692
<i>Rubia tinctorum</i>	620	<i>Saxifraga alba</i>	ibid.	<i>Sigillum beatæ Mariæ</i>	
<i>Ruta capraria</i>	564	<i>Saxifraga aurea</i>	ibid.		447
<i>Ruta</i>	245	<i>Saxifraga alba semen</i>		<i>Sigillū Salomonis</i>	113
<i>Ruscus</i>	782		227	<i>Siler mōtanū</i>	333,335
		<i>Saxifraga lutea</i>	563	<i>Sinapsis</i>	713, Sinapis ib.
<i>S Aggina</i>	538	<i>Saxifraga rubea</i>	47	<i>Sinapi Persicum</i>	172
<i>Salicaria</i>	82	<i>Saxifraga maior</i>	325	<i>Solanum letale</i>	515
<i>Salicornia</i>	128	<i>Saxifraga minor</i>	ibid.	<i>Solatrium</i>	512
<i>Sal alkali</i>	ibid.	<i>Scabiosa genera</i>	121	<i>Solatrium mortale</i>	515
<i>Salisrora</i>	482	<i>Scammonea</i>	461	<i>Solbastrella</i>	153
<i>Salvia agrestis</i>	285	<i>Scariola</i>	649	<i>Soldanella</i>	459
<i>Salvia maior</i>	ibid.	<i>Scarlea</i>	286	<i>Solidago</i>	146
<i>Salvia minor</i>	ibid.	<i>Scatum cœli</i>	44	<i>Solidago Sarracenica</i>	
<i>Salvia nobilis</i>	ibid.	<i>Scatum cellus</i>	ibid.		156
<i>Salvia Romana</i>	282	<i>Scenola</i>	111	<i>Sophia</i>	129
<i>Salvia vsualis</i>	284	<i>Scirpus</i>	222	<i>Sorgi</i>	156
<i>Salusandria</i>	316	<i>Scolopendria</i>	472	<i>Sorgho</i>	ibid.
<i>Sambucus</i>	440	<i>Scordium</i>	123	<i>Spanachea</i>	642
<i>Sābucus aquatica</i>	760	<i>Scrophularia</i>	51	<i>Sparta parilla</i>	460
<i>Sābucus ceruinus</i>	440	<i>Scorodonia</i>	285	<i>Spartula fœtida</i>	221
<i>Sambucus humilis</i>	441	<i>Scrophularia maior</i>	ibid.	<i>Spelta</i>	526
<i>Sābucus palustris</i>	890		36	<i>Sparagus</i>	711
<i>Sābucus sylvestris</i>	440	<i>Scrophularia minor</i>	36	<i>Spergula</i>	64,623
<i>Sanamunda</i>	148	<i>Sebasta</i>	842	<i>Spergula odorata</i>	623
<i>Sancti Iacobi flos</i>	77	<i>Segala</i>	531	<i>Spica celtica</i>	482
<i>Sandaraca</i>	893	<i>Sena</i>	437	<i>Spicata</i>	117
<i>Sanguis draconis</i>	644	<i>Serapinum</i>	351	<i>Spicanardi</i>	ibid.
		<i>Serbin</i>	896	<i>Spinachea</i>	642
				<i>Spinacheum olus</i>	ibid.
				<i>Spina</i>	

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<i>Spina mollis</i>	654	<i>Thus</i>	907.910	<i>Visnaga</i>	708
<i>Squilla</i>	746	<i>Thymus</i>	258	<i>Vitalba</i>	449
<i>Squinantum</i>	590	<i>Tinearia</i>	98	<i>Vitæalis</i>	458
<i>Staphisagria</i>	431	<i>Tota bona</i>	647	<i>Viticella</i>	444
<i>Stataria</i>	339	<i>Tomentitia</i>	98.99	<i>Vlmaria</i>	48
<i>Stramonia</i>	509	<i>Tormentilla</i>	91	<i>Umbilicus Veneris</i>	44
<i>Stellaria</i>	104 155	<i>Tragopyrum</i>	540	<i>Vngula caballina</i>	24
<i>Sticados Arabicū</i>	301	<i>Trasi</i>	401	<i>Vnifolium</i>	199
<i>Sticados citrinum</i>	98	<i>Trasci</i>	ibid.	<i>Volubilis</i>	456
<i>Sticas Arabica</i>	301	<i>Trifoliū acetosum</i>	579	<i>Volubilis maior</i>	457
<i>Sticas citrina</i>	98	<i>Trifolium bituminosum</i>		<i>Volubilis minor</i>	ibi.
<i>Stæcas citrina</i>	ibid.		577	<i>Volubilis acuta</i>	460
<i>Stæcados citrinum</i>	ibid.	<i>Trifolium humile</i>	578	<i>Volubilis media</i>	458
<i>Strachion</i>	387	<i>Trifoliū odoratum</i>	571	<i>Volubilis pungens</i>	460
<i>Succisa</i>	122	<i>Trixago palustris</i>	113	<i>Vrinalis</i>	87
<i>Suchaba</i>	611	<i>Turbith Mesue</i>	423	<i>Vsnea</i>	481
<i>Sumach</i>	804	<i>Turbith Serap.</i>	422	<i>Vstilago</i>	543.597
<i>Superba</i>	175	<i>Typha aquatica</i>	591	<i>Uua crispa</i>	791
<i>Symphytū sylvestre</i>	137			<i>Uua lupina</i>	493.512
T <i>Amariscus</i>	785	V <i>Aleriana</i>	394	<i>Uua versa</i>	493
	901	<i>Valeriana domesti-</i>		<i>Uua vulpis</i>	512
<i>Tanacetum</i>	22	<i>ca</i>	ibid.	<i>Uulgago</i>	367
<i>Tanacetum maius</i>	ibid.	<i>Valeriana hortensis</i>	ibid.	<i>Uulmatia</i>	633
<i>Tanacetum minus</i>	ibid.	<i>Verbena</i>	139	<i>Uunlaria</i>	191.784
<i>Tanacetū sylvestre</i>	94	<i>Vernicularis</i>	126		
<i>Tapsus barbatus</i>	132	<i>Veronica foemina</i>	31	<i>Xylocaracta</i>	865
<i>Taraxacon</i>	651	<i>Vernix</i>	893		
<i>Terebinthina</i>	911	<i>Victoriola</i>	784	Y <i>sopus</i>	256
<i>Terebinthina Veneta</i>		<i>Vinca peruviana</i>	38	<i>Treos</i>	217
	910	<i>Viola</i>	164		
<i>Testiculus hirci</i>	259	<i>Viola palustris</i>	117	Z <i>Abafaran</i>	244
<i>Testiculus leporis</i>	ibi.	<i>Violaria</i>	164	<i>Zambach</i>	763
<i>Testiculus vulpis</i>	ibid.	<i>Viperina</i>	12	<i>Zarsa parella</i>	460
<i>Tetrabil</i>	293	<i>Virga aurea</i>	157	<i>Zinziber caninum</i>	731
<i>Tetrabit</i>	ibi.	<i>Virga pastoris</i>	602	<i>Zizania</i>	541
		<i>Viscus quercinus</i>	873	<i>Zuccomarin</i>	677

F I N I S.

THE ENGLISH TABLE,

conteyning the names and fynames of all

the Herbes, Trees, and Plants, of this present

Booke, or Herball.

A			B		
Acatia	796	Aristologia &c.	361	Weane tree	865
Ache	704	Arisaron	373	Garden Beanes	545
Aconit	494	Aron	372	Great Beanes	ibid.
Adders grasse	249	Arse smart	730	Kidney Beanes	547
Adders tongue	149	Artechock	604	Romaine Beanes	ibid.
Adder-wurt	27	wild Artechock	617	wild & black beanes	545
Aethiopis	136	Asarabacca	367	Our Ladies Bedstraw	
Affodyl	749	Asclepias	365	622	
Agrimonie	65	A she tree &c.	875	Weech masse	886
Noble Agrimonie	ibid.	Aspe	877	Weech tree	ibid.
Wild Agrimonie	94	Asles bore tree	819	Weetes	634
Agnus castus	803	Asla foetida	347	Wehen oz Been albu	399
Aishweede	342	Auens	148	Welflowers	191
Algood	647	Autumne belflowrs	193	Wlew belles	194
Alkakengie	514	Axeworte	563	Welroin oz Wenroin	347
Alkanet	11	Arlich	ibid.	Way beries	800
Blacke Aller	888	Sea Aygreene	410	Wlaek beries	768
Aller tree oz Alder	885			Wzamble beries	ibid.
Almōds oz Almōd	828	Abchellers buttōs	493	March betil oz pestil	591
Ambros	285	Bay oz laurel tree	800	Wetony oz Wetayne	331
Amelcorne	527	Ballock grasse	249	Paules Wetony	31
Ammoniacum	353	Foles Balloxe	ibid.	Water Wetony	51
Amorous Apples	507	Hares Balloxe	250	White Weete	634
Ameos oz Animi	309	Bassamynte	282	Wideweede	457
Anemone	495	Yelow wolfsbane &c.	496	Wough Windweed	460
Angelica	337	Wanewort	ibid.	Wirch tree	87
Anthyllis	17	The Warberie bushe oz		Wurds foote oz fowle	
Anyse	308	tree	794	foote	566
Apple tree	817	Warberies	ibid.	Wlacke berie bush	768
Apples of lone	507. 508	Warley and of all his		Wladder nut	859
Apples of Perowe	509	kinds	533	Wlewblaw	180
Female bassam apple	511	Barons Mercury oz		Wlew bottel	ibid.
Prickle Apples	509	Phyllon	85	Wlighted	543
Thornie Apples	ibid.	Wale Wyome	775	Wlites and Wlits	632
Gale bassam Apple	510	Come Wall	272	Wloodwort	441
Blacke Archangell	290	Wall royall &c.	272	Way Blossoms	199
Arbut tree	850	Crispe Waulme	277	Wlood strange	106
Arbor Juda	867	Waulme	293	Wockroheate	540
Argentine	607	Beanes	545	Waidonack oz strange	
		Wocks Beanes	625	Wiolets	172
				Wombace	

The Table

Bombace	788	Camels strawe	589	Middle Chickeweede	60
Small Bombace	99	Cammoche	777	Choke fitch	772
Borage	15	Camomill	205	Chokeweede	ibid.
Bore thorne	814	Stinking Camomil	208	Chyne oz Sweth	742
Bore tree	813	Common Camomil	207	Cichelug	550
Boyes Mercury	oz	Purple camomil	205, 210	Wilde Ciches	551
Whillon	85	Yellow and white Ca-		Ciderage	730
Bake	464	momill	205	Cinquefoyle oz Sinke-	
Bamble	768	Wild Champion	178	foyle 90 Cistus	764
Bockelype	666	Spanish Canes	592	Citrons	819
Brome	772	Large & broad Comin	321	Citrulles	679
Brier bush	760	Sugar Cane	592	Wilde Clarie	286
White and black Bruony		Canterbury belles	191	Smelling Clauer	577
444		Capers	789	Clauer gentle	ibid.
Buckthorne	104	Capzifoile	454	Rough Clauer	578
Buckrammes	735	Carob tree	865	Garden oz sallet Cla-	
Bugle	146	Wilde Caroline	612	uer	571
Buglosse	10	Wild Carthamus	613	Treacle Clauer	577
Buglosse the lesser	13	Carottes and of all his		Clary oz Cleare-eye	286
Wipers Buglosse	ibid.	kinde	692	Clematis altera	448
White bulbus violet	243	Wilde Carrot	324	Chuer	621
Bulbyne	743	Cataphilago	99	Coccom flowers	721
Bul foote	24	Caruway	311	Cockle	179
Buplucuros	584	Casseweede	88	Cockowes meate	579
Bupzelis	628	Cassia fistula	866	Coclas panter	768
Burned	543	Cassidonie	301	White Colewurts	638
Burnet	153	Casshes oz Caxes	710	Wilde Colewurts	641
Butchers brome	782	Catanance	585	Cypres Colewurts	638
Great Burre	18	Cattestayle	591	Contry Colewurts	641
Great clote Burre	ibid.	Cedar & Cedre tree	896	Wrinkled oz ruffed Cole	
Diche Burre	ibid.	Celandyne	36	638	
Howse Burre	19	Centorie great and smal		Collander	313
Butter Burre	25	876		Colequantida	435
Butterflowers	493	Ceterach	425	Coltas foote	24
Wythwort	361	Chafeweede	99	Columbine	185
C		Chistel Chameleon	597	Comfrey & Coferie	161
L Ofed Cabbage	638	Charlock	715	Comin oz Cummin	312
Great round Cab-		Cheese running	622	Cone oz Pine apple	901
bage cole	ibid.	Cherries and of all his		Confounde	146
Calfes foote	372	kind and fruite	845	Great Conyza	41
Calfes snowte	201	Winter Cherries	514	Wastard Coninthes	793
Calampyte	280	Long Cherrie tree	848	Cornerose	502
Rough Calaminte	ibid.	Cheruel & Cheruel	706	Corneflowre wyldc and	
Calathian violets	193	Wilde Cheruel	709	great	180
Caltrop 601 Caltha	213	Toothpicke Cheruel	708	Cornell tree	848
Cameline	568	Chesnut tree	852	Coriander	313

The Table.

Coronations of Corona- tions	174	Date of Palme tree	861	Greene Endive	661
Golden Cotula	208	Daucus of Candy	324	Wild Endive	649
White Cotula without sauorie	207	Daphnes	189	White Endive with the broad leaues	649
Cottō	788	Wlew flower deluce	217	Erysimon	726
Couch & couch gras	580	The smallest flower De- luc	220	Esula and Ezula	418
Cowslippes	135	White flower deluce	217	Euphorbium	356
Cowslip	137	Yellow flower deluce	225	Ewe of Pew tree	901
Yellow Cram	488	Deuils bit	122	Eyebright	46
Creame, of flower of Cristall	129	Dewberie of blackberie			
Cranes bil	541	768		F	
Cresses	719	Dictam, of Dictamnium		fat of flour of glas	129
Sciatica Cresse	727	of Candie	303	Fenberies	779
Water Cresse	721	Dill	307	Felwozte	384
Winter Cresses	722	Bastard of false Dictam		Fenel	305
Yellow water cresses	704	398 Dittany	728	Wild & great Fenel	ibid.
Crest-marine	665	Diuels bit	653	Dogge Fenell	208
Crompled lettis	659	Docks	644	Fenell Giant	305
Croswort	624	Doder	464	Fenegreck	567
Yellow crow belles	242	Doggeberie tree	848	Ferne male & female	467
Crowe sope	178	Dogges Call	185	Stone Ferne	475
Crowfoote	490	Dogges Camomill	208	Oke Ferne	470
Water of marrish crow- foote	491	Dogges Leekes	236	Petrie Ferne	471
Heath Crowfoote	496	Dogges Toth	231	Ferula	343
White Crowfoot	117.491	Donc foote	54	Feuerfew	23
Crowtoes	334	Double tongue	784	Ficus Indica	627
Wilde Cucumber	433	Dragon biting	717	Figge tree	836
Cucumbers	675	Water of Marsche Dia- gon	370	Finger Ferne	475
Leaping Cucumber	433	Dragons and Dragon		Figwort	36
Cudweed	99	Wurt, &c.	370	Fistick Nuttes	858
Curagy	729	Drauck	543	Water Flagges	225
Currants	754	Dubble leafe	252	Wilde Flagges	ibid.
Cuscuta, &c.	464	Ducks meate	117	Flaxe of Lyn	78
Cypres Ciuet	742	Dunch downe	591	Cozne flag	222
Cytisus bush	860	Dwale	515	Code and wild flaxe	87
Cypres tree	899	Dwarffe Palmetree	890	Fleabane	114
Cypres nuttes	ibid.			Fleawurt	ibid.
Field Cypres	32	E		Flebanc	41
Garden Cypres	34	Arthnuttes	566	Bloudy Fliemort	98
		Earth Chestnut	667	Flixewort	129
		Eglantine	760	Floramoz	188
		water Elder	890	Our ladies flower	236
D		Elder of Bour tree	440	Floure Gentill	188
Daffodill	749	Elecampane	388	Flour Costantinople	176
White Daffodil	238	Marishe Elder	890	Flourie cole	638
Dandelion	655	Wild white Elleboz	404	Folefoote	24.367
Darnell	541.581	Elme tree	880	Forget me not	32
Danewort	441			Fore	

The Table.

Fore gloue	196	Goates Cullions	250	Hauer	582
Foretayle	625	Goldcuppes	493	Hawkeweede	653
Framboys	769	Golden Appels	508	Hawthorne	812
Francke	64	Gold floure	98. 213	Heare bzeuble	768
Fumeterre	28	Golden floure of Per-		Hearons byll	54
Hedge fumeterre	29	rowe	215	Heathmouse care	96
Great furze	776	Golden flower	491	Heath	787
Ground furze	777	Goldknoppes	493	Heath bzeuble	768
Fiueleaved grasse	90	Goose foote	632	Blacke Helleboz	407
G		Golden Rodde	157	White Helleboz	402
Galangal	401	Goldknappe	492	Hempe	80
Galbanum	352	Goosenest	252	Hempe tree or chast tree	803
Gallowgrasse	80	Goose-grasse	621	Yellow and white Hen-	
Garden woad	74	Goosehare	ibid.	bane	519
Garden flagges	217	Good Henry	647	Hemlocke	521
Garlyke	735	Go to bed at noone	186	Hennes foote	29
Crow & wild Garlik ibi.		Gourde	681	Herbe Aloe	410
Garden Garlike	ibid.	Long Gourds	ibid.	Herbe Bennet	148
Weares Garlike	ibid.	Gooseberries	791	Carpenters Herbe	146
Rusche Garlike	742	Black Gooseberries	793	S. Christophers herbe	469
Garlike thlaspi	723	Beyondsea Goosebe. ibi.		Herbe grace	295
Gentian	384	Redde Gooseberries ibid.		Herbe Iue	32. 104
Ballinet Geranium	55	Grace of God	55	Judaical Herbe	293
Small or dwarf Gen.	386	Sea Grape	128	Herbe Paris	493
Crocofoote Geranium	55	Wild Grape or vine	754	Herbe Robert	54
Germander	30	Gratia Dei	436	Herbe twopence	86
Water Germander	123	Grasse comforting the		Wipers Herbe	13
Wild Germander	124	eyes	583	Hermodactil	425
Water Gillofer	117	Thæleaved Grasse	571	Heptree	760
Yellow Gillofers	167	The grasse of Parnasus		Hamdberie	769
Castel Gillofer	169	587		Hirse	534
Stocke Gillofers	ibid.	S. Johns grasse	71	Huluer	599
Rogues Gillofers	171	Square S. Johns gras		Hurt Sicke	180
Cloaue Gillofers	174	73 Gremill	330	Huluer	815
Garden Gillofers	ibid.	Gromel	ibid.	Hyacinthe	234
Fethered Gillofers	ibid.	Ground Pyne	32	Autumne hyacinthe	230
Cloue Gillofers	ibid.	Groundswel	657	Bush or tuft hiacinth ib.	
Marthe Gillofers	175	Gumme Tragagāt	627	Hygtaper	132
Cockow Gillofers	ibid.	H		Hylope	256
Hocke Gillofer	387	Hares foote	578	Pepper Hylope	260
Gingidium	708	Harmall	298	Hockes	669
Stinking Glading	221	Harts ease	166. 167	Small wild Hocke	ibid.
Cozne Gladin	222	Hartwurt	361	Hooke heale	146
Right Gladin	ibid.	Haskewurt	191	Holewurt	364
Banke stinking goat	633	Hasel or Filberd tree	857	Holly	
Goates beard	48. 186	Haselwurt	367		

The Table.

Holly	815	Juyblack and small	451	Lillie non Bulbus	232
Holyhockes	669	Ground Juy	453	Lillie of Alexandria	233
Common Hockes	ibid.			White water Lillie	222
Sea Holly	599	Water Kars	721	Limons	819
Holme	815	Spickled Kall	128	Linden tree	882
Sea Holme	599	Kneeholme	782	Lillynarcissus	241
Hollow roote	364	Knapweede	121	Lingwort	402
Small honesties	174	Kneehul	782	Linclong	45
Honyfuckle	454	Knights milfoyle	159	Liuernwort	479
Hoppe	466	Kynde	284	Stone Liuernwort	ibid.
Horehound and of all his		Knights water	Sen=	Lotte tree	851
kind	290	greene	159	Loue in idlenes	166
Horestrange	339	Knights worthe	ibid.	Lousepowder	432
Marish oz water Hore				Louage	335
hound	290	Ladies mantell	155	Lungwort	482
Horseflowre	182	Langdebeef	654	Lunarie	150
Horseheele	388	Lampfana	646	Lupines	551
Horse houe	24	Larks claw	184	Lungwort	137
Horse tayle & sauegrasse		Larkes spurre	ibid.	Lycorpe	807
III		Laser	346	Lylie Conuall	199
Horse tongue	784	Laserpitium	ibid.	May Lylies	ibid.
Hounds tree	848	Lauender cotton	34	Lyzpconfancy	ibid.
Hound berie tree	ibid.	Lauender gentle	301	Lysimachia	82
Houslecke	126	French Lauender	ibid.	Wlew oz azured Lyma=	
		Lauers, oz Leuers	225	chus	83
Icke by the hedge	737	Lauriel, oz Lowrpe	426	Thzee leaf Liuernwort	67
Jasmine	763	Laurus of Alexandria			
S. James worthe	77	784			
S. Johns worthe	71	French Lecke, vnset		R Cede Mace	591
Iberies	727	Lecke	740	Radder	620
Wall Ferne	469. 470	Lecke oz Leekes	ibid.	Wale knot grasse	108
Josephs flowre	186	The headed oz knorped		Hallowmes &c.	669
Narrowe bladed Ireos		Lecke	ibid.	Dwarffe Mallow	ibid.
217		Mayden Lecke	ibid.	Common cleyn & tawle	
Dwarffe Ireos	220	Rusche Leekes	742	Wilde Mallow	ibid.
Wilde Ireos	221	Wilde & Cozne Lecke	743	Marish Mallowe	671
Bulbus Ireos	224	Lentilles	561	White Mallow	ibid.
Fris	217	Leopards foote	587	Cut Mallowe	673
Yellow wild Fris	225	Lettis	659	Symons Mallow	ibid.
Italian fetches	564	Water Lentils	117	Merucyn Mallow	ibid.
Juiub tree	843	Lofed, oz Cabbage Le=		The flyme oz Muccis=	
Jung fraw hare	482	tuce 659 Letuce	ibid.	lage Mallow of Men=	
Juniper berries	893	Wilde Letuce	661	ms	674
Juniper tree	ibid.	Liblong	45	Wale Mandrage	505
Juraye	541	White Lillie	226	Female Mandrage	ibid.
Juybindweede	458	Wild Lillie	230	White Mandrage	505
				Blacke Mandrage	506

Maple

The Table.

Maple	892	Petrie Mozell	ibid.	Romain or Greck Met-	
March	524	Molchata	54	tel	ibid.
Marierom, and of his		Mosse of the sea	482	Dead Nettell	144
kinde	265. 267	Motheworde	98	Blind Nettell & Arch-	
Bastard Marierom	268	Motherwort	145	angell	ibid.
Coast Marie	283	Stinking Motherwort		Nettle tree	851
Marsche Marigold	36	633		Field Nigella	179
Marygolds & rudg	181	Mothe Mulleyn	134	Garden Nigella	316
wild Marygold	212	House eare	62.95	Wild Nigella	ibid.
Marrishe berries	779	House tayle	106	Woody Nightshade	463
Masticke	915	Mugworze	20	Nightshade 512. 514. 517	
Imperatozia Mayster-		Pety Muguet	622	Nose bleede	160
wort 341 Waterfilon		Golden Muguet	624	Nutmeg and macis	855
121		Mulleyn	132	Water Nuts	619
Mathers	208	Mulberie tree	833		
Polish Mathes	ibid.	Musa or Mose tree	821	O Culi Christi	286
Red Mathes	210	Mustarde	713	Oke tree	871
Mawdelein	282	White Mustarde	ibid.	Oke of Hierusalem, and	
Mayden Mercury	85	Myagrum	568	Oke of Paradise	274
Maydenheare	478	Milt waste	475	Oleander	497
Medelweete	48	Myntes &c.	276	Olue tree	862
Medewurte	ibid.	Horse Mynte and of all		One blade	199
Medick & yelow fitch	559	his kynde	277	One leafe	ibid.
Medow Shauegras	108	Cozne Mynte	280	One beerie	493
Medler tree	832	wild Myrtel	782	Onyon	739
Germanis Melilot	572	Myrtell tree	798	Rush Onyons	742
The common and best				wilde Onyon	743
knowne Melilot	574			white seeld Onyon	745
Melons	677	Narcissus	238	Sea Onyon	746
Muske Melons	ibid.	Rush Narcissus	239	Opopanax	344
Turkie Melons	ibid.	Bastard Narcissus	242	Ozache	630
Mercury	85	Yellow Narcissus	ibid.	Ozchis	249
Mew or Meon	390	Narcissus violet	243	Bastard Ozchis	252
Mezereon	428. 430	Flauet	685	Ozenge	819
Middell Confound	146	The moyst or water		Organie	262
Middle Comfery	ibid.	Flauet	685	Organ	262
Milkople	160	Flauem gentle	ibid.	Wild Organ	ibid.
Milkewurte	56	Paris Flauemes	ibid.	Goates Organ	270
Mill 534 Millet	ibid.	Neckewee	80	Orestrangler	72
Miscell & Milleto	873	Needel Chernil	709	Oxyne	45
Miltwaft 475 Moly	586	Shepheards Neel	ibid.	Oxchanet	11
Bastard Moly	ibid.	White & yelow Nenu-		Simund & waterma	469
Monordica	510	phar	202	Simund Baldpate	471
Monyworte	86	Nep & Cat Mint	280	Small Simunde	ibid.
Monewort	150	Nelewurte	402	Pride Simunde	ibid.
Mozell	512	Small Netel	142	Otes	519
		Great comon Nettel	ibi.	Pvp i	pid

The Table.

Pild Otes	ibid.	Branch Peason	ibid.	Coronop Plantaine	104
Pour Otes	543	Great peason	ibid.	Water Plantaine	106
Wilde Otes	ibid.	Wode oz flat Pease	550	Plumme tree	840
Ote grasse	582	Ciche Peason	551	Prickly box	814
Oxe eie	212	Sheepes rich Pease	ibid.	Prickmadam	126
Oxelips	135	Pellitorie of the wall	57	Pricke timber tree	848
Oxe toong	10. 15	Pellitory of Spaine	341	Priest pintell	249. 372
Oxytriphylon	577	Bastard Pellitorie	oz	Primeroses	135
		Bertram	396	Primerose peerlesse	238
P Adelon	155	Wild Pellitorie	397	Primpint	802
Pagane oz bplandish		Pellamoutayne	260	Prinet ibid. Prunel	143
toong	784	Penny Royall	262	Pylewort	36
Palma Christi	254. 412	Wild Penny Royall	280	Pynckes	174
Palme tree	813	Sheepe killing Pennye		Pole rush	589
Panax	333	grasse	44	Polemonium	399
Pances	166	Great Pennywurt	ibid.	Poley, &c.	264
Panick	538	Mountaine Pennywurt		Polypody	470
Petie Panick	537	ibid.		Goldilocks Politricon	
Parfely	696	Peonie male and female			482
Garden Parfely	ibid.		391	Pomegranate	822
Hill Parfely	699	Pepons	677	Turkie Pompons	677
Mountaine Parfely	ibid.	Pepper	733	Pondwood	117
March, Smallache and		Pepperwurt	728	Pore mens treacle	735
Marrih Parfely	699	Water Pepper	729	Popler oz Pepler	877
Stone Parfely	700	Water Pepperwurt	ibid.	Poppie	499
Great Parfely oz Alex=		Indian pepper	731	Black & wild Poppy ib.	
ander	701	Calecute Pepper	ibid.	Red Poppie	502
Wilde Parfely	702	Periploca	366	Horned Poppie	504
Sallade Parfely	704	Peruincle	38	Pudding grasse	262
Water Parfely	ibid.	Witing oz bulhe	Pere=	Puliall mountaine	260
Bastarde Parfely	704	uincle	448	Pulioil royall	262
Parfenep	696	S. Peters wort	73	Purcelaine	662
Wilde Parfenep	ibid.	Petigree	782	Wilde Purcelaine	663
Meadow Parfenep	609	Pety cotton	99	Garden & tame Purce=	
Cowe Parfenep	ibid.	Pilcozne	539	laine	662
Parietary	57	Great Pilosella	95	Purple	134
Partizan	82	Pimpernel	63	Purple beluet floure	188
Passe flower	210	Pimpinell	153	Red Purple lilly	229
Pastell	75	Pinkneedell	54		
Red Patience	644	Pine tree and of all his			
Peach tree	827	kind	904	Q uince tree	824
Pearle plant	330	Cochiopintell	372	Quickbeame	875
Pearre tree	830	Pitch	905	Our Ladies quishio	587
Common Peason	549	Plane tree	883		
Garden Peason	ibid.	Plantaine	101		
Wild Peason	ibid.	Sea Plantaine	ibid.		

Well

The Table.

Bell Rags	704	Rose Champion	177	rion	253
Ragwort	249	Wild rose Champion	178	Three leaved Satyrion	
Raisort of mountain ra-		Rosemary	298	ibid.	
dish	690	Libanotis rosemary	317	Satyrion royall of noble	
Rampions	687	Rose Bay tree	497	254	
Ramsoms	734	Rosen that cometh out		Sawce Sumach	805
Rapes	683	of the pine and pitch		Savin tree	898
Couentree Rapes	194	trees	907	Common garde Sano-	
Rape Crowfoote	492	Rosewort	295	ry	257
Long Rape	685	Rue of the garden	ibid.	Summer Sauory	ibid.
Wilde Rapes	687	Wilde Rue	297	Winter Sauory	260
Small Raisons of Co-		Goates Rue	564	Sauce alone	737
rinth	754	Rue of the wall	476	Saxifrage	326
Raspis	769	Rushes	589	Golden & white Saxi-	
Raspis and Framboys		Bull rush of panier rush		frage	328
berries	ibid.	ibid		Scabious	120
Red Rattell	595	Rush candle	ibid.	Scabwort	388
Rap	541	Mat of frade Rush	ibid.	Scaleferne	475
Red Rap	581	Wilde Rush	780	Scammony	461
Pole Reede	592	Ry	531	Scordion	123
Cane Reede	ibid.			Scorpion wort	70
Indian Reede	ibid.			Scorpion	ibid.
Sugar Reede	ibid.	Saffron	244	Scorpioides	ibid.
Reede grasse	594	Wastard Saffron	39	Sea cawle	459
Rest harrow	777	Heade and wilde Saf-		Our Ladies Seale of	
Reubarbe of Rhabarba		fron	425	Signet	447
378		Wilde bestard Saffron		Stens	842
Wastard Reubarbe	50	613		Selke heale	
Rhamnus	809	Sagapenum	351	146 Senuy	713
Blacke Ribes	793	Sage and of his commō		White Senuy	ibid.
Common Ribes	ibid.	sage	285	Sene	437
Right Scolopēdria	475	Sage of Jerusalem	137	Sengreene	126
Rise	533	Wood & wild Sage	285	Setfoile	91
Rheyn berries	810	Saligot	618	Serpents toong	129
Garden of tame & gentle		Salomons scale	113	Seseli	321
Rockat	717	Salt wort	126	Seseli of Candy	322
Rockat	ibid.	Sampier	665	Setwal, of Sydwal	394
Water Rose	202	Sanamunda	148	Sharewort	42
Rose tree	497	Sanicle of Sanikel	154	Shepherds purse	88
Rose	759	Great Sanicle	155	Single leafe	199
Civet Rose	ibid.	Sarapias stones	250	Skirwit rootes	696
Wilde Rose	ibid.	Sarcotoll	358	Skirwort	ibid.
White Roses	ibid.	Saralins Comfrey	156	Sleeping nightshade	517
Muske Roses	ibid.	Saralins confound	ibid	Slo tree	841
Damaske Roses	ibid.	Satyrion	253	Garden Smilax	547
Rose of Province	ibid.	Wastard Satyrion	ibid.	Sympnium	705
		Red and Syrian Saty-		Cat Sloes & Inags	841

The Table.

Snakeweede	27	Eunuch Standergrasse	Globe Thistel	606	
Snaydragon	201	252	Cotton Thistel	ibid.	
Soldanella	459	Standergrasse 249, 253	Ote Thistel	ibid.	
Sombhead	381	Stannewort 88	White cotton Thistel	607	
Sonne dew	482	Starre of Hierusalem	Wild white Thistel	ibid.	
Sophia	120, 129	186	Siluer Thistel	ibid.	
Sopewort	387	Golden Stechados 98	Carline Thistel	611	
Sorbe apple tree	849	Starrewort 42	Blessed Thistel	613	
Sorrel	644	Stichwurt 583	Wild Thistels	617	
Great Sorrell	ibid.	Stone-breake 328	Cow Thistell	ibid.	
Sheepes Sorrell	ibid.	Great stone croppe 126	Rough milke Thistell	651	
Small Sorrell	ibid.	Stone hore 126	The tender or soft milke	Thistell	ibid.
Water Sorrell	ibid.	Storks byll 54	Thlaspi	724	
Horse Sorrell	ibid.	Strangleweed 772	Candy Thlaspi	725	
Souldiers yerrow	159	Strangle tare	ibid.	810	
Southrenwood	2	Strawberie tree 850	Thorne brome	776	
Femal Southrenwood	ib.	Strawberie or Straw=	White Thorne	812	
Great Southrenwood	ib.	berie plant 93	Thorne grape	791	
Small Southrenwood	ib.	Louse strife 82	Thorne boxe	814	
Sowfenill	339	Stubwurt 579	Blacke Thorne	841	
Sowthistel	651	Garden Succorie 649	Thozow ware	151	
Spanish brome	774	Gumme Succorie 655	Thozow leafe	ibid.	
Spanish or canary see	537	Yellow Succorie 649	Thotewurt	191	
Spearewurt	394	Sulpherwurt 339	Spurge time	421	
Single Spelt	530	Sumac 781	Dogs Tongue	14	
Spelt or Seia	526	Sumach 805	Hounds Tongue	ibid.	
Sperage	547, 711	Coziars Sumack	ibid.	11	
Sperhawke herbe	653	Leather Sumach	ibid.	472	
Sperwort	496	Meate Sumach	ibid.	784	
Spier	592	Indian Sunne 215	Tongue herbe	784	
Spike & Lauender	300	Swallowwurt 36, 365	Tongue wort	ibid.	
Spinache	642	Swinescressis 104	Tongue blade	ibid.	
Broad or large Splene=		Sycamore tree 835	Tongue Laurel	ibid.	
wort	473		Torches	132	
Wild or rough Splene=		Tansie 22	Water Torch	591	
wort	474	Wild Tansie 94	Tormentil	91	
Spoonewort	130	Tamarisk 785	Tornesol	68	
Spourgewort	221	Tares 556	Torne Cresses	719	
Spurge and of all his		Tarragon 718	Torne kars	ibid.	
kinde	415	Fullers Teasell 602	Wase Trefoyl	578	
Spurrie	64	Etterwurt 36	Sea Trefoly	56	
Squilla	746	Hundred headed Chi=	Common Trefoyle	570	
Squinant	590	stel 599	Madow Trefoyle	ibid.	
Stachis	290	Starre Thistel 601	Sweet		
Standelwort	249	Card Thistell 602			
		Our ladies Thistel 605			

The Table.

Sweet Trefoye	571	Bitter Wetch oz Ers	126	Worme grasse	126
Wilde yelowwe Trefoye	572	555	6	Wormwood	6
Horned Trefoye oz clauer	576	Wale oz flat Meruayne	139	Sea Wormewood	ibid.
Spanish Trefoye	ibid.	Wilde Wetch	557	Laender wormwood	7
Stinking Trefoye	577	Weede winde	458	Narrow leaved Wormewood	ibid.
Pitche Trefoye	ibid.	Dyers weede	76	Wulpeyn	132
The right Trefoye	ibid.	May weede	208	Brounewurt	51
Tree Trefoye	860	Windweede	458	S. Peters wort	ibid.
Tree Tithymall	418	Wetch oz Wetches	556	Wydowne	428
Tulpia, oz Tulipa	241	Wheate and of all his kinde	524. 526	Maencrypt	407
Mesues Turbith	423	Cow wheate	182	Menus bath oz Bason	602
Scrapids Turbith	422	Oxe wheate	ibid.	Menus heare	476
Turkish coze	536	Cyphe wheate	528	Merius	754
Turkie Gillofers	197	Bearded wheate	527	Meruayne oz Marneyn	139
Turneps	683	Spelt wheate	529	Violets	164
Tutlan oz park leaus	74	Indian wheate	536	March Violet	ibid.
Wayblade	252	White roote	113	Garnesse Violets	169
Cyme &c.	258	Whitewurt	23	Damaske Violets	171
Running Cyme	261	Whitten tree	890	Marianes Violets	194
Wild Cyme	260	Whorts	779	Theophrastus white violet	243
Cymbra	ibid.	Whortel berries	ibid.	Wilde Vine	447
U		Whyn	777	Vincetoxicum	365
		Pety Whyn	ibid.	Viozne	448
Great wilde Uale-		The common whyn	776	The garden oz manured Vine oz grape	752
Grian	394	Wilde yelow lotus	572	Smal wild Wetchlings	558
Wall Barley	581	Sweete Williams	175	Ansauerie Camomill	208
Wall flowers	167	Wilde Williams	ibid.	Blancke Urline	608
Walnut, and Walsh nut tree	853	Willow herbe	82	Douche blanck Urline	609
Walwort	441	Withywinde	457	Y	
The lesser Watercresse	721	Withy oz Willow	869		
Waterferne	469	Woodbine	454	Yerrom	160
Water spike	117	Woodrowe, oz Woodrowel	623		
Wartwurt	415. 420	Woodfozel	579		
Way Bennet	581	Woodwaxen	775		
		Wolfs clawe	482		

F I N I S.

A TABLE, WHEREIN IS CONTAINED THE NATVRE,

vertue, and dangers of all the Herbs,

Trees, and Plants, of the which are

spoken in this present booke,

or Herball.

A

TO draw away the Afterbirth, *vide* Secondine.

To draw downe the Afterbirth, *vide* dead Child.

For the Ague, 3, h. 22, c. 67, d. 127, g. 147, b. 165, b. 175, a. 189, a. 209, d. 345, a. 379, a.

For hoate Agues or Feuers, 114, a. 150, b. 165, a. 166, h. 203, d. 379, d. 461, a. 649, c. 663, d. 762, a. 780, a. d. 793, a. 795, a. 817, a. 820, a. 823, a.

For the tertian Ague, 16, c. 67, a. 69, c. 72, b. 91, e. 102, e. 109, c. 140, l. 479, a. 577, d.

For lōg cold Agues or feuers, 326, d. 342, b. Against old Agues, 464, b. 913, k.

To engender or cause Agues or Feuers, 462, c. 846, a.

To quēch the thirst of hoat Agues, 793, b.

To driue away shaking and shiuering of Agues, 345, a. 349, o. 351, c. 362, c. 455, c. 714, f. 733, c.

For S. Antonies fire, or wild fire, 24, e. 25, a. 44, a. 58, a. 109, g. 114, e. 127, e. 159, c. 227, g. 245, d. 314, f. 368, f. 412, c. 479, c. 500, d. g. 512, a. 515, a. 562, i. 617, b. 631, d. 650, e. 660, d. 664, h. 682, g. 736, n. 762, c. 770, b. 792, b. 796, b. 900, h. 914, c.

To restore and cause good Appetite, 342, c. 554, g. 579, a. 664, m. 687, a. 691, b. 696, a. 697, a. 707, a. 713, a. 733, a. 739, a. 790, h. 792, c. 795, a. 820, c. 856, g. 863, f.

For the Apoplexie, 199, a. 326, d. 351, a.

435, b. 444, c.

To bring their speech again to them that are taken with the Apoplexie, 227, f. 357, d. 828, g. 874, c.

For the falling downe of the Arsegitte, 42, b. 168, b.

Against euill infected Ayres, 295, b. 327, c. 337, a. 342, a. 387, b. 820, a. 837, h. 894, d.

B

BCard do growe speedily, 3, e.

To keep Bees together, and to cause other Bees to come in company, 293, b.

To kill Bees and Waspes, 317, d.

To lose or purge the Belly very gently, 381, e. 408, b. 466, c. 504, b. 545, a. 547, a. 555, b. 561, a. 568, i. 641, i. 645, a. 676, b. 682, c. 747, c. 750, c. 753, c. 817, b. 827, c. 835, a. 836, a. d. 841, a. 846, a. b. 910, a.

To open the Belly mightily, and purge grosse fleames, 435, a. 444, a. 506, a. 635, a. 811, a.

To open and lose the Belly, 39, b. 50, a. 86, a. 165, h. 189, b. 269, b. 270, a. 331, g. 339, a. 354, a. 410, a. 412, a. 418, a. 437, a. 440, a. 445, o. 458, a. 630, a. 632, a. 635, a. 640, a. 660, c. 670, a. 682, c. 712, a. 762, a. 825, d. 827, b. 833, b. 834, f. 866, a. 880, d. 890, a. 912, a. 914, c.

To cause blastings and paine in the Belly, 681, a.

To stop the fluxe of the Belly, 90, b. 92, b. 101, b. 109, d. 111, a. 127, a. 225, a. 234, a. 250, d. 267, c. 270, a. 308, b. 349, n. 392, b. 402, f. 433, a. 477, c. 500, c. 540, c. 545, b.

559, a.

A Table of the Nature, Vertue, and Dangers.

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 762, i. 784, d. 842, c. 878, a. 897, f. 900, f.
 910, b.
 Prouoke and cause Sweating, 33, g. 92,
 a. 170, b. 281, b. 319, f. 340, n. 342, b. 396, d.
 651, a. 615, b. 706, e. 753, k. 763, a. 837, e.
 Against all hardnesse and Swellings,
 52, a. 78, a. 458, b. 574, c. 864, k. 872, f. 884,
 d. 908, b. 912, b.
 Against all hoate Swellings, 114, c. 118, c.
 272, b. 440, d. 484, k. 500, d. 502, b. 506, d.
 574, a. 619, d. 640, n. 670, i. 793, b. 863, a.
 908, b.
 To dissolue and breake all cold and hard
 Swellings, 212, a. 221, c. 245, e. 266, e. 278,
 f. 288, b. 317, h. 319, c. 345, c. 348, c. 351, h.
 353, f. 354, c. 434, g. 525, k. l. 531, b. 533, a.
 546, a. 567, c. 571, a. 706, b. 729, a. 733, f.
 838, p. 908, b.
 Against cold Swellings, 3, g. 90, c. 133, g.
 259, g. 271, d. 324, d. 461, b. 610, a. 670, i.
 672, d. 720, e. 736, o. 739, d. 854, c. 868, b.
 873, a.
 For all Swellings about the siege or scur-
 uinelle, 90, c. *vide* Fundament.
 To take away Sweating, 799, l.
 For hardnesse and shrinking of Sinewes,
 3, a. 80, d. 209, 218, f. 228, i. 261, b. 262, c.
 351, b. 352, a. 358, a. 367, a. 380, c. 511, d.
 524, c. 607, a. 750, b.
 Good for drawing, shakings, and ache of
 Sinewes, 340, f. 349, l. 354, a. 423, a. 435, b.

609, a. 658, c. 870, b.
 Paine or swellings of Sinewes, 22, b. 356, a.
 377, h.
 To soften Sinewes, 803, c.
 To loyne Sinewes together that are cut,
 227, c. 658, c.
 Cause to draw and shrinke the Sinewes
 into the body, 404, i. 409, p. 562, l.
 To appease the paine of the Side, 133, f.
 186, a. 258, c. 285, e. 296, h. 345, a. 353, g.
 385, c. 394, a. 423, a. 577, a. 611, a. 640, q.
 695, b. 700, b. 701, b. 750, b. 874, d. 875, a.
 876, h.
 To dry the moyst Stomacke, 561, d. 736,
 g. 798, c.

T

TO beautifie and clense the Teeth,
 362, f. 708, c.
 Make fast loose Teeth, 27, d. 94, d. 140, b.
 299, c. 362, f. 664, i. 768, b. 823, e. 864, i.
 916, e.
 Womens Termes, *vide* Flowers,
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 165, d. 256, c. 433, d. 619, d. 784, a. 837, i.
 885, a. 908, b.
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 841, b. 854, f.
 Against roughnesse of the Throte, 525, f. i.
 837, i. 843, a.
 Against the roughnesse and hoarsenesse
 of the Throte, 16, b. 137, a. 165, c. 807, a.
 Sores and inflammations of the Throte,
 16, b. 77, b. 102, k. 121, d. 156, c. 269, e. 309,
 h. 364, a. 394, b. 411, k. 698, b. 714, d.
 For the Toothache, 37, d. 38, c. 63, b. 90, a.
 102, i. 132, c. 140, b. 256, d. 327, f. 340, h.
 345, i. 348, h. 349, r. 353, i. 396, c. 400, d.
 403, f. 416, c. 432, c. 434, f. 452, i. 511, a.
 517, c. 520, g. 598, g. 606, d. 612, d. 645, h.
 672, c. 702, a. 713, c. 736, i. 750, h. 778, c.
 786, c. 790, f. 834, g. h. 837, k. 838, f. 884, c.
 888, b. 896, a. 905, c.
 To draw forth Thornes, or splinters
 that sticke into the flesh, 63, c. 78, b. 218,
 h.

Vertue, and Dangers.

h.221, b.222, b.239, c.288, b.304, f.340, l.353, f.362, d.398, b.445, k.525, k.531, b.542, d.593, a.670, h.717, f.733, f.

Take away the asperitie and roughnesse of the Tongue, 278, i.627, a.846, e.

To cure kernels vnder the Tongue, 411, k.815, c.

Almonds or vlcers about the roote of the Tongue, 714, d.768, g.784, a.834, e.837, i.854, f.885, a.

Slake the Thirst, 660, b.682, b.780, c.793, d.801, b.808, c.817, a.820, c.837, b.846, b.

For them that are sicke of eating of Codestwoles, 689, i. *vide* Champions.

Tumors, *vide* Swellings and Impostumations.

V

Against Venemous shot of darts and arrowes, 349, p.352, b.362, d.

To driue away Venemous beasts, 63, d.261, f.264, b.280, a.316, d.352, d.442, f.715, n.735, d.804, f.894, d.

Against Venome drunken or eaten, 3, b.8, f.140, f.352, b.600, c.689, i.693, f.735, d.750, d.876, d.894, c.

Against all Venome of wild beasts, 11, b.21, d.38, c.41, e.109, b.140, f.201, a.304, b.324, c.367, b.619, b.804, f.

Against biting of vipers, snakes, and Venemous beastes, 19, b. h.33, e.41, e.63, a.65, b.98, a.123, b.124, b.187, c.206, d.218, e.234, a.261, c.264, b.273, a.280, a.285, f.291, d.293, a.304, d.316, c.319, a.324, c.338, d.342, c.349, p.351, f.361, a.382, b.384, a.400, a.477, c.506, c.525, c.577, b.584, c.600, g.606, c.615, i.622, a.693, f.695, c.706, a.710, b.712, d.717, c.733, b.735, c.741, c.747, g.750, c.777, b.786, f.820, f.858, c.872, c.

Driue away Ventositie, and windinesse, 272, a.326, c.336, a.

Engender windes and Ventositie, 545, a.547, a.552, f.684, a.738, a.741, a.753, c.837, a.

To keepe cloth and garments from Uer-

mine, 8, i.275, d.

To cleanse and mundifie old rotten Ulcers, 251, c.327, h.340, l.358, b.362, c.408, e.455, d.722, b.773, f.798, e.799, k.863, b.864, i.878, b.898, b.900, h.908, f.

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Hoate Vlcers in priuie places or partes, 55, d.60, b.94, d.109, f.147, e.768, a. *vide* Impostumes.

For the desire of Vomite, *vide* Parbrake. Desire of Vomite vpon the sea, 270, b.

To cause Vomite, and cast out easily slimie flegmes, and cholerique humours, 127, g.142, c.239, a.255, a.261, a.331, i.368, c.387, a.416, a.431, a.690, o.811, a.

Vomit with great force, 403, a.774, a.868, c.888, a.

To cleare the Voice, 736, g.

To take away the roughnes of the Voice, 627, a.

Sharpnes of water or Urine, 808, d.

Filthy corruptio & matter of Urine 808, d.

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To prouoke Urine or water, 19, a.44, b.48, a.55, a.71, a.109, h.112, d.170, b.205, a.206, e.209, b.218, b.221, a.234, a.264, a.245, f.258, a.267, a.272, a.275, b.284, a.291, a.297, f.300, a.305, b.307, a.319, a.323, a.324, a.328, a.331, a.336, a.e.339, b.444, a.477, b.504, a.517, a.552, d.574, f.577, a.587, a.588, b.601, a.606, b.609, a.615, b.651, a.664, m.665, a.684, d.687, a.689, f.695, b.696, a.697, a.699, a.700, a.708, b.710, b.712, a.714, f.717, b.721, a.722, c.755, c.739, b.741, b.746, b.750, a.766, d.769, h.772, b.e.778, a.d.783, a.784 d.801, f.829, d.865, b.876, g.878, a.894, a.897, f.898, a.904, a.912, b.910, a.

Difficul-

Table of the Nature, Vertue, and Dangers.

Difficultie or stopping of Vrine, 3, a. 33, b. 58, e.

W

Warres growing about the yarde, and secret places, 898, c.

To take away warts, 69, d. g. 259, g. 267, d. 348, e. 417, d. 487, a. 838, r. 870, d.

The painfull making of water, 324, a. 514, b. 706, a.

Against drinking of corrupt stinking naughtie Water, 262, f. 736, f.

For wheales comming of choler and blood, 635, f. 773, h. 838, r.

To refresh wearie members, 623, c. 801, b.

That traouellers shall not be Wearie, 804, i.

For the Wilde fire, 14, a. 24, c. 152, c. *vide* S. Anthonies fire.

Biting of wild beasts, 555, d.

For the shortnes of Winde, *vide* Breath, 3, a. 23, a. 25, b. 245, b. 275, a. 455, a. 456, b.

To dissolue blasting & Windinesse of the belly, 324, b. 599, b. 697, c. 700, b. 701, a.

For Witching, *vide* Enchantments.

For Women with child giuen to vomite, 753, a.

Cause Women to haue easie deliuerance of child, 339, a. 511, c. 785, d.

To purge and cleanse Women after their deliuerance of child, 710, a.

Dangerous for women with child, 383, p. 446, p. 452, l. 455, c. 468, c. 724, c.

Kill or destroy Wormes, 827, d. 871, c. 894, f. 913, k.

To cause Women to be fertile & get children, 284, c.

To bring down Womens naturall sicknes, 30, b.

To helpe Women which are too much grieued with hard & perillous trauel in

child bearing, 291, d. 352, c. 383, o. 455, b.

To confirm the naturall place of the conception of women, and make them apt to conceiue children, 604, d.

To keep Wounds from inflammatio, 153, b. 159, b. 161, c. 190, d. 200, e. 204, g. 474, b. 479, b. 664, k. 730, a. 806, d.

To cure inward Wounds, 148, a. 154, a. 156, a. 159, a. 162, a. 286, a. 331, f. 463, b. 511, b. 624, a. 673, a. 818, d.

To take away the paine and heate of all wounds inflamed, 155, a. 864, h. k.

To close green wounds, 94, d. 109, g. 112, e. 123, c. 140, c. 147, d. f. 162, b. 228, h. 264, d. 294, d. 371, g. 377, c. b. 411, d. 511, d. 571, c. 581, b. 588, c. 647, b. 672, d. 730, a. 745, b. 773, f. 831, c. d. 844, b. 861, d. 871, b. 880, a. f. 905, c. 907, a. 910, c.

For all kind of Wounds made with the Glaue, 304, d. 452, a.

To heale and close wounds, 11, a. 14, a. 17, 31, b. 33, c. 41, e. 55, b. 67, b. 76, a. 77, a. 83, c. 87, a. 92, c. 96, a. 113, a. 145, a. 146, a. 148, a. 151, a. 156, a. 157, a. 221, b. 624, a. 640, k. 658, c. 706, b. 835, c. 912, a.

Old Wounds and corrupt, 65, a. 73, c. 78, b. 102, f. 111, b. 123, c. 566, d. 622, a. 722, b.

To keepe new Wounds from deadly burning, apostumation and euill swelling, 806, d.

To destroy Wormes, 9, m. 22, a. 26, a. 52, d. 256, b. 314, b. 316, b. 377, h. 398, c. 484, i. 554, a. 564, a. 663, d. 664, l. 690, o. 719, b. 820, f. 823, d.

To kill the round Wormes, 278, c. 468, c. 684, f.

To kil long and flat Wormes in the body, 9, m. 11, c. 69, f. 281, f. 746, c. 834, f. 894, f.

To kil broad Wormes, 468, a. c. 597, a. 735, c.

Here endeth this Table concerning the Nature,
Vertue, and Dangers of all the Herbs, Trees, and
Plants contained in this Booke or Herball.

~~For~~ Table of the
on the southern side
~~into the~~ world and it is in
and over and if it lies upon
the bottom for a man
and if it lies upon the hill
it is for a woman.
and when they be done
bring them and take the
yells out and put them in
the oven and send them
to powder and let the roots
of yucca and brimstone
and send them to powder
and mix them all and
give off with it will lie
upon a great in the
on which wind At Am find
find